Election Victory Tops Agenda for '72

AFL-CIO News

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Pay Board Aerospace Veto Termed 'Tragic' by Labor

Meany Hits Blunders of Nixon Policy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summoned the labor movement to "a year of decisive, effective hard work" to win "a victory for all America" next Election Day.

The federation president's New Year's statement coupled a blistering indictment of the Nixon Administration with optimism that its policies can be reversed at the polls.

Political action will be organized labor's "most important undertaking" during 1972, Meany declared.

He charged the Administration with lack of competence in dealing with economic problems, social issues and world affairs.

Unemployment remains unchecked, Meany noted, while "throughout America, the fear of losing their jobs haunts workers."

Prices workers must pay continue to rise under a price control program that lacks effective enforcement machinery. At the same time, Meany stressed, wages are "rigidly controlled" and "are not even catching up with past increases in the cost of living."

Welfare rolls are swollen, school systems stagger under financial and social burdens, the aged have little financial security, and there are few day care centers for the children of the poor.

For all Americans, Meany noted, "the cost of medical care in the nation has grown astronomically while the delivery system for medical care has virtually collapsed."

Despite "hollow campaign promises," crime in America has reached

(Continued on Page 2)

NEWARK SCHOOL TEACHER Robert Hirschfeld is reunited with his wife and daughter after spending eights days behind bars for participating in a 1970 strike. Hirschfeld later joined a demonstration of nearly 1,000 New York City trade unionists bringing "season's greetings" to another 136 teachers who were forced to spend the Christmas holidays in the Essex County Correctional Center. **(Story, Page 3)**

Two New Programs:

Long-Term Jobless Get Added Benefits

By David L. Perlman

More than a million jobless persons who have used up their unemployment benefits are entitled to a new round of payments this year.

Most of them don't know about it. And unless someone tells them, they won't get it.

Newspaper, radio and television coverage has been skimpy, at best. And despite a prod from the Labor Dept., many state employment services have not yet made an effort to track down persons who have been dropped from the unemployment rolls—and who may be eligible for an additional 13 weeks of payments.

To help close the information gap, the AFL-CIO has called on its affiliates and central bodies to do the job the states should have done.

"Do everything possible to immediately inform jobless workers in your state of the availability of this program," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman urged in telegrams and follow-up letters to affiliated unions and AFL-CIO state labor councils.

(Continued on Page 7)

Machinists, UAW Set Strategy Talks

By Tom Castor

The five labor members of the Pay Board denounced as "tragic" the decision by other board members to reject and nullify contracts covering more than 200,000 aerospace workers and declared the pacts actually were well within the board's 5.5 percent guideline.

The contracts were won and ratified by members of the Machinists and Auto Workers, and the two unions promptly scheduled a joint strategy session in St. Louis, Jan. 8, to deal with the rejection.

The three-year agreements would have provided 12 percent, or a 51-cent hourly increase, in the first year, and the four public members who voted with five business members for rejection said this was "unreasonably inconsistent" with the board's 5.5 percent guideline.

The board subsequently, by a vote of 12-0, postponed to Jan. 13 action on a resolution by public members to set guidelines for any renegotiated settlement between the two unions and the five aerospace companies.

The five firms involved are Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas, North American Rockwell, Lockheed and the LTV Aerospace Corp.

The labor members, in a statement read to the press by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, charged that "certain business and so-called 'public' members of this board are attempting to use this board to frustrate and destroy the collective bargaining process. In that effort they are threatening to destroy this board."

The statement pointed out that 34 cents of the increase was a catch-up, cost-of-living rise agreed to by the aerospace industry during 1968 bargaining—three years before the wage-price freeze was born.

The industry pledge was given in return for an agreement by aerospace workers to accept a ceiling on cost-of-living escalators. The labor members noted that the agreement had cost the workers about $1,000 apiece which "they can never recover."

"At the time of the 1968 settlement, the industry agreed that this increase would be due the workers at the expiration of that agreement," the statement said.

"As such, by the board's own rules, it was not subject to the board's restrictions.

"The only new money in these aerospace settlements is 17 cents an hour plus one additional paid holiday—the only fringe subject to Pay Board regulations.

"The total of the new money plus this fringe benefit is less than 5.5 percent—well within the approvable limit set by the Pay Board in formal session Nov. 8," about a week before Phase 2 began.

"We cannot believe," the labor members said, "that inflation can be curbed by taking money out of the pockets of 200,000 aerospace workers and their families, especially when they already have

(Continued on Page 8)

N. Y. Transit Unions Win Gains for 40,000

New York—Two unions representing 40,000 New York City transit workers won new contracts with the Metropolitan Transit Authority providing wage increases totaling 18 percent over 27 months.

The agreements, negotiated by the Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Transit Union, were announced at 3 a.m. New Year's Day, just two hours before a scheduled strike deadline.

Meanwhile, members of Fire Fighters Local 94 ratified a 30-month agreement with the city that will provide as much as $2,150 in wage increases for 11,300 firemen.

And 35,000 city clerical workers approved a new agreement granting increases of $1,650 to

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Spurs Reporting Of All Price Increases

By Mike Bosch

AFL-CIO price watchdog groups were urged to report all retail price increases to the Internal Revenue Service to offset a limited and ineffectual IRS spot check approach to pricing violations.

In a letter to all local committees, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis urged a continuing survey of retail stores with a report to IRS of every price increase in stores not posting price information.

"No retail store may legally raise any price unless it has posted base price information for consumers," Perlis said citing a Price Commission ruling of last Nov. 11.

Perlis said the ruling "means that no price may be increased on any retail item—no matter whether the increase is legitimate or not—unless the price information has been posted in the store."

He said preliminary reports "indicate that many retail outlets, par-

(Continued on Page 3)

TRANSIT AGREEMENT is symbolized by handshake between Transport Workers Union Pres. Matthew Guinan, second from left, and Dr. William J. Ronan, head of New York City's Metropolitan Transportation Authority. From left are TWU Local 100 Pres. Daniel Gillmartin, Recording Sec. Tom Cronin, Guinan, TWU Vice Pres. James Horst, TWU Sec.-Treas. Douglas L. MacMahon and Ronan.

New York Settlements:

Transit Pacts Win Boosts for 40,000

(Continued from Page 1)

$2,100 over three years. The pact was negotiated with the city by District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Transport Workers Pres. Matthew Guinan, whose union represents 38,000 bus and subway workers, hailed the agreement as "fair and reasonable" and predicted that the membership would ratify the pact in a mail referendum.

Dr. William J. Ronan, chairman of the MTA, said the authority was convinced that the agreement met Pay Board guidelines of 5.5 percent.

The 27-month agreement, which contrasts with two-year agreements that have prevailed in the past, was viewed as spelling an end to the cliff-hanging transit negotiations which New Yorkers have come to expect on New Year's Eve.

The contract provides a 6 percent increase effective Jan. 1, and additional 6 percent raises Jan. 1 of 1973 and 1974. Hourly rates of transit workers have ranged from $4.04 for porters to $4.93 for bus drivers, $5.30 for motormen and $5.50 for electronic equipment maintainers.

The workers will receive a 6 percent boost in night differential over the life of the contract.

The agreement also provides an increase from $400 per worker to $450 in the annual city contribution for employe health and welfare, and five weeks of vacation after 15 years of service, an increase of one week.

The MTA four days later put into effect an increase of 5 cents in bus and subway fares, raising them from 30 cents to 35 cents. The action followed passage by the state legislature of a package of bills to aid the deficit-ridden transit system.

The Fire Fighters contract is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1971, when the previous agreement expired.

Effective that date is a $150 increase. A $500 increase is retroactive to last July 1, and the contract calls for additional raises of $750 on Apr. 1, 1972, and Jan. 1, 1973. The contract expires July 1, 1973.

These increases are on top of the base salary of $12,151 effective Jan. 1, 1971.

Retirement benefits had been a key issue in early negotiations, but the legislature failed to approve a pension improvements negotiated by District Council 37 and set up a Permanent Commission on Public Employes' Pension and Retirement Systems to make recommendations for pension guidelines.

Because of this, the city has taken the stand that there can be no meaningful bargaining on pensions until the commission completes its study and makes its report.

The agreement won for clerical workers by District Council 37 is retroactive to July 1, 1971, and will run to June 30, 1974.

Besides wage increases, it provides that the city may develop work performance standards after consultation with the union. The city also agreed to increase the education and training fund.

Another improvement for clerical and related employes in nonmayoral agencies is the provision that, if such agencies agree, the Office of Labor Relations will serve as the last step in the grievance procedure prior to arbitration on fiscal matters.

Union Reports to Public On N.Y. Phone Strike

New York—Negotiations have been "stepped up" in the five-month strike against the New York Telephone Co., by more than 38,000 Communications Workers, according to full-page advertisements run by the CWA in both the New York Times and the Washington Post.

"In recent weeks, the tempo of negotiations between CWA and the New York Telephone have been stepped up," said the advertisement.

The full-page ad was titled "Some Important Questions and Answers About the Strike at New York Telephone," and it was signed by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts and Vice Pres. Morton Bahr.

"A number of federal and state officials have been involved at various levels," the ad said. "At all levels of the union, which includes our bargaining committee in New York, our district headquarters and our international union headquarters, we have had activities connected with bargaining going on night and day."

The advertisement continued with a restatement of the union's determination to win against New York Telephone, which has brought 1,400 supervisory personnel to New York from other Bell System installations in an attempt to maintain service and cope with a backlog of 200,000 installations.

"Make no mistake about it. The CWA is going to win this strike at New York Telephone. In many respects, it has already won. CWA members have demonstrated they have the character and moral resources to take on the vast Bell System and New York Telephone."

The strike, by 38,500 installers, repairmen, switchmen and linemen, began July 14 when the workers—members of 23 separate CWA locals—rejected a final company offer.

The unions are seeking wage increases amounting to $59 weekly for top pay levels immediately and 6 percent in the second and third years of a three-year agreement.

In addition, the strikers seek cost-of-living escalators after the end of the first and second years.

Other proposals include a full union shop, overtime pay for Saturday work, double time for Sunday work, improvements in the company's medical plan, some changes in working conditions and improved pensions.

Some strikers near retirement noted that under the current pension plan, they would receive less than the $75 a week in unemployment compensation they are entitled to collect.

In addition to unemployment benefits, the strikers are being aided by the CWA defense fund in meeting such financial obligations as medical and mortgage payments.

Meany Terms Election Win Key '72 Task

(Continued from Page 1)

epidemic proportions. And on the world front, "abrupt, unexplained shifts in foreign policy" have raised the question of what principles, "if any," guide the nation's leaders.

"Most seriously of all," Meany declared, public confidence in the government has been "corroded." And there is wide distrust of "an Administration that cannot resist politicizing even its statistical-gathering agencies."

Against this backdrop, Meany cautioned that 1972 will be "a difficult and challenging year" for America's workers and their unions.

But "through our votes, we are firmly convinced we can achieve a fully-employed nation, dedicated to improving the life of her ordinary citizens, protected against the virus of inflation, secure in the knowledge that both the young and the old will be governed with compassion, understanding and concern."

When this is accomplished, Meany said, it will be a victory for all America. "And that is the goal of organized labor for 1972."

Teamsters Lose Airline Raid Bid

An attempted raid by the unaffiliated Teamsters on Northwest Orient Airlines employes represented by the Railway & Airline Clerks has been rebuffed by the National Mediation Board.

The board dismissed an application by the Teamsters for a representation election among the employes with the finding that the union had made no "adequate showing of interest to warrant the conduct of an election."

Church School Dispute Settled In New York

New York—Striking lay teachers in the parochial schools operated by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York voted to return to work Dec. 21 after accepting a compromise contract agreement with the archdiocese.

The teachers, members of the Federation of Catholic Teachers, Local 2092 of the American Federation of Teachers, had been on strike since Nov. 21. Local Pres. Barry F. Ryan, acknowledged that the union had been forced to accept a pay package that was not much better, in immediate cash terms, than the offer originally turned down by the strikers.

"However," he added, "we have made some significant gains in non-monetary items that we would not have achieved without the walkout."

The wage package provides increases ranging from $200 to $1,000 a year for the 2,800 teachers employed in the 329 parochial schools in the archdiocesan system. The pact includes provisions for reopening on wages in September 1972 and possible further increases if "sufficient additional funds" become available to the church schools.

The other items in the agreement will remain in effect for two years and include improved provisions concerning tenure, job security, sabbaticals and academic leaves, participation in after-school and week-end activities.

Wage Base Raised For Social Security

Effective Jan. 1, the maximum amount of earnings on which social security contributions are paid was increased from $7,800 to $9,000 a year. There is no increase in the present 5.2 percent contribution rate, and workers earning $7,800 a year or less will not be affected by the change.

The higher wage base will mean an increase of $62.40 in total contributions for the year for those earning $9,000 a year or more but proportionately less for those with annual earnings between $7,800 and $9,000. It will also mean higher social security benefits for those paying the higher amounts since benefits will now be calculated with reference to the higher wage base.

Probe Asked of Report Of Plot Against Chavez

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO called on State Atty. Gen. Evelle J. Younger to order an investigation by his office of an alleged plot to kill Cesar Chavez, director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

In a wire to Younger, John F. Henning, the state federation's executive secretary-treasurer, said:

"The public testimony of a former federal government agent regarding a plot to kill Cesar Chavez is a matter of grave concern to our state AFL-CIO organization.

"If the charge is true it would not be the first time that acts and threats of violence have been directed at California farm union officials by the powerful enemies of organized labor.

"Cesar Chavez has been obliged to live with lights illuminating the area of his house at night and with police dogs guarding against anti-labor intruders.

"We therefore formerly request your office to investigate the alleged Chavez death plot reported in Bakersfield by Larry Shears, a former undercover agent for the U.S. Treasury Dept."

The alleged plot was first revealed when Shears, 32, appeared on a Bakersfield television station, KERO-TV, and told of the complicated plan involving the destruction of certain union records and the killing of Chavez.

Shears said he had served as an undercover agent for the Alcohol, Tobacco & Fire Arms Division of the Treasury Dept.

Mel Warner, chief of the division's Enforcement Branch in San Francisco, confirmed that Shears had done some work for his office and that Shears had told him of the alleged plot, the state AFL-CIO noted.

Government Issues Labor Law Guide

The Labor Dept. is publishing a new guide to labor laws administered by the Employment Standards Administration. The looseleaf publication, Federal Labor Laws, contains provisions, regulations and interpretive bulletins concerning several key labor laws.

Covered in the guide are the Fair Labor Standards Act, Federal Wage Garnishment Law, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Service Contracts Act, Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, Davis-Bacon Act and the Contract Work Hours & Safety Standards Act.

Two-year subscriptions are available for $12 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscribers will receive amended pages as changes occur during the two-year period, the Labor Dept. said. Distribution will begin in March.

Commission Ruling Cited:

Watchdog Units Set To Flag Price Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

ticularly food chains, are passing along price increases to consumers in violation of the regulation."

Meanwhile Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson revealed in an interview that the IRS was using its own spot checks rather than consumer complaints to detect price violations.

Grayson said IRS agents had been ordered to make the checks "systematically on schedule," but he conceded that the Nixon Administration's fight against inflation relied largely on the "honor system."

Grayson's statement added a new element of confusion to the Administration's economic stabilization program.

Previously, the IRS had justified its refusal to disclose disposition of complaints with the statement that legal problems prevent "individual notification at this time."

As for the Price Commission's own actions, a study by Consumer Newsweek, a weekly newsletter on consumer affairs, showed that through Dec. 17, the commission, had approved price increases sought by manufacturers averaging 4.05 percent, significantly above the commission's announced guideline of 2.5 percent.

Consumer Newsweek described the price control program as "Haze Two" and suggested the "public has been misled by being encouraged to police retail prices" partly because the IRS cannot investigate the huge volume of complaints and partly because the Price Commission will "pay only passing attention to the service and retail sector."

Grayson said he expected some price controls would be lifted this spring, but added that a curtailed form of government restraint on wages and prices would still be in effect when present control legislation expires on Apr. 30, 1973.

The Price Commission on Dec. 29 announced a policy on rent increases that permits rents for the 24 million apartments and rental houses in the country to go up at least 2.5 percent and as much as 10 percent or more.

The complex ruling makes it virtually impossible for the average tenant to know if he is being overcharged.

The commission itself said it anticipates that rents will increase about 3.5 percent on the average this year.

The rulings refer to two "base rental periods" which are used to determine the method of fixing increases. The method used depends on whether the unit is rented on a month-to-month basis or on a lease.

Landlords may add 2.5 percent to any of the base rents without proving any increase in costs. They are also allowed to fully pass through any cost increases.

If a landlord has not increased any rents since May 1970, he is allowed to raise the rent 5 percent in addition to the 2.5 percent.

He may also add to the rental charge the cost of any capital improvements to the property.

Spokesmen for tenant organizations noted that this allows a landlord to take the total costs of capital improvements over one year even though he will benefit over the lifetime of the building.

All increases must be reported to the IRS but only those of more than 10 percent require advance approval.

The Rent Advisory Board, an arm of the Price Commission, had recommended that rent hikes be limited to a ceiling of 8 percent.

Tenant organizations also protested the lack of any regulations which would require landlords to maintain services. The chief complaint of middle and lower income tenants, they said, is that landlords actually raise rents by cutting back on services and maintenance.

SEASON'S GREETINGS from nearly 1,000 New York City area trade unionists are brought to 136 Newark school teachers who had to spend the Christmas holidays in the Essex County Correctional Center. Leading the demonstration are, from left, AFL-CIO Field Rep. Paul Sanchez, Pres. David Selden of the Teachers, Pres. Albert Shanker of AFT Local 2, and Dr. Israel Kugler, president of the AFT college division. The rally was initiated by New York City AFL-CIO.

Jailed Newark Teachers Cheered by Yule Rally

Newark, N.J.—Christmas was canceled for 136 Newark school teachers as they spent the holidays in the Essex County Correctional Center.

But their stay behind bars was made a little lighter by about 1,000 trade unionists from the New York City area who brought them season's greeting with a rally outside the penitentiary walls.

In all, 184 members of the Newark Teachers local had been jailed for their participation in a 1970 three-week strike. Forty-eight members, were released Dec. 23—the day of the rally—after serving eight days. The same day, another 128 teachers were photographed, fingerprinted and bused into the institution. They were released New Year's Eve.

However, eight of the local's leaders still remain in the jail under sentences ranging up to 90 days. They started serving their terms Nov. 29.

The rally outside the prison grounds was sponsored by the New York City AFL-CIO. Several hundred members of unions in the central labor council were expected to take part in the demonstration.

But by the time the caravan of buses and autos had arrived at the Caldwell, N.J., facility, the rally had mushroomed to about 1,000 persons.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO organized the demonstration. It was widely supported by labor officials, including AFL-CIO Regional Director Michael Mann, Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Motel & Hotel Trades Council, Irving Stern of the Meat Cutters and others.

The AFT leadership was represented by Pres. David Selden, Pres. Albert Shanker of Local 2 and Pres. Israel Kugler of the AFT college division.

Van Arsdale noted in calling the rally that "these professional teachers are in jail at this Christmas season for doing what they believed was their duty in defense of the basic democratic principles."

"This is certainly punishment for them and their families out of all proportion to the offense they are charged with," he declared. "We want to be sure they know that they are in our thoughts and we intend to do what we can to make sure their sacrifice is not in vain."

The 1.2-million member New York City council also appealed to New Jersey Gov. William T. Cahill to extend executive clemency to the teachers.

Besides the jail sentences, the Newark AFT local was fined $40,000 for the 1970 strike. Additional fines of $270,000 and sentences of up 15 months in jail were imposed on 16 leaders of the local for a 1971 strike that lasted 11 weeks.

Appeals of these sentences are scheduled to be heard early this month.

Among the local officials who face the additional jail sentences are the eight serving terms in the correctional center since Nov. 29. They include Local Pres. Carole Graves and Executive Vice Pres. Frank Fiorito, who also is president of the State Federation of Teachers.

Plan Approved To End 9-Year Railroad Strike

A nine-year strike against the Florida East Coast Railroad appeared to be nearing an end.

Eleven unions that struck the line on Jan. 23, 1963, reached a tentative agreement which includes payment of damages by the company to the union and individual workers, plus pay raises and a recall schedule.

The settlement was reached by the coalition of "non-operating" unions, headed by George Leighty, and was approved by a federal judge whose court will administer the penalty payments.

Additional court action will be required before the strike is actually over. And still to settle are train crew strikers, represented by the United Transportation Union and the Locomotive Engineers.

The "non-op" strike was the longest railroad dispute in the nation's history. It began when the company refused to match a 10-cent hourly raise agreed to by all other major railroads.

Taking part in the joint negotiations were the Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railway Carmen, Railroad Signalmen, Sheet Metal Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Boilermakers, Firemen & Oilers, Machinists, Dining Car Employes and the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

The settlement plan calls for the railroad to pay $1.5 million through the court as damages for violations of the Railway Labor Act, union agreements and court injunctions.

A 25 percent wage increase over pre-strike levels will be followed by 6 percent raises in each of the next three years.

The railroad agreed to rehire 478 striking "non-op" employes on a seniority basis, taking on 100 initially. Many of the original strikers have since taken other jobs.

One of the holdups to final settlement has been the need to resolve a maze of litigation arising out of the long dispute.

60% of Adults Have High School Diplomas

The Census Bureau reports that the number of American adults with at least a high school education rose from 43 percent in 1960 to 60 percent in 1971. The rate of increase was greater for Negroes—rising from 24 to 40 percent—although the rate for whites climbed from 45 to 62 percent.

Hope for UN Expressed In Salute to Waldheim

The AFL-CIO expressed its compliments on the election of Kurt Waldheim as secretary-general of the United Nations. Waldheim, Austria's chief delegate to the world body, succeeded U Thant of Burma in the top UN post Jan. 1.

The federation's reaction to the election was expressed in a message from Pres. George Meany to Earl Warren, chairman of the United Nations Association of the United States.

In a separate statement, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers also extended congratulations to the new UN chief.

Meany's message said that the AFL-CIO "expresses its compliments" on the election of Waldheim, and added:

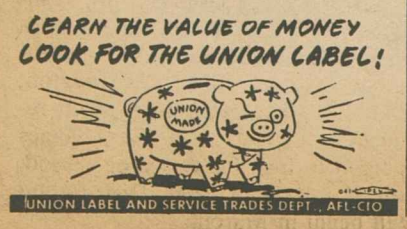
"Mindful of the trust that is placed on the office and the man, the working men and women of the United States no less than the population of the world look to this new leadership to effectively demonstrate its commitment to the UN charter and Declaration of Human Rights.

"Individual liberty, political democracy and free societies progressing in a world at peace cannot be achieved by costly or cheap public relations and shallow maneuver. They must be won by dedicated, sincere diplomacy buttressed by the strength of free men everywhere.

"The AFL-CIO renews its interest in the United Nations and the international agencies which it directs."

Abel said: "The United Steelworkers of America supports and believes in the UN as man's best hope for a world at peace in which human rights and dignity become the priority concern of all nations. We extend to Sec.-Gen. Waldheim our best wishes in his efforts to increase the UN's capabilities."

The statements were among many messages reproduced in a full-page New York Times advertisement sponsored by the UNA-USA.



Jobless Rate Still Tops 6% In Key Areas

Unemployment of 6 percent or more continued to grip 60 of the nation's 150 major job centers in December—the same level as in November—while the number of smaller employment centers with severe joblessness increased by five to 808, the Labor Dept. reported.

Six smaller areas were added to the "substantial" unemployment list last month and one was removed. The additions are Lutcher, La.; Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Lexington, Mo.; Ft. Pierre, S.D.; Springfield, Tenn., and Parsons, W. Va. Removed from the list was Clarksburg, W. Va.

In December 1970, there were 37 major areas and 617 smaller areas listed by the Labor Dept. as having "substantial" or "persistent" unemployment.

The Labor Dept. defines substantial unemployment as a jobless rate of 6 percent or more, with the trend expected to continue at least two more months. Persistent unemployment is defined as an annual average jobless rate of 6 percent or more for the last calendar year and at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

Political Super Bowl

THE 1972 ELECTION campaign is on. All of the candidates for the presidency have announced or otherwise indicated their intentions—including Pres. Nixon who made his bid for re-election plain in a recent television interview.

Candidates for the full House and 34 Senate seats as well as 19 gubernatorial chairs and countless other state and local offices also are coming into fuller view as a string of state primaries and conventions draws nearer.

In two months, New Hampshire and Florida will open the primary season. The major attention will be on presidential candidates on the Democratic side. The primary challenges to Pres. Nixon are of political interest, but are not expected to impede his nomination for a second term.

The focus to this point has been mainly on names and personalities, and this is likely to increase as the primaries spur new attention and interest. But there are a goodly number of critical issues—most of them centering on Pres. Nixon's performance versus his promises over the past three years.

MEMO FROM COPE puts it this way:

"Early in his presidency, Nixon asked Americans to judge his deeds, not his words. Applying his own yardstick he has come up short.

"On the economy, he said on Jan. 27, 1969, '. . . we can control inflation without an increase in unemployment.' His promise proved vastly better than his performance on both counts.

"Still early in his term, July 10, 1969, he described a 'crisis' in the nation's health care and predicted if something were not done 'we will have a breakdown in our medical care system which could have consequences affecting millions of people.'

"More than a year later—only when it became obvious health care was building as a major issue with Americans—the President sent a health care message to Congress. He proposed a totally inadequate program that would rely on the private health insurance industry, which helped create the health mess in the first place.

"So it has gone on, issue after issue—performance has fallen short of promise."

THE THREE YEARS of the Nixon presidency can be viewed in the President's own favorite football terminology as a "game plan" for his re-election. This is a widespread feeling that his sudden and dramatic shifts in policies and programs in a short three years reflect a planned opportunism to assure victory in 1972.

The job in the next 10 months is to focus a sharp and constant spotlight on the presidency in terms of the real issues—the deeds and the hard results—as well as on the programs and the records of those who are challenging Nixon for the White House.

The 1972 elections may well turn out to be the biggest game of all.

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The Biggest Game

A Word Edgewise:

White House 'Memcon' Exposes Nixon Gambit at 'Confrontation'

By John P. Roche

RECENTLY IT WAS SUGGESTED here that Pres. Nixon had handled the AFL-CIO "confrontation" in Miami Beach very clumsily, that it was a patent attempt to set up George Meany as the economic spoilsport in the event the President's policies failed to bring an upswing. The President, I submitted, was obviously out of practice if he thought he could pull that one off on a bunch of hard-nosed political professionals like the leaders of the labor movement.

This column brought a batch of letters attacking me for impugning the President's morality, for daring to indicate that he would "stoop to such a dirty political trick," in the words of one irate correspondent.

Let me take some space to clear this up. I was not accusing Mr. Nixon of immorality or anything remotely approaching it.

There is nothing un-American or un-constitutional about trying to set up your political opponents. Indeed, I pride myself on having persuaded Pres. Johnson to kill George Romney with love after the latter's Hartford speech on Vietnam in April 1967. The President was actually furious at Romney for insulting his credibility, but was finally convinced he should congratulate the Michigan governor on his bipartisan statesmanship. Exit Romney.

There was nothing dirty or dishonest about this. Romney had worked both sides of the street in his speech and it all depended on which sections you emphasized.

There was nothing dirty or dishonest about Pres. Nixon's trying to put the monkey on George Meany's back at Miami Beach. My complaint is that he bungled it, that it came off as theater, not politics, that it was one of the most transparent finagles of the epoch, unworthy of a poker player of Mr. Nixon's reputation.

So first of all, then, I was not assaulting the President's morality. Second, in reply to those who think I dreamed the whole thing up in a paranoidal seizure, it is now clear that Pres. Nixon went to the AFL-CIO convention with the precise design of setting Meany up.

Tucked away in the Executive Office of the President is an outfit called the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP), known irreverently as the Office of Empty Plans. It is, and has been for years, a useful payroll for political operatives, most of whom are now busily engaged in what might be called political economy.

AMONG THEM is George T. Bell, Special Assistant to the President and aide to Presidential Counsel Charles Colson. Mr. Bell took a special interest in the AFL-CIO convention, and is addicted to "Memcons," that is, to making summaries of all conversations for the file. On Nov. 19, 1971, Bell sent off to the files and to other interested parties the following summary of a report from his man in Miami Beach, Pasquale (Pat) Jiuliano, a former unionist from Philadelphia:

"Mr. Jiuliano called at 9:30. He is at the AFL-CIO Convention. President Nixon is going to speak at 10:30 AM. They will chastise him; and that will be the best thing that could happen. Geo. Meany will be trying to make himself look like a big deal; but the Am. people will see the spectacle; and decide for themselves on the merit of what Nixon is trying to do. Mr. Jiuliano will use the same experience he did when he invited Gov. Romney to an AFL-CIO meeting to speak B-4 he was elected Gov. of Michigan. It was televised and the labor group gave Romney a rough time of it. But in the end he won.

"Mr. Jiuliano will give Mr. Bell a full report upon his return from the meeting. He thinks it will make President Nixon look greater in the eyes of the Am. electorate.

"Mr. Bell wants Mr. Jiuliano to call him after Nixon speaks and let him know how things went. Discreetly and indirectly to get the reaction of others."

Thus the Memcon which, in my capacity as a teacher, I would indicate violates the first principle of a good setup: leave no tracks.

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Public Confidence Corroded:

Administration's Failings Mar Prospects for Nation in 1972

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made the following New Year's statement:

FOR THE WORKERS and unions of the United States, 1972 will be a difficult and challenging year. The economic roadsigns are not encouraging; the social problems grave; the foreign outlook bleak. The present leadership of America has shown no competence for dealing with these problems which spell suffering and hardship to millions of our citizens.

To itemize America's problems is to demonstrate the magnitude of the tasks ahead:

Unemployment remains unchecked with 5 million jobless, millions more underemployed and uncounted thousands too discouraged to even seek gainful employment. Throughout America, the fear of losing their job haunts workers.

The prices workers must pay for everything they buy continue to mount while the much publicized price control program, with no effective enforcement mechanism, promises much and delivers little.

Workers' wages are rigidly controlled by a governmental mechanism which provides no elasticity to meet inequitable situations and which is undermining collective bargaining. As a result, wages are not even catching up with past increases in the cost of living.

The ranks of the poverty stricken continue to swell at an alarming rate. Welfare rolls are at the highest level in history, sapping the financial strength of the already over-burdened states and cities which continue to underpay their employes.

School systems stagger under the burden of trying to meet the equally vital needs for quality education, equal opportunity for children without regard to any barrier of race, creed or color and the rights of teachers and other school personnel to decent salaries and proper status.

The aged in America have little financial security in their twilight years as social security benefits fail to match the economic needs of the time.

The children of the poor face the prospect of dim years ahead because the nation fails to provide jobs for mothers who would work and day care centers for the young while their mothers are working.

Everyone in America fears illness of any sort for the cost of medical care in the nation has grown astronomically while the delivery system for medical care has virtually collapsed.

Crime in America has reached epidemic proportions despite the hollow campaign promises of the current Administration. In the year just passed, fatal assaults on peace officers hit a record high, demonstrating the crying need for law, order and justice in the nation.

The Administration's abrupt, unexplained shifts in foreign policy confuse the people of America who no longer know what, if any, principles govern the international policies of the United States.

And, most serious of all, the public's confidence in its government has been seriously corroded as a result of sudden and disconcerting changes in policies, abandonment of principles for momentary political gain and the reliance on gimmickry, government by surprise and the wholesale destruction of candor by an Administration that cannot resist politicizing even its statistical-gathering agencies.

YET AMERICAN WORKERS and their unions face the uncertain year ahead with a marked degree of confidence born from the knowledge that self-delivery is available through the most precious possession of free people—the ballot.

That is why the organized labor movement of the United States will make political action our most important undertaking of the coming year.

Through our votes, we are firmly convinced we can achieve a fully-employed nation, dedicated to improving the life of her ordinary citizens, protected against the virus of inflation, secure in the knowledge that both the young and the old will be governed with compassion, understanding and concern.

We are convinced we can achieve a government whose policies will be based on equity, dedicated to peace, determined to end the misery, privation and suffering of her people.

All this we are confident we can do with our votes in November. And to assure that result, we dedicate ourselves to a year of decisive, effective hard work.

The victory which we are certain we will achieve will be a victory for all America. And that is the goal of organized labor for 1972.

Benefits Inadequate:

Little Relief for Elderly Poor Expected from Nixon Programs

FIVE MILLION elderly Americans now living in poverty can expect little if any help from the programs, policies and proposals advanced by Pres. Nixon, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Seidman said that the recent White House Conference on Aging, to which he was a labor delegate, focused sharply on the two most acute problems facing older Americans today and in the years ahead—substandard income and inadequate health care. He said that the conference "did shape some very important recommendations" that will be "heard by the Congress and by others who make policy in this country."

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman said that the $4,500 minimum yearly income for a couple "is a good immediate objective," noting that "one-third of the retired population now lives on less."

But once that level is reached, he noted, there must be continual improvement, "not just to reflect increases in the cost of living, but in real terms . . . of what that income can purchase." Seidman said he doubts that "the President's new economic policies will help the older people" by holding down living costs.

Because of the way the Phase 2 programs have been set up, Seidman said that "it's almost impossible for consumers—including elderly consumers—to monitor prices."

Pointing out that most Americans now qualify for social security when they retire, Seidman urged a substantial boost of those benefits for the greatest impact on the income problems of the elderly. He said the 5 percent increase Pres. Nixon wants is far from "adequate at a time when 5 million elderly Americans are living in poverty."

TO MAKE A REAL IMPACT on the severe economic plight of retired workers and "permit them to live in decency and dignity" Seidman called for an immediate 15 percent boost in social security benefits, with a view to a full 50 percent increase, in steps, in the near future. That kind of improvement, he said, is readily achievable through introduction of general federal revenue financing of "one-third of the total funds which go into the system."

Turning to the President's so-called pension reform plan, Seidman said the obvious thrust is to open "a new avenue for banks, for insurance companies, for mutual funds to reap substantial profits," by encouraging workers to speculate and invest in the financial marketplace as individuals, rather than as a group.

Seidman also said many unions would try to improve benefits for retired workers through contract negotiations even though the Supreme Court ruled recently that employers need not bargain with unions on the matter. Seidman termed the court decision "unfortunate and not very realistic."

Reporters questioning him were J. Y. Smith of the Washington Post and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

SHORTLY AFTER the second session of the 92nd Congress convenes on Jan. 18, Pres. Nixon will appear before a joint session and deliver his fourth State of the Union address.

One year ago when the President delivered his State of the Union message he proposed "six great goals" which he said would "restructure the government . . . turn power back to the people," and bring about a "new American Revolution."

The "new American Revolution" died with hardly a shot fired.

Nixon's "six great goals" should be recalled, though, for two reasons: One, so that history will not be distorted, and two, to understand a little more about the occupant in the White House.

Here, are the "six great goals" and how they disappeared:

Revenue Sharing—The President, noting that our states and cities are financially starving, proposed sharing $16 billion in revenues with them in fiscal 1972. A total of $11 billion would be earmarked for urban development, rural development, education, transportation, job training and law enforcement. However, only $1 billion of this total would be in new funds. The $10 billion would be realized by abolishing or consolidating some 105 programs doing substantially the same things.

And when Phase I of the new Nixon economic program got under way, the President, himself, put revenue sharing on the back burner.

Government Reorganization—The President proposed reducing the present 12 Cabinet departments to eight. Only the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense and Justice would remain untouched.

Labor, business, and many sections of agriculture openly opposed the plan and they had strong support in Congress. Hearings were begun, but no action was ever taken.

Environment—The President said he would propose "a strong new set of initiatives to clean up our air and water, to combat noise and to preserve and restore our surroundings."

New water pollution control legislation, to replace expiring federal programs, formed a major part of the Nixon environmental message. However, when the Senate passed by an 86-to-0 roll call vote a strong, four-year $16.9 billion bill aimed at making the nation's waterways virtually pollution-free by 1985, the Administration opposed it.

Now, the White House wants a far weaker bill in the House.

Welfare Reform—The President called on Congress to pass his Family Assistance Plan which placed a floor of $1,600 under the income of a family of four.

After extensive hearings by the House Ways & Means Committee, the House reported out a bill which would set a federally guaranteed floor of $2,400 a year for a family of four with no income.

The Senate Finance Committee completed hearings on a different measure but all this was halted when the White House shifted the priority from welfare reform to its new economic program.

Health Insurance Reform—When the public outcry for restructuring of the medical care system reached a fever pitch, the President finally included health insurance reform in his "great goals."

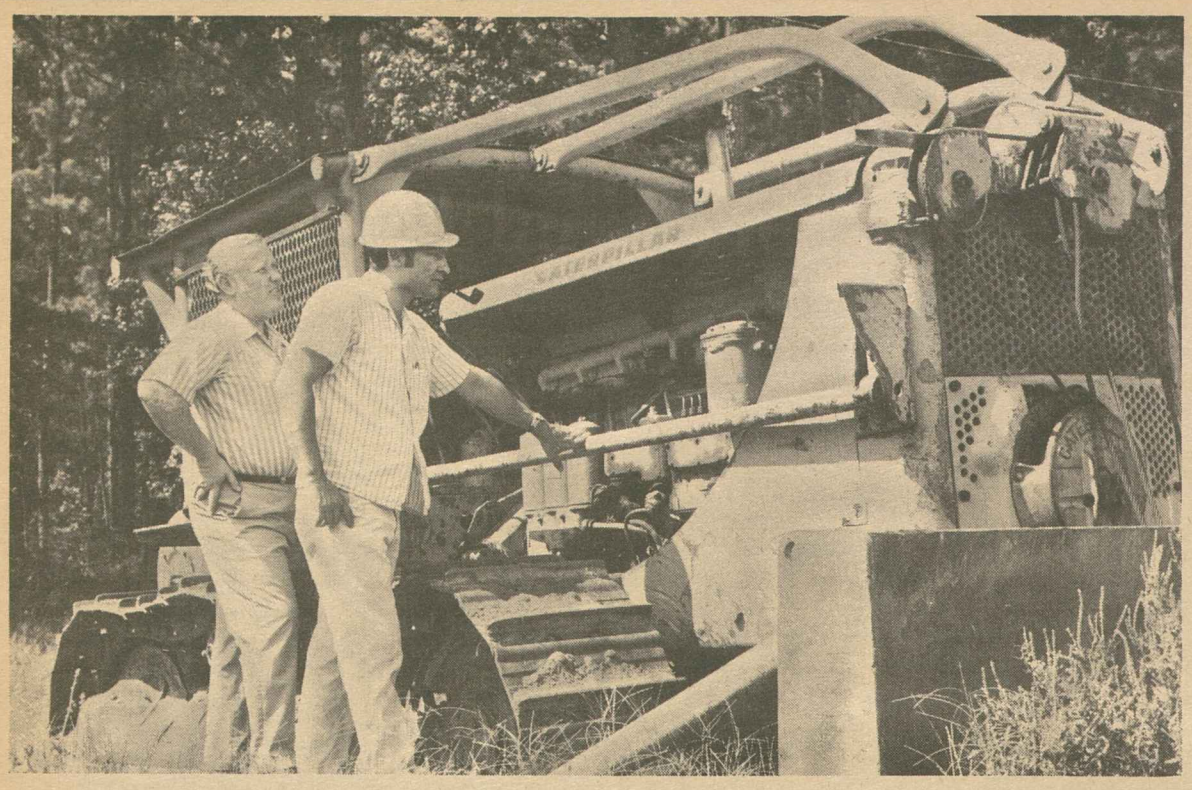
However, rather than support a basic reorganization of health care delivery—as provided in the Kennedy-Griffiths bill—he sent to Congress a proposal that would require employers to provide basic health insurance coverage for their workers, federal health benefits for the poor and approval of health services.

Full Employment—At the time that the President announced this "great goal" the rate of unemployment was 6 percent. It has not varied far from this figure throughout the year.

The President vetoed three measures which could have eased the unemployment problem: a $5.7 billion public works bill to give jobs to the unemployed; a $6.3 billion Office of Economic Opportunity extension and a $2.1 billion child care program.

This, then, is the "new American Revolution" for turning "power back to the people." It has scant tie to the new rhetoric and new "goals" we hear about today.

LITTLE IF ANY HELP for 5 million Americans now living in poverty can be found in Pres. Nixon's programs, policies and proposals, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Theodor Schuchat, left, of the North American Newspaper Alliance and J. W. Smith of the Washington Post.



A DESERTED BULLDOZER is inspected as a possible vocational teaching tool at the Gulf Coast Trades Center which is supported by the Houston-Gulf Coast Building & Construction Trades Council. Jack Stubbs of the Bricklayers and Donald W. Bridges of the Human Resources Development Institute check out the machine. The center gives special academic and vocational training to boys age 14-16.

Gulf Coast Crafts Train Teenage 'Problem' Boys

New Waverly, Tex.—Teenage boys with academic and social problems are taking special courses at a training center set up by AFL-CIO organizations at an abandoned Job Corps installation.

The first class of nearly 100 young men from the 13-county Houston area entered the Gulf Coast Trades Center in October for 18 weeks of vocational and academic instruction. The center is eventually expected to accommodate 224 live-in students.

The opening of the center was the culmination of more than a year of ground work by the Houston-Gulf Coast Building & Construction Trades Council and representatives of the federation's Human Resources Development Institute.

Working through Donald W. Bridges, HRDI area manpower representatives, the trades council landed three one-year government contracts totaling more than $800,000 for the operation of the center.

Grants came from the Justice Dept. Law Enforcement Assistance Fund for $308,000, Housing & Urban Development Dept. Model Cities Project for $305,000 and from the Texas Criminal Justice Council for $191,000.

Once the funds were nailed down, volunteers from the building trades council renovated and spruced up the facilities at the deserted Job Corps camp. The 50-acre site is situated in the Sam Houston National Forest, about 45 miles from Houston.

Boys between 14 and 16 who are likely to become high school dropouts or delinquents are referred to the center by academic counselors, juvenile probation officers and social workers.

The boys receive instruction in courses that are tailored to their particular capabilities and needs. All courses are fully accredited by the state education agency.

The center staffs one teacher for 10 students on academic subjects, while the student-teacher ratio for vocational subjects is 5 to 1.

Teachers in vocational courses are experienced instructors in apprenticeship training who hold full teaching certificates and are members of building and construction trades unions.

A student self-government plan was instituted at the center which helps to determine when a student has qualified for graduation. After completing the courses, students are returned to regular schools and are given special counseling.

A halfway house is being planned for students who have no parents or a suitable place to live.

Operations of the center are directed by a 12-member board of trustees with seven labor representatives. Other representatives include police, school, juvenile court and probation officials.

While the center is open to any boy between the ages of 14-16, the focus is on youths who have difficulties in school or are dropouts. Youths living in disadvantaged environments or who have had minor incidents with the law also are enrolled.

Strike Damage Charge Voided By U.S. Court

Baton Rouge, La.—Property damage or picket line scuffling during a legitimate strike isn't a federal offense, a U.S. district court ruled here.

Judge E. Gordon West dismissed an indictment obtained by the Justice Dept. against four strikers who were charged with violating the Hobbs Act, an anti-racketeering law adopted nearly 30 years ago.

The law is intended to bar extortion of money or property by violence or threats of violence.

It certainly doesn't apply, Judge West said, to the lawful strike for higher wages by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against Gulf States Utilities Co.

The indictment charged the defendants with causing property damage, including "malfunctioning of transformers" as part of a "conspiracy" to force the company to agree to a contract "calling for higher wages and other monetary benefits."

The judge noted that violence or property damage alleged in the indictment "are undoubtedly punishable by state law."

But, he concluded, the Justice Dept. indictment "does not charge an offense punishable under the Hobbs Act."

Prices Rise As Pay Drops In November

Wages moved down and prices edged up during November, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Both Pres. Nixon and Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson ignored the earnings decline but issued statements hailing the modest two-tenths of 1 percent rise in consumer prices as evidence that the anti-inflation program has been a success.

The combination of the earnings and price data, however, resulted in a sharp drop of seven-tenths of 1 percent in buying power for America's workers from the previous month.

Average earnings, before taxes, dropped 74 cents a week to $128.74. The BLS said this was "attributable entirely to a 2-cent dip in average hourly earnings."

About half the November price rise, the BLS said, stemmed from items exempt from price controls.

The November consumer price index rose to 122.6. This meant consumers were paying $12.26 for the same goods and services that cost $10 in 1967. The rise from a year ago was 3.5 percent.

Nearly all of the prices used in the November survey were collected before the end of the 90-day wage-price freeze on Nov. 15. Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the index for the next several months might show a bigger spurt as a result of the less stringent price restrictions in Phase 2 of the Administration's stabilization program.

Hodgson, nevertheless, hailed the November price data as "evidence that Pres. Nixon's wage and price program is working."

And the President said 1971 was ending "on a most encouraging economic note."

Kirkland Named to Public TV Board

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland has been appointed to the board of directors of the National Public Affairs Center for Television.

NPACT, with headquarters in Washington, is the new production center for the Public Broadcasting Service.

Kirkland is among the initial 12 appointees who will serve on the 15-member NPACT board.

Biggest Risk to Workers:

5 Hazards Targeted In Job Health Probe

Five toxic substances dangerous to more than 4 million workers were given top priority in a new Target Health Hazards program instituted by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

The five are asbestos, cotton dust, silica, lead and carbon monoxide. They will be the focus of attention in industrial hygiene inspections by OSHA and the National Institute for Occupational Health & Safety in several thousand workplaces.

The program was announced by OSHA as the National Advisory Committee for the job safety administration began a two-day meeting.

Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther said the action was taken in response to findings that 60 percent of the complaints from workers since the safety act went into effect last April involved health hazards.

In describing the hazards of the five substances, Guenther noted:

- Asbestos can produce severe lung disease and exposure to its fibers can lead to cancer. He estimated that more than 200,000 workers are exposed to the dangers, although labor specialists contend the number runs into the millions.
- Cotton dust can produce silicosis, another disabling lung disease. More than 800,000 workers are affected in all kinds of cotton processing operations, according to OSHA.
- Silica also causes silicosis, posing hazards to more than 1.1 million workers in abrasives manufacturing, iron and mineral processing, sandblasting and other occupations.
- Lead can produce severe gastrointestinal, blood and central nervous system disabilities. More than 1.6 million workers face this risk in the manufacture of ammunition, paint, batteries, autos and other products.
- Carbon monoxide can produce brain damage or death. Uncountable numbers of workers in metal processing or users of gasoline-powered equipment are affected.

Labor representatives on the advisory panel—George H. R. Taylor of the AFL-CIO and John J. Sheehan of the Steelworkers—said trade unions would cooperate fully in the policing and effective enforcement of measures to guard against the five target health hazards.

But they also noted that the list should be expanded to include many other dangerous substances.

NIOSH has about 8,000 toxic substances listed as dangerous to workers. But only 500 are covered by health and safety standards and many of these need updating, Taylor said.

Recently, the standard on asbestos was updated by OSHA, which ordered the permissible level of asbestos dust reduced from 12 fibers per milliliter to 5 for an eight-hour period.

Meanwhile, union safety specialists were preparing for a hearing in Albuquerque, N.M., that would allow variances from tighter standards affecting miners of radioactive materials.

The Environmental Protection Agency had dropped the permissible exposure to radon daughters gas from 12 working level months to four.

But the Bureau of Mines is asking for a six-year delay before the standard becomes fully effective, said Sheldon W. Samuels, director of job safety for the Industrial Union Dept.

Southern Labor School Explores Critical Issues

Hot Springs, Ark.—The advanced institute of the Southern Labor School explored the economic, social, health and political issues facing organized labor during a six-day seminar here.

The 40 participants also focused on the foreign trade problems affecting the South, efforts to improve job safety and health, and relations with young union members.

The Institute is conducted annually for full-time staff members of AFL-CIO affiliates and state and local central labor bodies in the 11 southern states.

A review of new programs being offered by southern state bodies was presented by state AFL-CIO Presidents Claude Ramsey of Mississippi and Barney Weeks of Alabama and Pres. Vincent Moretti of the Norfolk, Va., AFL-CIO.

Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute described a number of the pertinent issues in the coming political campaigns and 1972 elections. John Lewis of the Voter Education Project and COPE Area Director Daniel A. Powell also spoke on the topic.

A blueprint for modernizing state legislatures was presented by Donald Herzberg, a political science institute director at Rutgers University.

The health care needs of the rural South were described by Pres. Joseph Volker of the University of Alabama. Volker called for the increased development of educational programs to train medical paraprofessionals and explored the possibility of setting up a volunteers' corps of recent medical school graduates in efforts to overcome the shortage of doctors in poor rural sections.

Volker also announced that his university has received a $150,000 grant from the state to set up a school of labor studies.

A program designed to help unions reach their young members was conducted by George T. Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Al Wickman, education director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and Ed Ball, education coordinator of Steelworkers District 37.

Veteran Organizer Louis Krainock Dies

Louis Krainock, a veteran labor organizer and educator, died recently in San Francisco.

He had been a CIO organizer in the South, education director of the Packinghouse Workers, an organizer of farm workers and public employes. Krainock had also homesteaded and taught school in Alaska and, from 1964 until his retirement in 1971, served on the staff of the California Division of Industrial Welfare.

AFL-CIO Organizing Director William L. Kircher received news of Krainock's death from his widow, Mrs. Ursula Krainock.

For Those Who Apply:

Two New Programs Extend Duration of Jobless Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

There are actually two new programs that take effect this month and next—both based on laws passed by Congress to extend the normal 26 weeks of unemployment compensation during periods when jobs are scarce.

More important than the details and complexities of the new programs, the AFL-CIO stressed, is the urgency of getting the word to those who might be eligible for extended benefits.

Every unemployed person who fits the circumstances listed below should check with his nearest employment service office to find out if he or she is eligible for additional payments:

1. A person who has received unemployment benefits at some time during the past 12 months, and

2. He no longer is receiving benefits, but is still unemployed.

Persons who are currently on the benefit rolls will receive any extension automatically. But those who have used up their benefits and were dropped from the rolls before the new programs took effect will have to file new applications.

One of the new programs dates from a 1970 law that took effect in two stages. It provided for 50 percent federal financing of up to 13 weeks of extended benefits during periods of high unemployment.

The period of the extension is one-half of the duration of regular state benefits which the applicant received, up to a maximum of 13 additional weeks or 39 weeks in all. If, for example, a person was entitled to only 22 weeks of state benefits, the extension would only be for 11 additional weeks.

There were two types of "triggers" provided by the law to put the program into effect—and to halt the program when job conditions improve. One is for a national program; the other triggers state programs when there is no national program in effect.

Under the law, the program would take effect nationwide when the "insured unemployment rate" has been 4.5 percent or higher for three consecutive months. When the rate drops below that level for a comparable period, the program is phased out.

The insured rate of unemployment is always less than the figure most people refer to as the unemployment rate—which is based on a census-type survey of the workforce and counts all people who are looking for jobs, regardless of whether or not they are drawing unemployment insurance.

The rate used to "trigger" the extended benefits is based on the number of persons drawing unemployment insurance as a percentage of the number of persons working in jobs covered by the unemployment insurance law.

The earliest date the nationwide trigger could be applied was Jan. 1, 1972. And that's the date it went into effect because the insured unemployment rate for the last three months of available statistics stayed above 4.5 percent.

That put the program immediately into effect in every state except Kentucky, where the legislature had not yet passed a required enabling law. Kentucky was expected to complete action shortly.

Even before the national program took effect, some states already were under the extended benefit program because of the state trigger feature of the 1970 law.

Under this provision, when there is no nationwide program, extended benefits will be paid in any state with an insured unemployment rate of at least 4 percent for three consecutive months—provided the rate is at least 20 percent higher than the average of the past two years for the same period of time.

During the period before Jan. 1, 1972, 22 states qualified under the state trigger point formula. But eight of them subsequently were "triggered off," leaving 14 states paying extended benefits at the end of 1971.

One of the weaknesses of the state triggering formula is that it is keyed to continually rising unemployment—not just high unemployment.

Thus, Alaska with a 7.2 percent insured unemployment rate in November was triggered off that month because this came to only 106 percent of the average for the previous two years. But Hawaii stayed under the program with a 4.8 percent rate which was 190 percent of the comparable period in the previous two years.

When the national program took effect this Jan. 1, it didn't matter what the state jobless rate was. Only if the national program is triggered off will the situation vary from state to state.

What of the unemployed workers in states which have had the extended benefit programs in effect—and who already have used up their 13-week extension?

They are not affected by the national program because they have already been covered by its provisions.

But most of them, starting in February, will be eligible for still another 13-week extension under the Magnuson Act that Congress passed last month.

This is a temporary law, scheduled to be phased out in July. But even so, Pres. Nixon expressed misgivings when he signed it Dec. 29 "only as a temporary expedient." The Administration had tried unsuccessfully to block its passage.

It provides a further 13 weeks of benefits—bringing the maximum duration to 52 weeks—in states with the highest unemployment.

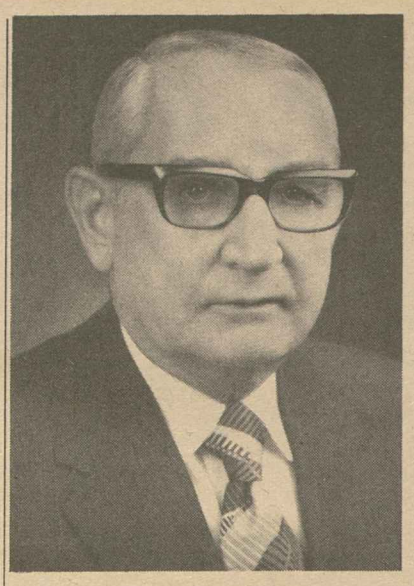
To trigger eligibility under the Magnuson bill, the state's insured unemployment rate must be at least 6.5 percent. But the method of computing the rate is somewhat liberalized by including as insured unemployed a portion of workers who have already exhausted their unemployment benefits.

Because the data to determine eligibility when the program begins on Jan. 30 is not yet available, the Labor Dept. was unable to list the states where the program will be put into operation.

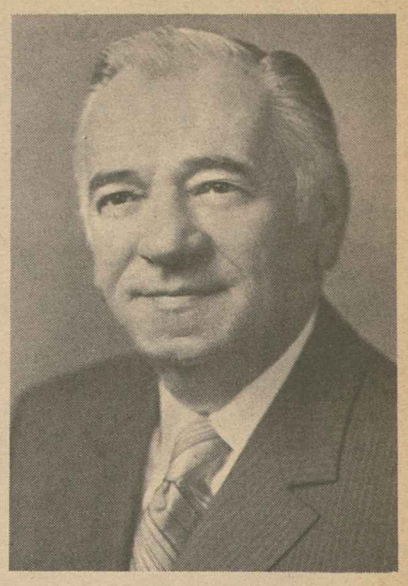
Earlier data indicated that these jurisdictions will probably be covered: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

Other states that might qualify include Oregon and New York.

The list includes most of the states that have been paying extended benefits under the 1970 law, which means that more than half a million workers in those states who have used up 39 weeks of regular and extended benefits without finding a job will be able to receive an additional 13 weeks of payments.



AL H. CHESSER



JOSEPH BELSKY

Meat, Railroad Unions Install New Presidents

Two new union presidents assumed office Jan. 1 to succeed officers who had retired. Joseph Belsky became president of the Meat Cutters and Al H. Chesser took over the top post of the United Transportation Union.

Chesser, 57, replaced Charles Luna, the first president of the UTU who had reached the union's mandatory retirement age of 65. Chesser had been the UTU's national legislative director in Washington.

Belsky, 69, was senior vice president and district director for the New York-New Jersey area before succeeding T. J. Lloyd who had been president of the Meat Cutters for 14 years. Lloyd now holds the post of president-emeritus.

Belsky joined the Hebrew Butcher Workers Union in New York City in the mid-1920s and was elected its secretary in 1926. He continued to serve as an officer of the union, now Local 234 of the Meat Cutters.

Belsky was elected a vice president of the Meat Cutters in 1936. As director of the union's District 1, he was responsible for 17 locals with a membership of nearly 80,000 workers in a two-state area.

Patrick E. Gorman continues as secretary-treasurer and chief executive officer of the Meat Cutters.

Chesser began his railroad career in 1941 as a brakeman on the Santa Fe in Wellington, Kan. After his transfer to Texas, he joined Lodge 608 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Chesser served the lodge in various official capacities and later was elected Texas state legislative representative for the BRT.

He assumed direction of BRT national legislative affairs in 1962 and continued in that post after the UTU was formed with the 1969 merger of the BRT and three other railroad operating unions.

Luna became president-emeritus of the UTU on his retirement and will continue to serve on the AFL-CIO Executive Council as a federation vice president. He also retains his post on the Amtrak executive board representing labor.

The new UTU national legislative director is James R. Snyder, who had assisted Chesser in Washington for the past 12 years.

Labor, Senior Citizens Mourn John Edelman

John W. Edelman, a trade union activist for six decades on two continents and former president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, died of cancer. He was 78.

Edelman helped organize textile workers first in England and later in the United States. He also was an early member of the Newspaper Guild and was active with consumer groups for a number of years. And as head of the NCSC, he was instrumental in the enactment of the Medicare health program for the elderly.

In a message to the NCSC, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Edelman was a "true disciple of democracy."

"His lifetime of devoted service to the trade union movement was capped by his sound and progressive leadership" to the NCSC "during many crucial years," Meany and Kirkland noted.

Edelman was born in Belleville, N.J., and moved to England with his parents at an early age. He worked for several newspapers in London before becoming an organizer of British textile mill workers. He also served as the youngest branch secretary of Britain's Independent Labor Party when he was 14.

He returned to the United States in 1916 and served in the Army during World War I. After the war, he worked as a reporter for newspapers in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In 1926, Edelman became education and research director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a forerunner union to the Textile Workers Union of America. He held that post for 11 years while also editing the union's newspaper, the Hosiery Worker.

He was appointed eastern Pennsylvania regional director of the CIO in 1937 and served in that post for two years.

During the 1930s, Edelman emerged as an advocate of public housing for low-income families and in the formation of the Labor Housing Conference of the AFL. He also was a consultant to the Federal Housing Administration and to the Resettlement Administration early in the Roosevelt presidency.

Edelman was the Washington representative for the TWUA from 1943 until his retirement 20 years later. He then served as president of the 3-million member NCSC from 1963 to 1969.

He was long active with the National Consumers League and was chairman of the board of the National Consumers Union from 1961 to 1969.

For his contributions to the organization of the Newspaper Guild, he received a Man of the Year Award from the Philadelphia local. The Washington - Baltimore Guild recently honored him with its Arthur Reardon award.

Edelman, who resided in Arlington, Va., is survived by his wife Kate, a son, two daughters and 11 grandchildren.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has scheduled six regular institutes and six special seminars on occupational safety and health during January and February.

On the calendar are:

New Staff Program, first phase, Jan. 16-28.

Arbitration (at University of Illinois, Champaign) Jan. 23-28.

Labor Law, Feb. 7-11.

Techniques and Trends in Collective Bargaining, Feb. 14-18.

Arbitration, Feb. 21-25.

Communications, Feb. 28-Mar. 3.

The occupational safety institutes will be conducted at University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and University of Wisconsin, Madison, Jan. 10-13; Ohio State University, Columbus, Jan. 16-19; Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Jan. 30-Feb. 4; Michigan State University, East Lansing, Feb. 7-11, and Indiana University, Bloomington, Feb. 13-18.

J. Pat Daniels, Shipbuilders' Leader, Dies

J. Pat Daniels, secretary-treasurer of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, died Christmas Day in Georgetown University Hospital after a long illness. He was 30 years old.

Daniels was unanimously elected to the Shipbuilders' key leadership post in October 1970. He had been a member of the union since he was 17 when he started working in Southern California shipyards.

Pres. Andrew J. Pettis of the union said, "for one so young, J. Pat Daniels played an increasing important role in our organization and leadership." He "embodied our hopes and aspirations for the younger generation," Pettis added.

Daniels joined the union in 1957 and was elected shop steward at the San Pedro shipyard the following year. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the San Pedro local in 1963.

In 1966, he was elevated to executive secretary of the local and later the same year was elected to the union's national executive board. From 1966 to 1968 he also served as secretary-treasurer of the Maritime Trades Council for Southern California ports.

His father, James E. Daniels, is the West Coast regional director for the union.

Besides his parents, Daniels is survived by three children, a sister and two brothers. Memorial services were held in Washington, D.C., and in Long Beach, Calif., where he was buried Dec. 30.

Unions Set Strategy Talks:

Pay Board Aerospace Veto Scored by Labor as 'Tragic'

(Continued from Page 1)

contributed so much to that anti-inflation struggle."

It was amid the aura of confusion that has surrounded the board since its inception that the aerospace contracts were rejected.

Pay Board Chairman Judge George H. Boldt called the 12 percent increase "unreasonably inconsistent with the purposes and objectives of the Economic Stabilization Act and contrary to the standards established by the Pay Board."

But Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock said labor members had been formally assured that aerospace wage contracts would be accepted if they conformed to settlements reached in the automobile industry last year.

He pointed out that, in fact, the aerospace settlements were somewhat lower than the wage increases won in the automotive industry.

IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith was prompted by the situation to declare that "the judge doesn't know what we are talking about."

And Woodcock, although he did not specify any particular board member, said "I have confidence in neither the competence nor the integrity of some public members of the board."

But he did say that Boldt was unqualified for the job of Pay Board chairman simply because he has no background in collective bargaining, and he described the board as "incredibly incompetent."

"Its incompetence does not justify its survival," Woodcock declared.

He called the rejection of the aerospace pacts "a naked power attempt by industry members . . . unfortunately supported by public members, to try and pick out one industry and make it an example."

"This is a cynical perversion of the duties of this board," the UAW leader said.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, a board alternate, made the motion to approve the contracts in full and was seconded by Smith.

In defending the board's action, Boldt suggested, in effect, that the two unions return to the bargaining table and obtain an agreement with a first-year increase "in the range of 8 percent."

But this attempt to dictate a settlement brought a stinging rejoinder from Greathouse who declared, "we'd like for the Pay Board at this point to keep its mouth shut. It's done enough damage already."

"How can we sit in our ivory tower and tell those West Coast Machinists what they ought to negotiate?"

The labor members of the board also maintained that the Pay Board's authority did not extend beyond accepting or rejecting settlements, but some of the public members disagreed.

In a related development, the public affairs director of the Pay Board resigned in a policy dispute with the board's executive director, Robert Tiernan.

Herbert Wurth, a former military officer and once a public information officer for the Post Office Dept., said he submitted his resignation to Boldt "because of policy differences with the executive director over the handling of your information program."

Wurth told newsmen that he had wanted to keep the media and the public informed of what was happening in Pay Board sessions, but that Tiernan had directed him to withhold information.

For example, he said Tiernan had directed him not to tell reporters of the Pay Board's rejection of the aerospace contracts until late in the day.

Newsmen were barred from the actual Pay Board offices during the sessions and were restricted to the ground floor lobby of the office building housing both the Pay Board and the Price Commission in Washington.

Tariff Board Grants Steelworkers' Claim

Utica, N.Y. — Several hundred former employes of the Utica Cutlery Co. here will be eligible for cash readjustment allowances and other special benefits under a unanimous Tariff Commission ruling.

Their union, the Steelworkers, petitioned for the adjustment assistance benefits after increased imports of stainless-steel flatware from low-wage countries resulted in heavy layoffs over a period of several years.

Meany Blasts Employer Plan For Challenges

An announcement by business members of the Pay Board that they will automatically challenge any scheduled wage increase above 7 percent "threatens an avalanche of appeals which could inundate the board," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a letter to Pay Board Chairman George H. Boldt.

"It is my considered opinion that the very future of the Pay Board is seriously endangered," said Meany as he called on the board to adopt rules and procedures that can be "widely accepted as equitable and understandable."

"The Pay Board has not adopted —despite the appeals of the labor members—clear and equitable policies that could provide the basis for the high degree of self-administration essential to the President's goal of voluntary compliance," the AFL-CIO president said.

Instead, Meany noted, the board has "painfully developed, at less than a snail's pace, a few complex and rigid formulations which are of little assistance either to the Internal Revenue Service staff in the field, or to America's employers and workers in collective bargaining."

"Endless delays in developing policies and conflicting reports on procedures are undermining the attempt to establish an equitable wage stabilization setup," Meany said.

Pollara to Handle Pay Board Queries

Frank Pollara, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been designated coordinator of the federation's activities in regard to the Pay Board and will handle the numerous inquiries from affiliated unions on the Pay Board's procedures for handling wage controls.

In a letter to union presidents, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked that all future queries on the Pay Board be directed to Pollara.

Meany also asked each union to appoint its own representative to receive Pay Board information from Pollara and to channel queries on Pay Board matters to him.

Text of Joint Statement by Board's Labor Members

Following is the text of the statement issued by the five labor members of the Pay Board, Jan. 5:

The Pay Board has denied 200,000 union aerospace workers a fair and equitable wage increase that was clearly approvable within the board's own standards. By its action, the board has violated the basic principles of fairness and penalized responsible collective bargaining.

In 1968, the aerospace workers demonstrated their responsibility by accepting a cap on their cost-of-living escalators. This act has cost aerospace workers more than $1,000 apiece which they can never recover.

Based on the cost-of-living index for March-April-May 1971 the amount of that catch-up came to 34 cents an hour. At the time of the 1968 settlement, the industry agreed that this increase would be due the workers at the expiration of that agreement. That amount was due under the agreements or arrangements made three years before the wage freeze. As such, by the board's own rules, it was not subject to the board's restrictions.

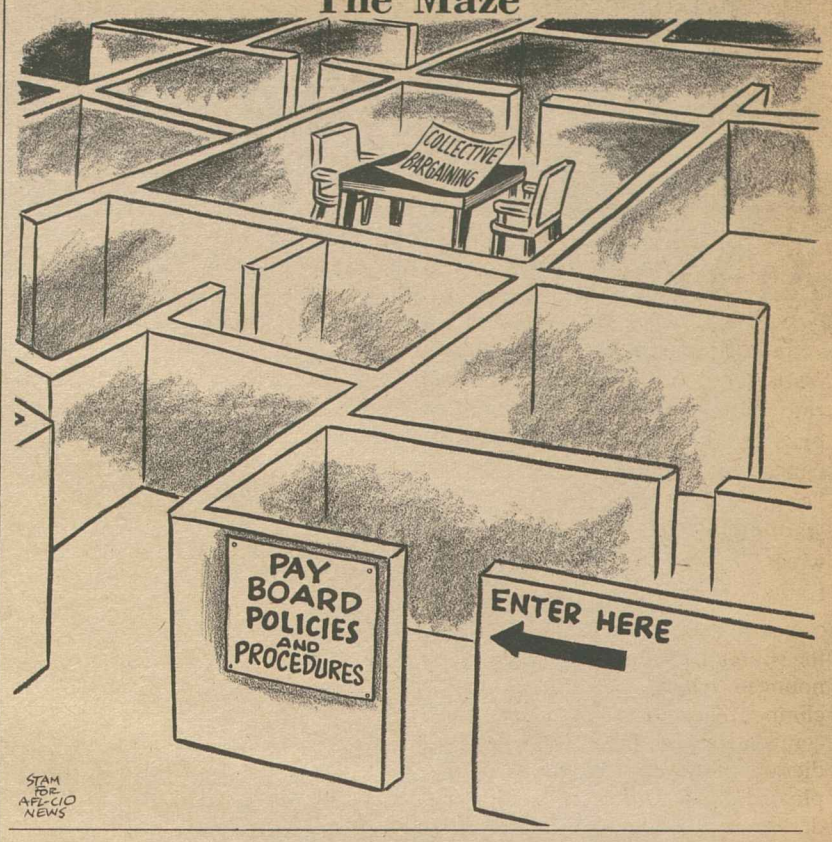
The only new money in these aerospace settlements is 17 cents an hour plus one additional paid holiday—the only fringe subject to Pay Board regulations. The total of the new money plus this fringe benefit is less than 5.5 percent—well within the approvable limit set by the Pay Board in formal session Nov. 8.

Labor members of the Pay Board have been trying to carry out their responsibilities but they find themselves continually thwarted on consideration of equities previously agreed to. Certain business and so-called "public" members of this board are attempting to use this board to frustrate and destroy the collective bargaining process. In that effort they are threatening to destroy this board.

We cannot believe that inflation can be curbed successfully by taking money out of the pockets of 200,000 aerospace workers and their families—especially when they already have contributed so much to that anti-inflation struggle.

This is a tragic day for the American system of free collective bargaining. It's what comes when an Administration attempts to deal from a stacked deck.

The Maze



Kirkland Assails Report Of Banking Commission

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland sharply dissented from the report of the President's Commission on Financial Structure & Regulation, charging that its recommendations were tailored to the interests of private banking and lenders "without any genuine regard for the most urgent problems and needs of the nation."

Kirkland was the only labor member on a panel heavily dominated by bankers and corporation executives.

When he accepted appointment to the commission, Kirkland said, he did not conceive that its "primary mandate was to promote the well-being of the financial institutions of this country." He hoped, rather, that it would come up with proposals to "make our financial institutions more responsive to social needs."

The commission's recommendations dealt largely with technical changes in banking laws, urged that interest rates for FHA and VA mortgages be determined "in the market place," without regard to administrative or statutory ceilings, and said that desired social goals should be achieved through direct government subsidies and tax credits and not by forcing "inappropriate functions upon financial institutions."

Kirkland retorted that government subsidies are desirable in many cases, but the private sector has responsibilities that it can't just walk away from.

The nation's banks and lending institutions, he charged, have tended "to assign a higher priority to corporate enterprise and other preferred customers at the expense of programs and projects which are essential to meet the requirements of life in this country for the average citizen."

He warned also that tax incentives to stimulate housing would "simply provide another tax loophole" that would "increase the profit of the lender without regard to whether there is any increase in housing."

Kirkland endorsed the concept of a National Development Bank as an instrument of the federal government, "authorized to make direct loans to state and local governments, public agencies, corporations and individuals for social priority projects."

And he called for federal regulations that would require every bank and lending institution to earmark a portion of its assets for investment in housing or other socially useful purposes.

Kirkland said the decision on whether to allocate funds solely to big corporations or to reserve a share for public-interest purposes "cannot safely or fairly be left to the sole discretion of the banking fraternity."

1-8-72

Metal Trades Ask Pay Thaw In Government

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. called on Pres. Nixon to "immediately rescind" a freeze on wage adjustments for the federal government's 650,000 blue-collar workers.

Department Pres. Paul J. Burnsky wired Nixon that failure to lift the freeze is "beyond comprehension" in view of enactment of legislation granting pay raises to federal white collar employes and military personnel.

The President last September ordered a six-month freeze in the machinery for adjusting blue-collar pay to changes in area prevailing wage rates—twice as long as the wage freeze imposed on the private sector of the economy. The AFL-CIO and its affiliates representing federal employes strongly protested the action as "discriminatory."

Labor Asks Action Now on Joblessness

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Rate Jumps Back to 6.1% At Year End

Failure of the Nixon Administration to dent the continuing high rate of unemployment that plagues the nation should be a cause of "shame" and should "compel it to do something substantial to put America back to work," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

Kirkland's comments came as the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that joblessness had climbed back to 6.1 percent in December despite Pres. Nixon's prediction of a year ago that "unemployment . . . will finally come under control and begin to recede" during 1971.

"Not one word of that prediction has come to pass," Kirkland noted.

"Instead, more Americans are unemployed, more are underemployed, more have given up the fruitless search for jobs and more are afraid of losing their jobs than was the case one year ago."

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's demand for public investment measures "to create jobs and meet the urgent needs of a modern society for public facilities and services."

The BLS also gave a year-end review of the unemployment pattern, reporting that the average annual rate throughout 1971 was 5.9 percent—as against 4.9 percent for 1970 and 3.5 percent for 1969.

This was the highest annual percentage of unemployment since 1961.

The unemployment situation remained stagnant for the most part throughout the year, continuing in the 6 percent range since late 1970. The rate of joblessness jumped as high as 6.2 percent in December 1970 and reached that level again last May. The December rate of 6.1 percent was up from 6.0 percent in November.

The number of American workers without jobs hovered at the 5-million mark during 1971, increasing to 5.2 million during the last month of the year on a seasonally adjusted basis.

On the employment side, the number of people holding jobs reached an all-time high of 80.1 million in December.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, who a year ago predicted a 1.5-point reduction in unemployment during 1971, was more cautious in his assessment of the job picture this year.

He charged that the failure to cut into unemployment was the fault of Congress for waiting until Decem-

(Continued on Page 8)

Kirkland Protests 'Sham' Of Price Controls System

Retroactive Pay Guide Is Approved

The Pay Board has spelled out in a new set of regulations the terms and conditions under which workers can receive retroactive pay caught in the 90-day freeze of Phase 1 of the wage-price controls.

The regulations were adopted unanimously to put into operation the board's interpretation of those provisions of the law extending the Economic Stabilization Act which allowed retroactive pay increases caught in the freeze period.

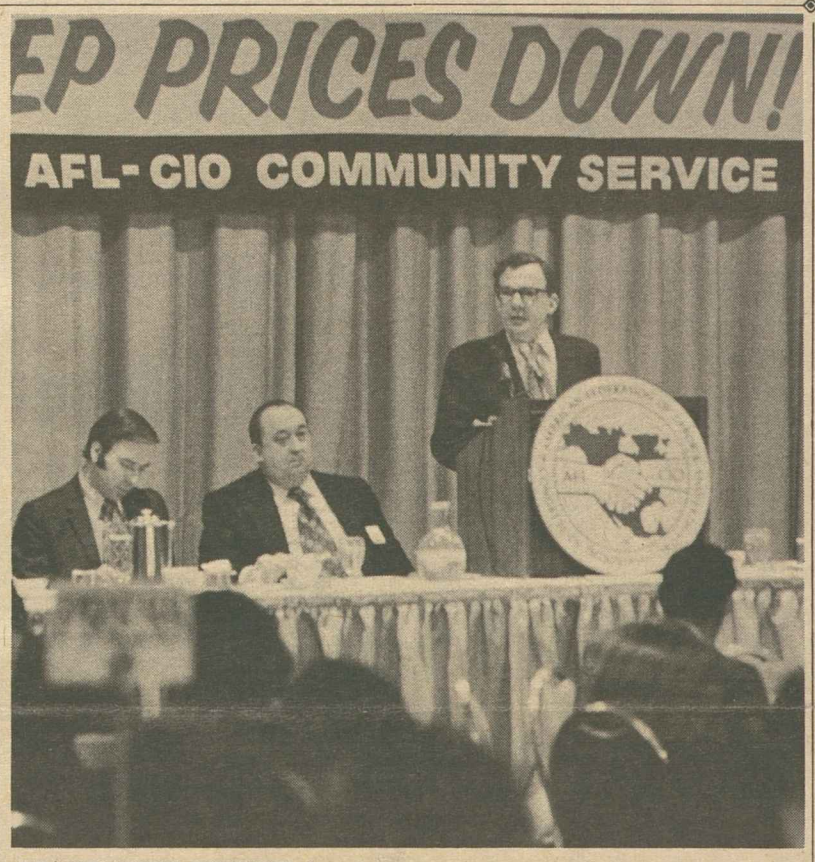
The board ruled that retroactive pay increases held up by the freeze may be put into effect immediately for units of 5,000 or fewer employes if the raise does not exceed 7 percent.

If the raise is more than 7 percent, it may be paid immediately in units of this size if price increases or tax or budgetary allowances had been made in anticipation of the wage boost.

In these cases, the employer is required to notify the Internal Revenue Service within 20 days after the retroactive wage increases are paid.

In all other cases involving retroactivity—units of more than 5,000 workers or raises above 7 percent where there has been no anticipatory price, tax or budget allowances—the Pay Board must be notified in advance of payment, and the parties must hold themselves available to justify the action.

If there is no challenge to these raises by the employer or by five or more members of the pay board, they may be put into effect 14 days after notification to the board.



MAKE LIFE TOUGH for the price gouger and the rent gouger, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland urged at a luncheon held for 175 price monitors attending an AFL-CIO watchdog conference. Seated next to Kirkland are Ed Carlin (left) and Ray Andrus of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

Calls for Full 'Good-Faith' Enforcement

By Mike Bosch

The Nixon Administration's price and rent control program is "a rotten sham," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared, and unions may have to "put picket lines in front of stores that refuse to play fair with their customers."

Kirkland, addressing a conference of 175 leaders of price monitoring committees from across the country, called on the Administration to admit "controls are a sham" or to prove its "good faith by enforcing controls fairly, honestly, openly and completely."

The AFL-CIO began its price monitoring program, Kirkland said, not to harass innocent merchants, "but because it has become very clear that no one else . . . has any real intention of making price controls work."

Attending the Washington conference called by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services were the international union liaison representatives with the price watchdog operation as well as a number of cooperating minority, senior citizen and youth groups.

Conference delegates from New York and Cleveland reported that their groups are developing plans to picket stores and hold demonstrations if retailers do not adhere to pricing regulations.

Community Services Director Leo Perlis opened the day-long meeting with a scathing attack on the Nixon Administration's price control program. So many items are exempted, Perlis said, that the

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Members Abstain:

Board Sets Limits On Aerospace Hike

The Pay Board voted 8-2 to approve automatically any contract that would pare down first-year wage increases in the aerospace industry as the Machinists and Auto Workers moved to challenge the authority of the board to rewrite legally negotiated labor agreements.

With labor members abstaining, the five public and three business members in effect set a ceiling of a 34-cent hourly increase in the first year of three-year contracts covering more than 200,000 aerospace workers. Under the board's action, 17 cents of the 51-cents originally negotiated by the two unions would be shifted to the second-year of the agreements.

The Pay Board said that aerospace contracts renegotiated to comply with its limitations would not require further action by the board.

All fringe benefits, including a 12th paid holiday, were left intact by the board's action, but the 34-cent hourly increase represented only a catch-up, cost-of-living raise agreed upon three years ago by the five aerospace firms.

That cost-of-living provision was granted by the companies in 1968 talks in return for a stipulation from the unions that they would accept a ceiling on cost-of-living escalators in their contracts.

This time around, the unions did not accept a ceiling, and an uncapped escalator will take effect in July 1972.

The board's action, the Ma-

(Continued on Page 3)

Federal Blue-Collar Pay 'Thawed' by Nixon Order

The federal government's 650,000 blue-collar workers will be able to collect long-overdue pay raises under an executive order signed by Pres. Nixon at the urging of unions and Congress.

White-collar federal employes and the military received 5.5 percent raises this month under legislation passed by Congress. But the machinery for adjusting blue-collar rates to area changes in private industry wage scales had been frozen since last summer by presidential order.

The "thaw" announced by the President will permit retroactive payment of those wage increases that were held up by the freeze and resumption of wage board surveys to set new pay schedules in other localities.

The presidential action, however, limited the raises to the 5.5 percent pay guideline.

Hodgson Seeks to Enlist Mediators for Phase 2

By David L. Perlman

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson has proposed a controversial new role for federal mediators.

He wants them to try to tilt contract settlements into the framework of the government's Phase 2 wage control policies and stiffen the backbone of some employers at the bargaining table.

The Secretary of Labor's speech to the 25th anniversary staff seminar of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service raised a few eyebrows in the audience.

The service is marking its quarter-century as an independent agency. Ironically, Congress severed its earlier ties with the Labor Dept. in a section of the Taft-Hartley Act intended to reassure employers that the impartiality of federal mediators

(Continued on Page 7)

PRICE CONTROL program of the Administration is neither firm nor fair, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis charged at the federation's Washington conference for price monitors. Seated at the podium are Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson and the commission's executive secretary, Louis P. Neeb, foreground.

Labor Hits Health Cost Controls As Uneven, Unfair to Low-Paid

Regulations laid down by the Price Commission to control the rise of medical costs cannot be evenly enforced, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a governmental advisory panel.

At the same time, Seidman said, the policy would severely restrict pay increases for low-wage employes of hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions.

The controls could be evaded by solo practitioners and other sectors of the medical care system, but not by prepaid group practice plans, he further noted.

Seidman's statement was presented to the Committee on the Health Service Industry, an advisory panel to the Price Commission, Pay Board and the Cost of Living Council.

The regulations issued by the Price Commission in mid-December impose a 6 percent annual ceiling in rate increases for "institutional providers" such as hospitals, nursing homes and similar health care facilities. A lid of 2.5 percent was put on "noninstitutional providers" which includes doctors, dentists, prepaid group practice plans and others.

However, Seidman stressed, "all providers except prepaid group practice plans will be able to evade the intent of the regulations by increasing the number of charges for the same services—or by unnecessarily increasing the number of services."

He noted that "such increases have been rampant under Medicare," pointing out that most consumers cannot effectively monitor the costs since patients have no way of knowing what previous patients had been charged.

And because of an inadequate staff, Seidman said, the Internal Revenue Service "cannot possibly monitor in most cases at all—and when it does, only after long delay."

Until National Health Security is enacted, he said, prepaid group practice plans can provide better and more comprehensive care at less cost than other health delivery systems.

Yet the prepaid group plans cannot engage in the evasions of stabilization controls because of their revenue which is fixed in advance of service, he pointed out.

Seidman said, "it would be extremely unfair and unjust for the tight controls to be imposed on prepaid group practice while loose controls, or virtually none at all, apply to the rest of medical care."

He noted that the average incomes of physicians after expenses are about $40,000 a year but, in contrast, many workers in hospitals and nursing homes receive substandard wages.

Seidman questioned whether the controls would be effective on the high-income practitioners.

At the same time, he urged that pay increases for low-wage workers beyond the Pay Board's 5.5 percent guideline be included in "allowable costs" of a health care provider. This, he stressed, was the intent of Congress in adopting the Economic Stabilization Act Amendments of 1971.

Seidman quoted a section of the measure, which states:

"Wage increases to an individual whose earnings are substandard or who is amongst the working poor shall not be limited in any manner, until such time as his earnings are no longer substandard or he is no longer a member of the working poor."

He cited Bureau of Labor Statistics findings that the cost of the BLS lower level budget for an urban family of four was $6,900 a year last spring and is now estimated to be at least $7,250.

"On an hourly basis," he said, "this should mean that currently any wage increase which results in hourly wages up to $3.50 should be an allowable cost."

Shishkin Retires After 38-Year Union Career

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee since 1955, closed out a 38-year career in the labor movement with his retirement Dec. 31. Shishkin also was the federation's Civil Rights director, 1955-64, and served a number of government committees and panels in an advisory role.

He joined the AFL in 1933 as an economist after graduate work at Columbia University where he was a research associate on the economics department faculty. Shishkin held a fellowship with the Brookings Institution before coming to the AFL.

After 13 years on the AFL staff, Shishkin was named director of research in 1947—the post he held until merger with the CIO. He also served the AFL as secretary of the Housing Committee, 1939-55, and secretary of the Committee on Social Security, 1951-53.

Shishkin was born in what is now Leningrad, Russia, in 1906 and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1923. He worked for a period as a truck driver in New York and in 1930 was graduated from Columbia with a degree in economics.

Among his many consulting roles with the federal government, Shishkin was a labor adviser to the National Recovery Administration, 1933-35; President's Committee on the Unemployment Census, 1937; U.S. Housing Authority and Federal Public Housing Authority, 1937-48; consultant to the chairman of the War Production Board, 1942-46.

He later served with the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, President's Committee on Contract Compliance and other government panels. Shishkin has been on the board of directors for the Workers' Defense League, League for Industrial Democracy and the American Immigration Conference for a number of years.

Shishkin, who was 65 last October, said he plans to "take life easy" for the next few months with his wife, Hildegard. He is still not fully recovered from a broken hip he sustained during a trip to Zurich, Switzerland, in 1970.

Service Employes Mourn Shortman

New York—Thomas B. Shortman, president of Service Employes Local 32B for the past 11 years and a former international vice president, died at 71. During his tenure, the local grew to be the SEIU's largest with 43,000 members.

Shortman joined the local in 1934 and served as a district chairman and organizer 1935-41 and later as its vice president. He was an international vice president from 1945 until he retired in 1968.

SEIU Pres. George Hardy said, "Tom Shortman was a great and truly dedicated trade unionist. The labor movement has suffered a deep loss in his death." Among his many awards, Shortman was named "Labor Man of the Year" by the New York City AFL-CIO in 1966.

Full Enforcement Demanded:

Price Lid Assailed As 'Rotten Sham'

(Continued from Page 1)

supposed price controls are like being "partly pregnant."

"Phase 2 is neither firm nor fair," said Perlis, "and the whole thing is intended by the Administration to die not with a bang, but a whimper.

"But if they pull out with a whimper, we'll supply the bang. Prices must be kept down. . . . That is what our watchdog program is all about."

Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson, in what he called his "first public appearance" since joining the commission, addressed the conference.

He said that although the commission is approving requests for price increases at a rate of 98 percent, "we have a price control policy which is firm, equitable and working."

He also predicted that rent increases will be held to about 3.5 percent even though spokesmen for apartment owners' associations predict a nationwide average increase of up to 10 percent.

Grayson again conceded that consumers have no way of knowing the legitimacy of a price increase, but claimed that putting price increase levels on individual items would have meant higher bookkeeping costs for many companies. These costs, he said, would have been passed on to the consumer.

Grayson's logic came under fire during the question and answer period. A conference participant reminded Grayson's stand-in for questions and answers, the executive secretary of the Price Commission, Louis P. Neeb that one of the supposed benefits of computers is that information such as price lists could be easily produced at little cost.

One price monitor said, "Labor has always claimed it would suffer the loss of jobs to computers if, in the end, the people would benefit from their use.

"Now we are being told that to use computers to benefit the American people is 'too expensive.' "

Grayson maintained that "citizens' action and surveillance and vigilance" would alleviate the need for complete price posting.

He recommended that consumers boycott those retailers who violate price controls and "reward" stores that hold down prices by shopping in them.

He offered no guidance, however, as to how consumers can determine if retailers are violating the price controls.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger followed Grayson and charged that price controls are totally ineffective while employers are vigorously enforcing wage controls.

Meanwhile, he said, Administration policies to combat unemployment are not working. He predicted that with increased productivity and bigger tax breaks, industry profits for 1972 will show a sharp increase without any significant reduction of joblessness.

"This could be a good year for increased big business profits and a good year for people who play the stock market," Goldfinger said, "but it will not be a good year for the unemployed."

Edward F. Preston, assistant commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service for stabilization, suggested that price monitors could be effective in aiding the IRS but also said the significance of the public price posting is "largely psychological."

He urged the monitors to keep a careful watch on changes in prices and report them to the IRS if not given a satisfactory explanation by the retailer.

He asked the AFL-CIO not to "swamp the system" with complaints but to screen them before forwarding them to IRS.

Kirkland later rejected this approach asserting that "it isn't up to the customer to prove the price has gone up, the burden of proof . . . is on the seller."

"We can—and we should—make life as tough as possible for the price gouger, the rent gouger and the Administration that seeks to protect them, instead of protecting the consumer.

"So we are going to report violations—every single one we suspect. And we will report them by the freight carload if necessary."

The second half of the seminar was devoted to community reports.

Discussions and reports were led by CSA Field Representatives Violet L. Waggoner of Denver, Gerald R. Waters of New York and Melvin J. Witt of Cleveland.

California Labor Hails New Legislative Gains

Sacramento, Calif.—The California AFL-CIO has won enactment of three major social insurance bills that will mean more than $145 million a year in additional benefits for 800,000 workers in the state.

In all, nine measures backed by the California central body cleared the Democratic legislature and were signed into law by Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan.

John F. Henning, executive secretary of the California federation, said the 1971 session of the legislature had proved to be "labor's greatest year for social insurance legislation in the history of the state," outstripping the record year of 1959 when $97 million in benefits were won.

Workmen's compensation legislation provides the biggest increase in that program's history. It raises the temporary disability maximum from $87.50 to $105 a week and the permanent disability maximum from $52.50 to $70 weekly.

It also increases death benefits by $5,000 and reduces the retroactive waiting period from 49 to 28 days.

These benefit increases alone will amount to more than $63 million annually and mean a premium cost increase of $103 million for employers.

Another new law increases maximum weekly disability benefits from $87 to $105 for a worker injured off the job. This will boost benefits by about $18 million.

Unemployment insurance benefits were increased from a top of $65 to $75 a week, and it is estimated that this will result in an increase of $64 million in benefits.

In other action, organized labor won major protection for California car owners against fraudulent auto repairs.

Two Unions Press Court Suit:

Pay Board Votes to Approve Limited Aerospace Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

chinists said, would cost the average aerospace worker about $340 during the first year of the contract.

The 34-cent increase was made retroactive by the board to expiration dates of the last contracts which vary from firm to firm.

This could mean as much as six months of retroactivity in the case of workers at Lockheed, for example, where contracts expired last July.

The other firms involved are Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas, North American Rockwell and LTV Aerospace Corp., where the retroactive payment is 35 cents hourly due to a differential in base pay.

The Pay Board decision left the aerospace workers in a little better plight than they had been one week before when public members were recommending that only 17 cents of a 34-cent hourly increase be made retroactive and that the remaining 17 cents be eliminated altogether.

Even at that, the two unions involved continued plans for a suit to be filed in the U.S. District Court at Washington, D.C.

Purpose of the suit, as IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith put it, is to enjoin the Pay Board from "destroying the integrity of the contracts."

The decision to pursue the legal challenge came out of joint IAM-UAW meeting held Jan. 8 in St. Louis and attended by 150 delegates of the two unions.

Both Smith and UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock told reporters that the negotiated 51-cent hourly increase scheduled for the first year of the contract was "definitely not inflationary."

Smith declared that "there is no logic, no decency to the rejection of this contract by the management and public Pay Board members."

"If the Pay Board does this for some and not for others, then it has no right to exist," he said.

In a telegram to the St. Louis meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged the "wholehearted" and "unconditional support of the AFL-CIO for whatever decision you reach."

"It is no exaggeration to say that the entire future of free collective bargaining is now in serious jeopardy," Meany said.

The federation president termed the board's initial rejection of the contracts a "disgraceful, intolerable assault on free collective bargaining."

"The labor movement cannot tolerate any governmental dictation —either by Pay Board or President—of conditions under which free men will work."

Elsewhere, a Democratic congressional delegation from California, where the majority of the aerospace workers are employed, urged the Pay Board to reconsider its action, expressing "deep concern for the economic well being of the aerospace workers and their families and for the future workability of the collective bargaining system."

U.S. Senators Alan Cranston and John V. Tunney and nine Democratic congressmen said in a telegram to Pay Board Chairman George H. Boldt that the unions had "every right to expect approval of their contracts" since "aerospace contracts have traditionally been approved in tandem with UAW auto contracts."

"The board's failure to do this is arbitrary and unjustified," they said.

Democratic congressmen signing the telegram were Representatives Chet Holifield, Glenn Anderson, James C. Corman, George E. Danielson, Richard T. Hanna, Augustus F. Hawkins, Thomas M. Rees, Edward R. Roybal and Charles H. Wilson.

The only fringe benefit subject to Pay Board approval was the 12th paid holiday and it was left standing."

Other fringes negotiated included increases in pension benefits. In Machinists' pacts these raised retirement benefits from $6.25 a month to $8 for each year of service. Monthly benefits for current retirees were increased from $6.25 to $7.25 times years of service.

In a contract with McDonnell-Douglas, which was the pacesetting pact for Machinists, the IAM also won hospitalization, dental plan and life insurance improvements.

JOINT MEETING of aerospace bargaining committees of Machinists and Auto Workers convened in St. Louis after Pay Board rejection of contracts negotiated with major employers. UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock, left, and Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith tell a news conference of their unions' determination to achieve "equity" for aerospace workers.

Approved Price Boosts Run Well Above 'Guide'

A spot check of price increases approved by the Price Commission shows that the hikes have been running well above 2.5 percent. This is the level at which the commission had given the impression it was going to hold the line.

A study by AFL-CIO price monitors of several daily decision reports reveals that approvals ranging above 10 percent are not uncommon. Among the price boosts granted by the commission this year are:

- 12.8 percent to Ameron, Inc.'s Steel Producing division.
- 14.1 percent to A-T-O, Inc.
- 9.2 percent to Standard Press Steel Co.'s Industrial Fastener division.
- 46.8 percent to the Nordberg Division of Rex Chainbelt, Inc.

A typical daily report, that for Jan. 11, showed the commission granting price increases to 18 firms. The hikes averaged 6.3 percent—ranging from nine-tenths of 1 percent to 16.4 percent.

Topping the list was General Host Corp.'s Milk Specialties division for a 16.4 percent on milk formulas. A boost of 12.8 percent was approved for Ameron on welded wire fabric. The Carnation Co. request for an 8.7 percent increase on dry cat food was also approved.

Other increases approved Jan. 11 went to H. J. Heinz Co. for 8.3 percent on frozen potato products and to Hughes Tool Co. for an average of 7.2 percent on several oil tool products.

One of the largest increases approved by the commission was granted Jan. 10. It went to Rex Chainbelt's Nordberg division covering spare parts. Another Rex Chainbelt division was granted an 11.8 percent hike for conveyors and feeders.

Since the Price Commission began functioning, it has approved 601 price increases, rejected 28 and reduced 66 other requests.

A commission spokesman said no average of approved price increases has been computed.

The spokesman further noted that the approval of price increases does not hinge on whether they are over or under a 2.5 percent guideline, but whether the boost brings an excessive revenue increase for the firm.

On that basis, it is possible for a firm to receive a 100 percent increase in price on a particular item as long as the revenue increase is not above the guideline.

Teachers Vote To Strike on Pact Cutback

Chicago—By a 5-1 vote, the Chicago Teachers Union, AFT Local 1, voted for a city-wide strike Jan. 18 involving 24,000 school employes unless the city school board agrees to honor the two-year contract signed with the local a year ago.

The school board, in an attempt to eliminate a projected budget deficit of $125 million, decided unilaterally to make drastic cutbacks in the Chicago educational program including the contract that it signed with the union.

AFT local officials said the scheduled cutbacks "tear the heart out of the Chicago schools' educational program and would cost the average Chicago teacher $2,500" in 1972.

"The school employes are being asked to do more work for less money," the local said.

Strike action was approved by a vote of 16,500 to 3,635, and Local 1 Pres. John Desmond said it was the most ballots cast in any strike vote the union has conducted.

The budget proposals include laying off 1,100 teachers, eliminating one week of paid vacation and three sick days, reducing teachers aides' salaries by 25 percent and laying off 145 teacher-nurses.

Progress in Dock Talks Marked by Pay Accord

New York—The leadership of the Longshoremen recommended that the union's members in six North Atlantic ports accept a master settlement on wages and fringe benefits that would mean a 41 percent increase over three years for more than 30,000 workers.

The proposed contract would bring the basic dockworker scale from its present $4.60 an hour to $6.10 in the ports of Baltimore, Providence, R.I., New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Hampton Roads, Va.

The wage settlement calls for an immediate increase of 70 cents an hour and increases of 40 cents in each of the second two years of the contract.

But although the union's Atlantic Coast Wage Scale Committee has recommended acceptance, the ILA said the package will not be presented until local issues are resolved at the six ports or until settlements are won for 35,000 more workers at South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason declared that productivity has been advancing "so rapidly" in the shipping industry that the agreement is completely justified.

A union spokesman pointed out that Port of New York workers now handle the same tonnage with 4,000 fewer men than last year.

J. Curtis Counts, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who was a key figure in achieving the settlement, could give no assurance of Pay Board approval.

"I can't stand here and tell you that the Pay Board will approve," he told the ILA's wage scale committee. "I don't know whether the aerospace decision will affect you or not."

The agreement, negotiated between the union and the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations, is "subject to the approval of agencies of the United States having jurisdiction over pay and price increases."

The package was achieved after a 60-day strike closed down all major Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports until Nov. 26 when Pres. Nixon obtained a Taft-Hartley injunction ordering the men back on the job for an 80-day "cooling-off" period. The injunction expires Feb. 14.

Already expired is a Taft-Hartley injunction which halted a 100-day West Coast dock strike by members of the unaffiliated Longshoremen & Warehousemen. But West Coast dockers were continuing on the job under a contract extension.

The master settlement for North Atlantic ports also includes increased employer contributions to pension and welfare funds.

The ILA estimated that increased pension contributions would raise monthly retirement benefits to men 62 years or older from $300 to $400.

It was also estimated that under the new agreement a man with 20 years of service at the age of 50 would be able to retire on a $300-a-month pension.

Among the local port issues to be resolved are procedures on the Guaranteed Annual Income program. In New York, for example, longshoremen are guaranteed pay for 2,080 hours of work a year.

12 COPE Area Parleys To Kick Off 1972 Drive

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) has scheduled 12 multi-state area conferences to kick off labor's 1972 political campaign efforts.

All union members are welcome to attend the one-day meetings, COPE Director Al Barkan said.

The first conference is set for Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 3.

Featured at the conferences will be addresses by congressmen or senators from the states represented, a new COPE film, panel discussions—with audience participation —on register-and-vote programs, and presentation of communications tools for the 1972 campaign.

The schedule of conferences is as follows:

Atlanta, Sheraton-Biltmore, Feb. 3—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Arlington, Tex., Inn of the Six Flags, Feb. 6—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

Cincinnati, Sheraton-Gibson, Feb. 9—Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia.

Boston, Statler Hilton, Mar. 6—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

New York, Americana, Mar. 10 —New Jersey, New York.

Philadelphia, Bellevue Stratford, Mar. 19—Delaware, Maryland, D.C., Pennsylvania, Virginia.

Chicago, Ambassador, Mar. 25 —Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

Minneapolis, Leamington Hotel, Mar. 29—Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.

San Francisco, Mark Hopkins Hotel, Apr. 21—Arizona, California, Nevada.

Seattle, Olympic Hotel, Apr. 25 —Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington.

Denver, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Apr. 28—Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Kansas City, Mo., Hotel Muehlebach, May 5—Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.

Labor's Price Patrol

THE AFL-CIO HAS INITIATED this program of price monitoring—not to harass merchants or innocent government functionaires—but because it has become very clear that no one else, either in government or business, has any real intention of making price controls, so-called, work. The system is designed rather to conceal price standards from the public and to frustrate enforcement.

The AFL-CIO is the largest organized group of consumers in America—13.5 million people—and most of them have families.

They all want protection against price gougers and they will not settle for Madison Avenue gimmickry.

Workers don't need a degree in economics to understand inflation. They know inflation dilutes the value of their paychecks. They get their lessons at the supermarket, from their landlords—they get it everytime they meet up with a cash register.

For most workers, wages are the sole source of family income. That income must be stretched to pay for food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education—all of the needs of a family.

And while the prices of all of these items have been going up, wages have been lagging behind. Despite the gains made at the collective bargaining table, wages continue to fall behind price increases.

* * *

WE ARE PUTTING MONITORS in the stores—as many as we possibly can. And we promise to bring every suspected violation of price controls and rent controls to the attention of the IRS.

As American citizens we have the right to expect the government to quickly and efficiently check these complaints and to crack down hard on the violators. And we demand to know the disposition of each and every complaint.

But to date, the Administration has provided price controls in name only. Complaints aren't checked. Consumers are confused. Honest businessmen are confused. Chaos reigns and prices go up and up.

Exceptions are granted; doctors are given special breaks; insurance premiums are allowed to jump; postal rates are decontrolled; regulations are issued, reissued, interpreted and reinterpreted. And still prices go up and up.

* * *

SO WE ARE GOING to report violations—every single one we suspect. And we will report them by the freight carload if necessary.

We will help tenants fight unjustified rent increases.

We will—if necessary—put picket lines in front of stores that refuse to play fair with their customers.

And we won't give up our fight in the Congress for an economic policy that will:

- Put unemployed Americans back to work.
- Give consumers the tax justice they deserve.
- Provide consumers an adequate voice in their government.
- End the stranglehold big business now has on the economic policy making functions of the federal government.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to an AFL-CIO conference on price monitoring.

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'Everything's Under Control, Chief!'

A Word Edgewise:

Broad Isolationism Ruled Out By 'Lesson' of World War II

By John P. Roche

AS WE BEGIN A NEW YEAR, it is interesting to put aside the day's papers and the week's magazines to meditate on the times in which we live. Admittedly meditation can be overdone, but it is good for the soul. And often, if we can disengage ourselves from the tumults of the present, we can obtain a sense of historical perspective. You really can't know where you are unless you know where you have been.

In this context, the London Economist made an observation that was literally stunning; that is, it almost jumped out of the page and hit you. What is remarkable about the United States, the editors remarked almost in passing, is not that we are going isolationist, but rather that for a quarter of a century we abandoned our historic isolationist posture in favor of playing an active role in the world.

That must have shocked a number of readers under 50, who have the notion that the United States has been playing "world gendarme" since time immemorial. When I repeated it to my students, they just looked baffled: to them, World War II occurred in the Middle Ages, and since they became politically aware, Vietnam has dominated the headlines.

As for the Cold War, they chuckle cynically—as is well known, the Cold War was invented by a bunch of ambitious, middle-aged men to justify their exercise of power.

Far more than we have realized, this is an automatic generational reaction. Half the present population of the United States appeared on the scene after World War II, and one of the most difficult things in life is to internalize the experience of one's elders.

Vietnam played a catalytic role in the disengagement of the young, but all the portents were there when the war was on, say, p. 36 of the papers. Indeed, in November 1962, I wrote an article—"A Memo to Today's Young Radicals"—in the New York Times Magazine which analyzed the disaffection of the young in precisely these terms.

Ironically, almost at the moment John F. Kennedy assumed the presidency on behalf of a new generation which had fought the war and won the peace, another new generation was sliding off into its private world, a world that rejected the trumpet. And this is said in a clinical, not a polemical vein.

After all, my friends and I were dedicated opponents of American intervention into World War II, and I don't believe we were cowards. We simply looked on war and conscription as a violation of our generational sovereignty: "Who the hell gave that bunch of middle-aged politicians the right to send us off to war?"

There are some who would argue that we overlearned the "lesson of World War II," that we got a "Munich psychosis." Perhaps. The Munich analogy has obviously been overworked.

Yet the key "lesson" of Munich and World War II still seems valid, namely that when you are dealing with totalitarians, the sooner you realize it the better. Because when you cope with totalitarians, the old rule book is meaningless, negotiations become simply one of their weapons-systems, and you have to make an early decision whether to fight or run.

IN ANY EVENT, we are now getting our lumps from a generation which, fortunately, has never had to learn the hard way in total war. Basically they want no more to do with our world than we wanted with that our elders dumped in our lap. But to understand this is not to approve of it as a historical position.

What has to be remembered is that the United States never took the initiative in World War II: the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and then Adolf Hitler declared war on us.

Maybe we can safely retreat into our continental fortress, but what of a nuclear Pearl Harbor? Would we have the time and capacity to respond? It is all very well to play down Munich, but the lesson of Pearl Harbor can never be forgotten.

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Bayard Rustin Says:

Bunche and Spingarn Proved Militancy in Civil Rights Cause

LIKE MANY ASPECTS of society, the civil rights movement is subject to the snap judgments and inaccurate labeling which so typifies the press. There is no more illustrative example than the distortion of the word "militant."

The dictionary defines a militant as one who is "aggressively active" in the pursuit of a cause. But for many journalists and commentators who cover the black struggle, militant assumes a different shade of meaning; for them, one can be "aggressively active" on behalf of certain causes, those who believe otherwise, no matter how insistently, are termed "moderates." Thus one can be militant for separatism, but moderate for integration. Those who preach revolutionary cant are militants, while the advocates of non-violence are moderates.

Militancy has thus come to have negative connotations for many Americans: the term frightens uneasy whites while the majority of blacks perceive it as a symbol of unproductive and sometimes suicidal tactics.

This is unfortunate, for militancy can represent many fine ideals: unswerving commitment to racial and economic justice, unyielding opposition to violence, and the refusal to adopt, no matter how fashionable, those philosophies one believes unjust and unwise.

Ralph Bunche and Arthur Spingarn were true militants, in the finest sense of the word. Their recent deaths have saddened all who have labored for peace, brotherhood and racial equality; our grief is tempered only by the knowledge that death came at the conclusion of full lives and productive careers.

The newspaper accounts which followed their deaths contained well deserved tributes to Dr. Bunche's accomplishments as a diplomat and to Arthur Spingarn's life as civil rights activist. These accounts, however, also devoted attention to those who had criticized Dr. Bunche and Mr. Spingarn for their supposed lack of militancy and commitment.

There is an irony to the situation where newspapers which 30 years ago were denouncing black activists and their white allies as subversives now go out of their way to provide a forum for those who dismiss their philosophies as out-dated or irrelevant.

The contents of newspapers are of course, dictated by fashion. But fashionability never influenced the actions of Ralph Bunche or Arthur Spingarn. Their ideals were shaped by learning and experience; their goals were accomplishment, not publicity.

There is no need to recount the well-known details of Dr. Bunche's career with the United Nations. His service to the world peace organization, however, overshadowed the tangible role he played in the civil rights struggle. It was his research, as an assistant to Gunnar Myrdal in the late 1930s, which helped provide the framework around which the civil rights movement shaped the goals which it achieved 20 and 30 years later.

During the Protest Era, Dr. Bunche made many important, but quiet contributions to the movement, for which he sought neither thanks nor recognition. Although already in failing health, he was one of the key participants in the great marches on Washington and Montgomery.

Arthur Spingarn is best known for his over half-century of service to the NAACP, with 26 years as president. Few recall how radical, even un-American, the NAACP was considered during its early existence. Few recall the danger of physical harm which threatened those, like Arthur Spingarn, who participated in picketing, demonstrations and other campaigns 40 and 50 years ago.

AS A JEW, Arthur Spingarn certainly was personally acquainted with the prejudices which pervaded American society. As a Jew engaged in radical causes, he was doubly suspect. And as a white man, he later endured the hostility of black separatists who felt his usefulness to the movement had come to an end.

Ralph Bunche and Arthur Spingarn qualify as militants according to its dictionary definition, for they were throughout their long careers "aggressively active" on behalf of the causes in which they believed. But they were also militants in the higher sense: they respected a man's worth, not his rhetoric; they refused to compromise those ideals which were basic to their personal philosophies; they refused to hate, even when it might have been understandable and they understood the folly of violence, and never shirked from speaking against it.

Fittingly enough, the ideals which had served as ever-present beacons to Dr. Bunche and Arthur Spingarn have taken on a new relevance as the philosophies of the fringes have been discredited. We now recognize, as they did, that there are certain principles and objectives which are constant, no matter how elusive or distant they may appear.

For Ralph Bunche and Arthur Spingarn, a society free from prejudice and discord often seemed far on the horizon, a dim light, flickering. Yet this light never extinguished, despite the many discouragements, and much of their patience and vision has been vindicated. For this, along with their accomplishments, they will be remembered, long after the names of their critics have been lost in the pages of history.

Profit Boom Forecast:

Job Improvements Unlikely Despite Optimism on Economy

NOTHING IN THE WORKS now will make any real dent in the serious unemployment problem, organized labor's top economist declared, although relatively optimistic forecasts of an economic pick-up during 1972 may be fulfilled.

Stressing that 1971 closed out with unemployment at the highest peak in 10 years, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger predicted that "the lion's share" of any economic growth this year will go to businesses and wealthy families, not to workers. In fact, he said, with "a massive shift of income distribution" now taking place, it is very possible that a "profits-boom" could develop this year, with only a slight reduction in unemployment.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Goldfinger said the two main factors in the shift of income distribution away from workers and to corporations and wealthy families are new "bonanzas" in the tax laws, and "pressures . . . to hold down wages while profits are moving up fairly sharply."

He said that many economists who see improvement during the year ahead also see corporate profits increasing "about twice as fast or faster than the total volume of sales and production." Shifting the "tax burden onto the backs of low- and moderate-income people," he said, "is a deliberate aspect of Pres. Nixon's program."

Goldfinger scored the position of Administration spokesmen and others that "we're going to have to get used to living with a higher level of unemployment," with a rate of 5 percent perhaps typical in a full-employment year.

"This is shocking—it's callous—and it's an utter disregard for the human beings and for families involved," he declared.

THE MOST CRITICAL NEED, he said, is measures to create jobs for 5.2 million workers now unemployed and 1.5 million new workers entering the labor market each year. He said that if the Administration were determined to create the needed jobs, there would be no "great difficulty in finding ways" to do it. "We have loads of repair work to be done in the cities," he said, "public services that are needed, and all kinds of things that could help create jobs" and "improve the quality of life in America."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE LATEST arguments of the Nixon Administration is to blame the rise of unemployment in the United States on the winding down of the war in Vietnam.

This has a double advantage; it calls attention to the decrease in the number of troops in Vietnam and it absolves the Administration of following domestic policies from 1969 on that deliberately contributed to the rise of unemployment to its current 6 percent level.

The road to today's high unemployment level didn't start with the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and their return to civilian life. It started on the day in 1969 that the President began "cooling off" the economy in a fight on inflation that he promised wouldn't cost Americans their jobs.

The statistics are clear. When the President entered office in January 1969, there were 542,400 American troops in Vietnam. In January 1970 the number had dropped to 472,500; a year later to 335,700 and as of Jan. 1, 1972 the number was 157,000.

During this same period, unemployment grew not by the hundreds of thousands, but by the millions. There were 2.8 million unemployed when Nixon entered office. In a year, due to Nixon's "cooling down" of the economy, there were 3.4 million unemployed; a year later 5.4 million and today unemployment is still at that level.

No one can lightly dismiss the seriousness of the job picture for returning veterans, but to correlate the growth of unemployment during the past three years with the winding down of the Vietnam war and defense expenditures in the way the President is now doing is political evasion.

In a 34-page document from the White House on "Richard Nixon's Third Year," the claim is made that today's unemployment rate would be "much greater" if veterans and defense workers "were still employed in their wartime activities."

However, the claim calls attention to a highly important failure of the Administration in meeting the obvious challenge of a return to a peacetime economy. The need for advance planning was there. Nixon did nothing about it.

Organized labor recognized that a return to a peacetime economy would mean defense job losses long ago. As early as December 1969—two years ago—labor leadership was pleading for "the exploration of plans, guides and priorities for a smooth economic and social adjustment to lower levels of defense expenditures."

AT ITS MAY 1971 meeting in Atlanta, the AFL-CIO Executive Council laid down an 11-point program that called for government planning for the obvious threat to jobs as Vietnam wound down.

It charged the Administration with having no plans for what clearly lay ahead. Instead, it continued, "the Administration slowed down the economy in 1969-1970; the President vetoed congressional legislation to create jobs for the unemployed and to provide more adequate funds for education, housing and urban development . . . so the decline in defense expenditures came in a period of weak job markets and increasing amounts of idle productive capacity."

In presenting its program for reconversion, the council declared:

"The absorption of displaced defense workers and returning GIs into the civilian economy is an issue of national concern. Of paramount importance in trying to effectuate a smooth transition from defense to civilian production is a prosperous, full employment economy."

The President now tells the country that today's unemployment is largely the result of the war and defense wind-down. He uses it as a way to obscure the reality of his deliberate slowdown of the economy of the past three years.

The second session of the 92nd Congress is now upon us. It is essential that it correct the Administration's lack of action, and get moving—even at this late date—to adopt a reconversion program along the lines proposed by organized labor.

NO REAL DENT in unemployment is likely in 1972 under present Administration policies, even if relatively favorable forecasts of an economic pick-up are fulfilled, declared AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Hobart Rowen, left, of the Washington Post and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Labor's Political Calendar for 1972

	U. S. CONGRESS		GOVERNOR		STATE LEGISLATURE				DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION **					
	Elect a Senator	No. of Representatives	Elect	Term (Yrs.)	Upper House Elect	Upper House Term	Lower House Elect	Lower House Term	Final Filing	Primary	General Election	Primary Date	Runoff Primary Date	Presidential Primary Date
ALABAMA	Yes	7	No	4	No	4	No	4	Not later than Mar. 1	Jefferson Co. April 18 / Others April 21	Jefferson Co. Oct. 24 / Others Oct. 27	May 2	May 30	
ALASKA	Yes	1	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	June 1	Aug. 8	Oct. 24	Aug. 22		
ARIZONA	No	4	No	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	July 14	July 12	Sept. 18	Sept. 12		
ARKANSAS	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	4	Yes	2	April 18	June 20	Oct. 17	June 27	July 11	
CALIFORNIA	No	43	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	Mar. 10	April 13	Sept. 14	June 6		June 6
COLORADO	Yes	5	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	July 28	Aug. 11	Oct. 6	Sept. 12		
CONNECTICUT	No	6	No	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Nominating Convention Dem. June 16-17 Rep. June 23-24	Varies	Oct. 14	Aug. 9—Dem. Aug. 16—Rep.		
DELAWARE	Yes	1	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	Nominating Convention	Aug. 19	Oct. 21	Sept. 9		
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	Will elect 1 Delegate								Mar. 18	April 1	Oct. 7	May 2		May 2
FLORDIA	No	15	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	July 25	Aug. 12	Oct. 7	Sept. 12	Oct. 3	Mar. 14
GEORGIA	Yes	10	No	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	June 14	June 16	Sept. 18	Aug. 8	Aug. 29	
HAWAII	No	2	No	4	No	4	Yes	2	Aug. 23	Aug. 23	Oct. 12	Oct. 7		
IDAHO	Yes	2	No	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	June 7	Aug. 5	Nov. 4	Aug. 8		
ILLINOIS	Yes	24	Yes	4	No	4	Yes	2	Dec. 20 '71	Feb. 21	Oct. 9	Mar. 21		Mar. 21
INDIANA	No	11	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	Mar. 23	April 3	Oct. 9	May 2		May 2
IOWA	Yes	6	Yes	2	Yes	4	Yes	2	April 1	May 27	Oct. 28	June 6		
KANSAS	Yes	5	Yes	2	Yes	4	Yes	2	June 20	July 11	Oct. 17	Aug. 1		
KENTUCKY	Yes	7	No	4	No	4	No	4	Mar. 29	Mar. 27	Sept. 11	May 23		
LOUISIANA	Yes	8	Yes*	4	Yes	4	Yes	4	June 16	July 19	Oct. 7	Aug. 19	Sept. 30	
MAINE	Yes	2	No	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	April 1	Varies by towns and cities		June 19		
MARYLAND	No	8	No	4	No	4	No	4	Mar. 6	April 17	Oct. 10	May 16		May 16
MASSACHUSETTS	Yes	12	No	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Aug. 1	Aug. 19	Oct. 7	Sept. 19		April 25
MICHIGAN	Yes	19	No	4	No	4	Yes	2	June 20	July 7	Oct. 6	Aug. 8		
MINNESOTA	Yes	8	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	July 18	Aug. 22	Oct. 17	Sept. 12		
MISSISSIPPI	Yes	5	No	4	No	4	No	4	April 7	May 6	July 7	June 6	June 27	
MISSOURI	No	10	Yes	4	Yes	4	No	2	April 25	July 11	Oct. 10	Aug. 8		
MONTANA	Yes	2	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	April 27	April 27	Oct. 9	June 6		
NEBRASKA	Yes	3	No	4	Unicameral Elect 1/2		4-Yr. Term		Mar. 10	April 28	Oct. 27	May 9		May 9
NEVADA	No	1	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	July 19	Aug. 5	Oct. 7	Sept. 5		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	July 13	Towns over 4,500 Sept. 6 / Cities Sept. 2	Nov. 1 / Oct. 28	Sept. 12		Mar. 7
NEW JERSEY	Yes	15	No	4	No	4	No	2	April 27	April 27	Sept. 28	June 6		June 6
NEW MEXICO	Yes	2	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	April 4	April 25	Sept. 26	June 6		June 6
NEW YORK	No	39	No	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	May 4	Varies by location		June 20		
NORTH CAROLINA	Yes	11	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Feb. 21	April 7	Oct. 9	May 6	June 3	May 6
NORTH DAKOTA	No	1	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	July 27	Registration not required		Sept. 5		
OHIO	No	23	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	Feb. 2	Mar. 22	Sept. 27	May 2		May 2
OKLAHOMA	Yes	6	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	July 12	Aug. 11	Oct. 27	Aug. 22	Sept. 19	
OREGON	Yes	4	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	Mar. 14	April 22	Oct. 7	May 23		May 23
PENNSYLVANIA	No	25	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	Feb. 15	Mar. 6	Sept. 18	April 25		April 25
RHODE ISLAND	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	June 30	July 14	Sept. 8	Sept. 12		April 11
SOUTH CAROLINA	Yes	6	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	3rd Tues. following State Convention	May 13	Oct. 7	June 13	June 27	
SOUTH DAKOTA	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	April 21	May 22	Oct. 23	June 6		June 6
TENNESSEE	Yes	8	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	June 1	July 3	Oct. 7	Aug. 3		May 4
TEXAS	Yes	24	Yes	2	Yes	4	Yes	2	Feb. 7	April 5	Oct. 7	May 6	June 3	
UTAH	No	2	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	May 10	Sept. 2	Oct. 28	Sept. 12		
VERMONT	Yes**	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Aug. 2	Sept. 9	Nov. 4	Sept. 12		
VIRGINIA	Yes	10	No	4	No	4	No	2	April 14	May 13	Oct. 7	June 13		
WASHINGTON	No	7	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	Aug. 4	Aug. 19	Oct. 7	Sept. 19		
WEST VIRGINIA	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	Feb. 5	April 8	Oct. 7	May 9		May 9
WISCONSIN	No	9	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	July 11	Milwaukee Aug. 23 / Others Aug. 30	Milwaukee Oct. 18 / Others Oct. 25	Sept. 12		April 4
WYOMING	Yes	1	No	4	Yes	4	Yes	2	July 12	Aug. 7	Oct. 23	Aug. 22		

* Louisiana Gubernatorial Election Feb. 1.

** These dates are subject to change by state legislatures in the next few months.

Opens New Controversy:

Hodgson Calls on Mediators To Help Keep Lid on Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

would not be tainted by the presumed pro-worker bias of the Labor Dept.

Hodgson told the mediators they didn't have to be "policemen" for the controls program. But he said they should be "artful" in discouraging settlements that violate the "spirit" of Pay Board policy.

It is "cowardice," Hodgson said, for an employer to agree to a high wage settlement in the expectation that the Pay Board will knock it down.

And mediators, he suggested, should resist attempts to "outwit" the Pay Board by such devices as an agreement to restore any cuts the board makes in contract settlements after the wage control program is ended.

The impact of controls on collective bargaining was explored also by labor and management speakers during the five-day seminar program.

There appeared to be general agreement that the wage control program is in a state of confusion, but that its goal is to hold down pay increases.

From the management viewpoint, not surprisingly, the goal was applauded despite acknowledgement that long-term controls would have an inhibiting effect on collective bargaining.

And from union speakers, there was concern that rigid guidelines perpetuate and create inequities that the bargaining process strives to eradicate.

At one panel, however, the labor, management and public participants found a broad area of agreement.

All three speakers serve on the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee—Princeton University Prof. Albert Rees as a public member; Robert A. Georgine, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., as a labor member, and Paul B. Richards, director of a New York state building contractors' association, as a management member.

They agreed that the tripartite machinery has generally worked equitably despite very real differences over individual cases.

The reason, Georgine told the seminar, is that "we're dealing with people who are knowledgeable, who know what the construction industry is all about."

Rees said the public members on the board are aware of the problems of inequities and the need in some areas to bring lower rates up. They consider their job one of achieving overall goals without forcing each contract into a rigid mould.

At least by implication, the panelists contrasted the construction industry machinery with the confusion of the Pay Board.

At the opening of the conference, the director of the Mediation & Conciliation Service, J. Curtis Counts, told his staff that serious questions have been raised about the functioning of the collective bargaining system. Federal mediators, he urged, must continue to "look for new settlement techniques."

There were reminders throughout the seminar program that federal mediators will continue to need the highest skills of their craft to help bring labor and management to the settlement stage at the bargaining table—even apart from complications of wage controls.

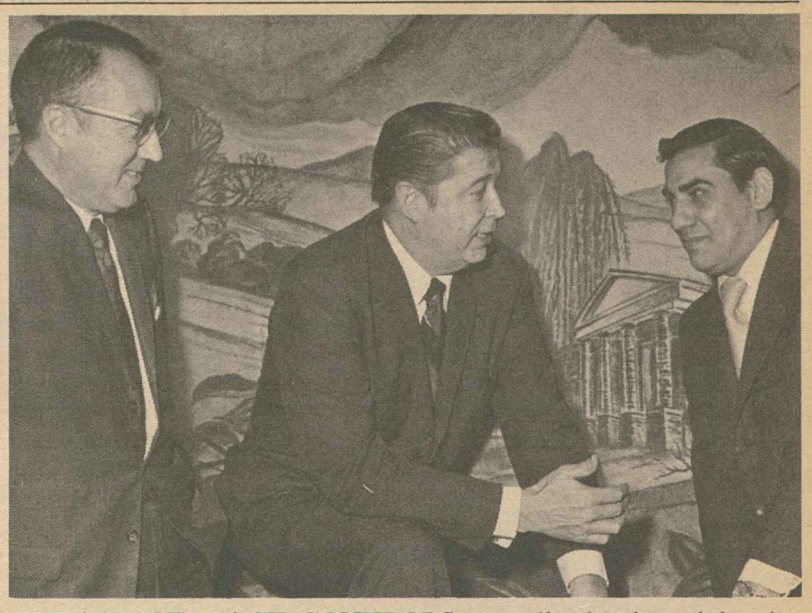
From top management came the anguished cry that unions are asking "too much" and are "too powerful."

And from the trade union side came labor's insistence on continued improvement in wages, working conditions, job security and fringe benefits.

Nicholas Zonarich, organizational director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said employers who resist coordinated bargaining are still trying to play one union against another. But they won't get away with it, he pledged.

Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons told employers who complained at the cost of fringe benefits that this area of workers' compensation will continue to expand because the group purchase of insurance and services is the most economical and efficient method of obtaining them. But he urged that employers join with unions in trying to curb the rise in health costs by helping develop better ways of providing health care.

Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock sharply challenged the Pay Board's rejection of the aerospace contract and Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons suggested that Virgil Day, the General Electric vice president who serves as an industry member of the Pay Board, "is trying to negotiate the next GE agreement" by trimming back aerospace contracts.



IMPACT OF WAGE CONTROLS on collective bargaining is discussed by Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons, center, and Robert A. Georgine, secretary-treasurer of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. At left is Harold Mills of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who chaired a panel discussion at a staff seminar for government mediators.

Controls Seen Spurring New Bargaining Shifts

The shape of collective bargaining, but not its vitality, will be affected by government wage controls in the opinion of some of the nation's most experienced federal mediators.

Shop talk at the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service staff seminar in Washington included trend-spotting and predictions by men who have helped settle hundreds of contract disputes.

These are some of the projections by leading mediators attending the conference:

Controls will not inhibit unions from seeking higher wage increases, and getting them wherever possible.

But to the extent that pay raises are limited, the expectation is that unions will seek shorter-term contracts or at least wage reopeners in longer contracts. In the industrial sector, this would reverse a trend to longer agreements and would be resisted by management.

Since pension and health-welfare benefits are not subject to as stringent controls as direct wages, they will get more emphasis at the bargaining table.

Furthermore, if Congress should pass a national pension law of some sort, the problem of meshing pension plans into federal standards would become a major negotiating issue.

In another fringe area, dental care and prescription drug coverage plans are likely to become more common.

Despite a Supreme Court ruling that companies cannot be required to bargain on pension improvements for persons who have already retired, a number of firms will probably continue to negotiate with their unions on this issue. And unions will continue to try to persuade management to agree to such negotiations.

If unemployment stays high, job security issues will be given greater emphasis at the bargaining table. Restrictions on overtime, supplemental unemployment benefits and renewed efforts to shorten the workweek are all anticipated.

Workers who don't already have at least 10 paid holidays are likely to seek and get them.

There may be more contracts providing a higher vacation bonus for employes who agree to take their vacations at less popular times of the year—a feature that would ease management problems of work scheduling.

A continued trend is anticipated for elimination or at least reduction of geographical differentials, for compression of service time required for vacation eligibility and for preservation of skilled craft differentials through percentage raises rather than flat cents-per-hour increases.

And unless the Pay Board clearly adopts a liberal policy on the issue companies may find it difficult to "buy out" workrules that limit productivity in exchange for higher pay.

Appalachian Labor Unit Expands Training Pact

The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council will give 600 more jobless and underemployed workers on-the-job training in a 12-state area under a new Labor Dept. contract.

Since the original 18-month contract was signed in November 1970, 4,280 persons have been trained and 3,300 placed in jobs in 11 Appalachian states.

The new contract for $400,000, which extends the program into Mississippi, was signed by Council Chairman Miles C. Stanley, who also is president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, and Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson.

Other states covered by the program are Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

The new funds for the Appalachia program bring the total federal government contribution to $2.9 million. This includes $2.2 million from the Labor Dept. for on-the-job costs and training allowances and $698,938 from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, which administers the supplemental instruction portion of the program.

The new contract will cover training of about 400 jobless or underemployed Appalachia residents, continuation of communications training for 90 Vietnam era veterans, training in the building and construction trades for 75 Choctaw Indians in Mississippi, and training for 40 tractor-trailer drivers.

On-the-job training sessions range from four to 26 weeks, with the average course running 15 weeks. Classroom instruction includes basic education and prevocational training for an average of 10 weeks.

The council will continue to subcontract program operations with employers throughout Appalachia, the Labor Dept. said.

Trainee wages are paid by the employer to comply with existing union agreements. Trainees are paid the federal minimum wage or the prevailing rate for the area—whichever is higher—in addition to fringe benefits.

The Appalachian Council, based in Charleston, W. Va., also recruits trainees for the Job Corps under a separate Labor Dept. agreement.

Under a current contract for $338,865 that runs through next May, the council expects to enroll 2,600 youths for the Job Corps. The funds cover the costs of enrollment and job placement for persons 16 to 21 years old from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

Urban areas account for 60 percent of 1,940 men and 630 women who will be recruited. The other 40 percent are coming from rural areas with populations of less than 2,500.

EXPANDED JOB TRAINING program of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council for 600 more jobless and underemployed workers will be funded with a $400,000 contract signed at the Labor Dept. Seated from left are federal Manpower Administrator Paul J. Fasser, Jr., Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, and Council Chairman Miles C. Stanley. Standing is Richard Wilkes, project director of the program that now covers 12 Appalachian states.

Laundry Union's John Donovan Dies

Boston—John F. Donovan, a vice president of the Laundry & Dry Cleaners Union and long-time president of Local 66, died. He was 71.

Donovan had been president of the local, which represents members in the entire New England area, since it was founded in 1941. He was elected a vice president of the international in 1958.

Employers Top Violation List On Age Bias

The Labor Dept. cracked down on 2,518 employers and employment agencies for illegally discriminating against older workers during the 12 months ended June 30.

Workers between 40 and 65 cannot be denied jobs, promotions, pay increases, fringe benefits or be fired because of their age under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. The act covers establishments employing 25 or more persons.

But the Labor Dept. said it found 683 employers who refused to hire workers in the covered age group. Another 110 employers violated the law by discharging workers and 265 denied promotions because of age.

The report said 351 employment agencies and four labor unions were also in violation of the age discrimination provisions during fiscal year 1971.

Back wages of $738,074 were found due to 655 workers because of the violations by employers. Informal negotiations resulted in 615 workers between 40 and 65 being hired, rehired or retained, the Labor Dept. said.

Most of the violations—or 1,765 of the total 2,522 establishments—involved the placing of illegal discriminatory help-wanted ads.

These ads were placed by 1,180 employers and 585 employment agencies.

Labor Demands Action:

Jobless Rate Jumps Back to 6.1 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

ber to act on Nixon's economic proposals.

Hodgson said that "as the effect of these measures takes hold during the year, we can anticipate that improvements will occur" in both employment and unemployment.

Jobless rates for most major groups continued essentially unchanged in December, the BLS reported.

The unemployment rates were 4.4 percent for adult men, 3.3 percent for married men, 5.8 percent for adult women and 17.5 percent for those in the 16-19 age group.

The jobless rate for Negroes, which had dropped to 9.3 percent in November, shot back up a full percentage point to 10.3 percent.

The rate for white workers, however, moved down from 5.7 to 5.4 percent.

Construction workers were hit hard seasonally and their unemployment rate increased from 8.9 to 11.2 percent in December.

The average duration of unemployment stood at 11.3 weeks in December, seasonally adjusted, and the number of workers unemployed 27 weeks or more dropped to 510,000, the lowest level since April.

The number of workers employed part-time, but who wanted full-time work or who had suffered a reduction in their workweeks amounted to 2.4 million—not far below the 10-year high of 2.6 million reached the previous month.

The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans in the 20-29 age group stood at 8.1 percent in December with 325,000 returning veterans unable to find jobs.

The BLS said the number of Vietnam-era veterans in the civilian labor force had grown by 600,000 over the year.

The average workweek for all rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls remained unchanged from November at 37.2 hours.

Average hourly earnings of workers were up 2 cents in December to $3.50 and weekly earnings rose by $1.44 to $130.55.

Compared with December 1970, average weekly earnings were up $8.12 or 6.6 percent. Consumer prices rose 3.5 percent for the 12 months ended in November.

In its review of the year, the BLS said that joblessness among Negroes reached 10 percent in the first half of the year and remained there—a level 1.8 times the unemployment rate for whites.

The jobless rate for professional and technical employes was 2.9 percent, the highest since 1948.

The average period of joblessness rose from 8.8 weeks in 1970 to 11.4 weeks last year, and the number of workers out of work 15 weeks or longer nearly doubled at 1.1 million.

Grant Expands Job Training Of Bricklayers

The Bricklayers are expanding a training program for unemployed and underemployed workers from 28 to 33 states with a new $125,000 contract from the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

The additional funds, which will be used to prepare 125 persons for bricklayer apprenticeships in six states, raises the total funding of an 18-month contract signed last May to $668,758.

Five of the six states are new to the program. The five states and number of trainees are California, 20; Colorado, 15; Oregon, 15; Utah, 15, and Wisconsin, 15. Massachusetts, which was included in the previous program, received an additional 25 training slots.

The Bricklayers will continue to subcontract the training to locals, joint apprenticeship committees and labor-management groups in the 33 states and the District of Columbia. The training projects are conducted for 18 weeks, with six weeks of classroom instruction and 12 weeks on the job.

'I'll Remember . . .'

Slump Triggers Drop In Full-Time Workers

The Nixon economic slowdown in 1970 not only boosted the unemployment rate from 3.5 percent to 6 percent, but also triggered in first decrease since 1958 in the number of workers who worked full time.

An analysis of the employment situation by Bureau of Labor Statistics researchers found that 52 million Americans worked at full-time year-round jobs in 1970—a drop of 800,000 from 1969. The decline was entirely among men.

BLS Economist Anne M. Young and Research Analyst Kopp Michelotti reported that the impact was greatest among men in the 24 to 44 age group. It also affected white men more than blacks.

The findings, published in the December issue of the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review, also show that while unemployment never rose above 4.7 million during the year, the number of workers who were jobless at some time in 1970 was 14.6 million—a rise of 2.8 million over 1969.

Other grim findings reported by Young and Michelotti show:

- The increase in the 1970 labor force was proportionately less than the population increase, a reversal of the trend in 1968 and 1969 when the labor force grew at a greater pace than the population.
- 15.3 percent of all who worked or looked for work were unemployed at some time during the year, the largest proportion in several years.
- The increase among those with some unemployment was greater for whites than for Negroes, for men than for women and for craftsmen than for laborers.
- 4.5 million persons were jobless for a total of 15 weeks or more during the year, up 2 million over 1969.

What the 1971 statistics will show has not yet been tabulated, but they could well be even more grim since unemployment, at a high of 4.7 million in June 1970, reached a high of 5.5 million in June 1971.

The 1970 drop in full-time employment was largely due to cutbacks in aerospace and defense-related industries. About 36.3 million men worked all year at full-time jobs, 865,000 fewer than a year earlier. Most of those who lost full-time jobs worked between 27 and 49 weeks during the year. Full-time women workers, on the other hand, showed little change.

Among married men, only 77 percent held full-time jobs, down from 80 percent in 1969.

The job picture for young people was particularly grim. The number of 16 to 20-year-olds increased by 750,000 during the year, but the number who actually worked—14.6 million—showed little change, leaving a job deficit of about 750,000.

The decline in full-time work was primarily in manufacturing. Service and trades workers were less subject to cyclical fluctuations and had the best record for steady employment. The worst record was among factory operatives where employment dropped by 1.2 million.

The BLS study further noted that the looser labor market in 1970 resulted not only in a rise in the number of workers who experience unemployment, but also a sharp increase in the number who were jobless 15 weeks or longer.

About 4.5 million persons were affected by this long-term unemployment, which was an increase of 7.9 million or 73 percent over 1969, the BLS researchers said. Within this group, the proportion of men who were jobless 27 weeks or more was slightly higher than a year earlier.

Tariff Panel Sued by IUE On TV Imports

Tariff cuts by the United States have virtually destroyed the domestic television set industry, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers contended in a federal court suit.

The union is challenging the Tariff Commission interpretation of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.

It told the court that the commission has misread a provision requiring it to determine whether increased imports that damage a domestic industry were largely caused by trade concessions made by the United States.

A majority of the commission, the IUE protested, has narrowly construed the language to mean that the rise in imports in a given year "must be caused by tariff reductions immediately preceding the increase."

The union contended that the language and legislative history of the law requires that the impact of all tariff concessions made over the years be considered in evaluating the impact on imports.

On this basis, the IUE said, the Tariff Commission should recommend to the President either quotas stringent enough to revive the industry or restoration of a tariff that was once 35 percent and now is down to 5 percent.

The IUE also asked reversal of a commission ruling that denied benefits to workers who lost their jobs when the Warwick Electronics plant at Zion, Ill., was closed.

The union said the action was "inconsistent and arbitrary" since workers at a New Jersey firm were approved for benefits "in the same situation."

1-15-72

Survey Shows Widespread Distrust Of Administration Economic Policy

Ann Arbor, Mich.—"A large segment of Americans do not trust the government's ability to manage the economy successfully," the University of Michigan concluded from a sampling of consumer attitudes.

The survey, which is based on 1,300 personal interviews, has been run since 1951. The latest poll, taken between Oct. 15 and Nov. 20, found that 61 percent of consumers see no hope of improvement in the nation's unemployment problem.

The October-November survey shows a decline in consumer confidence in government actions from the previous two months.

In the August-September survey, 39 percent of the consumers thought the government would be successful in slowing inflation and increasing employment, while 48 percent thought it would not be successful.

With separate questions asked on inflation and unemployment in the current survey, 35 percent thought the government would be successful in stopping inflation, 48 percent thought it would not. Only 25 percent thought unemployment would be curbed, with 61 percent saying it would not.

Just over half, 53 percent, of those surveyed believe that price increases were actually stopped during the freeze and "more people, 37 percent, expect unemployment to increase during the next 12 months than expect it to decrease, 21 percent."

The survey, conducted by the university's Survey Research Center, found a slight overall improvement in the consumer's willingness to buy, with optimism among those with incomes of $10,000 or more a year offsetting the pessimism of those with incomes under $10,000.

With repeal of the excise tax on automobiles, the Christmas season coming on and the freeze raising hopes of finding a bargain, the survey found an increase of five points in the index for those with incomes of $10,000 or more. But the index dropped two-tenths of a point for the lower income group.

Consumer attitudes of February 1966 provide the base of 100 for the index. The current index is 84.6 for families with incomes of $10,000. That is "about half way back" from the doldrums of April and November of 1970, when the index hit levels of 72 and 76. The index stood at 95.5 in February 1969.

"Consumer sentiment has changed little in response to Phase 2," the university economists said. "Many Americans continue to have doubts about the eventual success of the new economic policy."

"While the new economic policy was greeted by most consumers as good news, earlier data suggested that this would not be translated into improved sentiment or spending behavior, except for much more favorable attitudes toward buying a car and the greatly improved outlook for auto sales," the report concluded. "Data from the new (October-November) survey confirm these earlier findings."

W. E. Strader, Grain Millers Officer, Dies

Dallas—Wayne E. Strader died Jan. 9, less than a month after he was appointed secretary-treasurer of the Grain Millers by the union's executive board.

Strader, 53, had succeeded Harold A. Schneider, who died in December. Before becoming secretary-treasurer, Strader was an international vice president and assistant to Pres. Roy O. Wellborn of the AFGM.

In a message to Wellborn, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that the death of Strader "must come as a severe shock to you and your fellow officers, especially so soon after the death of Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider."

A message was also sent to Strader's wife Bobbie Joe, who survives with one son. Services were held in Greenville, Tex.

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Election Reform Measure Gets Final Congress Okay

CHARLES LUNA, right, president-emeritus of the United Transportation Union, explains the 42-month contract negotiated by the UTU for 150,000 railroad workers during a meeting of the Pay Board. Seated next to Luna is Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, a labor member of the board. The UTU presentation was made during the first session of the Pay Board open to the news media.

Price, Rent Exemptions Hit as Unfair

By Mike Bosch

The Cost of Living Council's exemption from price controls of 75 percent of the nation's retailers and nearly 50 percent of all rental units was denounced by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland as taking "the easy way out . . . at the expense of the workers and consumers."

"The inequality is self-evident," declared Kirkland. "The wages of the workers in these stores and the renters in these homes remain controlled. The rents they pay and the price tags on the goods they buy are not."

The new ruling by the COL council added a number of loopholes and exemptions to the Administration's Phase 2 program.

The council said it was decontrolling dwellings of four units or less and landlords who own four units or less, effective Jan. 19. It said about 10 million of the 23.6 million rental units in the United States were exempted as a result of the ruling.

It took the action, the council said, because complaints from renters in these categories accounted for more than 25 percent of the total Internal Revenue Service workload so far in Phase 2.

Owners of these units, the council added, do not have the "accounting and legal support to provide them with guidance in interpreting the rent regulations of the Price Commission."

The council action also exempted from controls apartments which rent for $500 or more a month.

Kirkland commented that "stripped of its rationalizations, it means the Administration has no intention of really controlling prices. It is not a job that can be done with partial enforcement of halfway measures.

"The explanation that this is necessary to reduce the workload on the IRS enforcers strikes us as nonsense. If there are going to be controls there has to be enforcement to protect the public."

In exempting small retail outlets —those with sales of less than $100,000—from all price regulations, the COL council went beyond a Price Commission ruling that would have merely waived the price posting requirements for such stores.

The exempt firms represent 75 percent of the nation's retailers and 15 percent of total sales.

The council maintained that "although prices will be allowed to fluctuate freely, competition will restrict the freedom . . . to increase their prices." It used the same

(Continued on Page 2)

Bill Includes Section On Union Rights

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted final approval to a labor-supported election reform bill that sets a realistic ceiling on broadcast and advertising spending in political campaigns. It also clarifies the political rights of unions.

The spending limit of 10 cents for each potential voter will take effect 60 days after the President signs the bill, thus applying it to the 1972 presidential and congressional elections and to all future elections for federal office.

A previous attempt to limit the amount a candidate can spend on political broadcasts ran into a presidential veto in 1970. But the bipartisan 334-19 vote in the House indicated that congressional Republicans are convinced Pres. Nixon will sign the new legislation, which covers virtually all forms of campaign advertising.

One section of the bill sent to the White House reaffirms the right of unions to carry on political education and action programs for their members as well as the right to establish and administer voluntary funds for political purposes.

Thus, unions are clearly permitted to communicate with their members on political and legislative issues. They are specifically allowed to conduct registration and get-out-the-vote drives aimed at union members and their families. And separate political committees such as COPE may provide direct support to endorsed candidates through funds voluntarily contributed by union members.

The sponsor of the section spelling out permissible political actvities by unions and corporations, Rep. Orval Hansen (R-Idaho), re-

(Continued on Page 12)

$1.90 Held Too Low:

Working Poor Level Divides Pay Board

By Tom Castor

The Pay Board told the Cost of Living Council that the council's proposed ceiling of $1.90 for exemption of hourly pay from wage controls is too low, but board members could not agree on any higher figure.

Meanwhile, the board postponed until Jan. 25 action on a United Transportation Union contract covering 150,000 railroad workers amid warnings from union leaders that they will not put the contract into effect unless it is fully approved.

The Cost of Living Council has final say on wage exemptions regardless of what the Pay Board recommends, but the council had asked the board for its feelings on the proposal to exempt the "working poor" from economic controls.

Congress ordered the council to make such exemptions and the council said in a memo to the Pay Board that it had arrived at an annual wage of $3,968 for a family of four as a definition of the working poor.

But the labor members of the Pay Board rejected this definition of low-income families. They proposed an exemption ceiling of $3.50 an hour which the board also turned down. The public members then proposed a ceiling of $2.20 an hour which failed to pass.

Business members of the tripartite board were satisfied with the $1.90 minimum and offered a resolution in favor of it, but that, too, was rejected.

The Pay Board then adopted a resolution, directed at the Cost of Living Council, which said the $1.90 figure "is inconsistent with the purposes of the amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act and supporting analysis."

The labor members argued that the figures used by the Cost of Living Council were not even current.

(Continued on Page 3)

Hidden Jobless Count Swells Actual Rate

A Census Bureau report has confirmed that joblessness is more prevalent than reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because BLS surveys do not count those who have given up the search for work.

The Census Bureau, in its 1970 Census Employment Survey, counted these "hidden unemployed" in 67 low-income sections in 51 of the nation's largest cities and seven rural areas.

The report shows that jobless rates in these low-income areas rise sharply when the hidden unemployed are added to workforce figures.

The AFL-CIO has long main-

(Continued on Page 12)

Nixon Message Seen Devoid of Substance

Labor took a dim view of Pres. Nixon's latest promise that the nation is on the verge of "a new prosperity" despite a 6 percent unemployment rate.

The President's State of the Union message to Congress bubbled with the same optimism that marked his previous annual reports. It also was virtually devoid of new legislative initiatives, other than warmed over proposals from past years.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany commented that while "Promises, Promises" might be a good theme for a musical comedy, America's workers, are entitled to something more substantial.

Meany termed the President's record of keeping promises "really very poor. And when he doesn't keep a promise, he seems just to forget he ever made it."

Thus, Meany noted, millions of Americans who are now unemployed heard the President promise when he took office that his program to slow down the economy wouldn't cost them their jobs.

(Continued on Page 11)

Meany Says Data Prove Failure of 'Game Plan 2'

The sharp jump in the Wholesale Price Index for December, and other year-end economic indicators, offer further proof that Pres. Nixon's "Game Plan No. 2 is as much of a bust as his first Game Plan," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the Wholesale Price Index for December, the first full month after the President's wage-price freeze, rose eight-tenths of 1 percent, largely because of a 2 percent increase in the price of farm products, processed feeds and foods.

About 40 percent of these products, exempt from any Phase 2 controls, accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase. Unprocessed farm products, such as fresh fruits, vegetables and eggs, have not been subject to any of the Administration's economic controls.

"In a few weeks, every housewife will have proof positive that the White House price controls just are not working," Meany said.

"When that happens, America

(Continued on Page 11)

CAMERA ZOOMS IN on a Job Corps recruit—one of many disadvantaged youths being trained by five AFL-CIO building trades unions at 34 Job Corps centers. The footage was shot for a film titled "Lost and Found," which tells the story of the unions' efforts to train and place 1,645 young men in jobs. The participating unions are the Bricklayers, Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Painters and the Plasterers & Cement Masons. Actor Greg Morris of television's Mission Impossible performed in and narrated the film produced by Telenews Film Corp.

Urges Improvement, Not Destruction:

Abel Warns Against Moves To Sap Bargaining System

Collective bargaining can't be completely purged of its untidiness and occasional frustrations, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel told a staff conference of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

It can be improved, he suggested, with the cooperation of labor, management and government.

But such drastic proposals as labor courts, compulsory arbitration, a ban on industry-wide bargaining and a return to the use of antitrust laws as a weapon against unions would "destroy" the system, he warned.

The "untidiness" of collective bargaining "is part of the system's strength," Abel declared. Restrictions on the right to strike will merely "produce management irresponsibility and employe frustration."

Abel spoke at the concluding session of a five-day seminar marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service as an independent agency.

He noted the new complexities of union-management negotiations and cited the joint labor-management committees on productivity that are being set up at all steel plants under the union's contract with its major employers.

"It is probably the first time that a major industry had asked a union to help it run its operations," Abel said. The Steelworkers "hope that it will prove mutually beneficial, increase productivity, and help meet the threat of steel imports which last year represented the loss of some 100,000 job opportunities."

Noting that the current contract in basic steel extends to 15 years the period of "uninterrupted industrial peace," Abel suggested that it might form the basis for an in-depth study of "elements that produce good labor-management relations."

It would be a "refreshing" change, he said, from harping on industrial conflict. "And voluntary application of the basic principles uncovered in such a study would have a beneficial, long-range effect in stabilizing and perfecting collecting bargaining in those relatively few instances where it now falters."

Earlier in the program, Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes told the mediators that the trouble with collective bargaining in the federal service is that there isn't enough of it.

Griner urged that bargaining areas in government be expanded by law rather than through the limited executive orders which currently set ground rules.

He noted that federal mediators who have tried to assist negotiations in the federal service are as frustrated as union members when an agreement apears within reach and an agency head intervenes with the claim that "you can't negotiate on that."

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes told the conference that collective bargaining has become a "fact of life" in the public service but still tends to be dominated by the employer "in a manner that would be intolerable in business or industry."

While wage issues are important, public workers are turning to unionism in search of "dignity" and because they are tired of being pushed around, Wurf said.

In a reference to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson's proposal that federal mediators try to tilt contract settlements into the wage control framework, Wurf charged that efforts to use the Mediation & Conciliation Service to enforce controls represent "a serious violation" of the agency's neutrality.

New Locals Open Talks With Portland Schools

Portland, Ore.—The trade union movement here is preparing to make good at the bargaining table on the promises that won its collective bargaining rights for more than 6,000 employes of the Portland School District.

Portland Local 111 of the American Federation of Teachers, began negotiations this week on behalf of 3,600 teachers in the state's largest school district.

Next week, negotiators for the AFL-CIO & Teamsters District Council of School Employes will begin bargaining with the school district on behalf of 2,500 non-teaching employes.

In winning their representation elections by 2 to 1 margins, both union groups stressed that they could offer professional collective bargaining expertise.

The teachers local scored its victory in late September over a National Education Association affiliate. It was the AFT's first representation election triumph in a major West Coast City.

The District Council of School Employes, a recently formed alliance of 17 AFL-CIO and Teamster affiliates, made it a clean sweep for organized labor by winning a late December election over an association of school employes.

James Leary, the AFL-CIO Region XXI director, whose office helped win the latter victory, said, "it shows the success that can be achieved if there is coordination in the union effort."

One of the seven members of the Portland school board, which must ultimately accept or reject the end product of the negotiations, is R. W. DeWeese, chairman of Pres. Nixon's Committee on State & Local Government Cooperation, which advises the Cost of Living Council, the Pay Board and the Price Commission. Contracts covering school and other local government employes come within the purview of the committee.

One of the DeWeese committee's first actions was to recommend against retroactive pay raises for teachers for the freeze period between Aug. 15 and Nov. 14.

DeWeese, a recently retired executive of a non-union manufacturing firm, a Republican fund-raiser and a 12-year member of the school board, was noticeably shaken by PFT's bargaining rights victory last September and by the union's vow to work for the defeat of three incumbent school directors whose terms expire in mid-1972. He circulated a letter among members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a former president, calling the PFT victory the result of "a brutal power play." His letter said "the control of our schools and of the expenditure of $75 million in tax money will be in the hands of the AFL-CIO" unless businessmen "gain a sense of emergency."

Worker Seen Victim Of Price Exemptions

(Continued from Page 1)

reasoning in announcing decontrol in the rental areas, asserting that the exempt units "tend not to be inflationary" and "competition in the marketplace" would serve as sufficient control.

The Price Commission's ruling on posting had come only two days before all retailers would have been required to post their price lists publicly.

Checks during the first two weeks of the year in about 36,000 outlets around the country showed a non-compliance rate of 60 to 70 percent. Spot checks by the IRS on Jan. 17 showed that among the firms still controlled, the non-compliance rate had dropped to about 15 percent.

The COL council acknowledged that much of the decline could be attributed to waiver of the posting requirement for small establishments, a sector of heavy violations.

Of 1,144 spot checks, the IRS found 173 violations. The council said suits would be filed against the violators, but would not identify them. It said violators would be announced "in a number of circumstances," but gave no details.

In an earlier ruling, the council added a loophole for conglomerates to Phase 2 regulations, announcing that prenotification of price increases will no longer be necessary for multi-industry firms with sales of less than $100 million in the affected industry.

The council said a controlled firm should not be "inhibited unnecessarily" compared with another firm in the same industry.

Meanwhile, the Price Commission added more information of a "confidential" nature to its method of administering Phase 2 controls. Previously, the commission had explained a number of price increases in stores by pointing out that prices were controlled on an aggregate, or total, basis.

Many firms, it said, based their prices on a certain category as a whole rather than item by item.

Now, the commission has ruled that a firm must continue to use an item-by-item approach if that had been its past practice on pricing.

This information must be made available to the Price Commission on request, but not to the public.

With less and less information available to the public, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis observed that "both price guidelines and enforcement procedures have not been designed to help the consumer."

NLRB Jurisdiction Set On Religious Complex

A major step in assuming jurisdiction over the labor relations of a religious institution has been taken by the National Labor Relations Board in ordering representation elections at the Christian Science Church complex in Boston.

The case arose out of applications by Local 103 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Local 33 of the Carpenters for representation rights at the Boston complex which includes the Christian Science Monitor newspaper, several other Christian Science publications and a number of apartment buildings and stores owned and operated by the church.

The church contended that it should not come under NLRB jurisdiction on the grounds that this would breach religious freedom and separation of Church and State, that the church is purely a religious institution engaged in purely religious activities, and that the workers involved spend a minimum of time on operations such as the apartment house maintenance which might be found to be commercial operations.

The NLRB set up a three-man panel to hear the case. By a vote of two to one, the panel found that the church's operations come within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Act and that representation elections, therefore, should be held.

Citing a number of previous cases in which the NLRB took jurisdiction, the majority—members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr.—said:

"It is well settled that there is a distinction, under the First Amendment, between the freedom to hold religious beliefs and the freedom of conduct based on religious beliefs. The former is absolute, the latter may be curtailed for the protection of society and has been so curtailed in a wide range of areas including the labor relations area."

Fanning and Jenkins said that while it was the board's general practice to decline jurisdiction over non-profit religious organizations, it "does assert jurisdiction over those operations of such organizations which are, in the generally accepted sense, commercial in nature."

The two noted that the Christian Science Monitor, which has a circulation of some 230,000, takes advertising and reports other than purely religious news. They further noted that the church's real estate operations include "between 50 and 75 apartment buildings and several stores."

"Based on the above," they said, "we conclude that the employer is engaged in substantial enterprises which are in the normally accepted sense commercial and that these operations are in commerce and affect commerce."

Member Ralph E. Kennedy, appointed to the board by Pres. Nixon in December 1970, dissented. He based his dissent on a case involving the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, in which the full board rejected a plea for a representation election in 1954.

This case involved radio station KFUO, operated by the church. The station broadcasts only religious programs, classical music and public service programs.

The majority held that the programs were non-commercial and that the NLRB, therefore, should deny the petition for an election made by IBEW Local 1217.

The dissenters said that the station, nevertheless, came under the Federal Communications Commission and that there was no reason why it should not also come under the NLRB.

GOP Candidates Win in Vermont

Montpelier, Vt. — Vermont's congressional delegation stayed in the Republican column after a special election resulting from the death last fall of Sen. Winston L. Prouty.

Robert T. Stafford, who had been given an interim appointment to the Senate seat, easily won election to serve the remaining five years of the term. And Richard Mallary won the House seat Stafford had vacated, outpolling his Democratic opponent by 39,762 to 26,789.

Fewer than one-third of the state's registered voters turned out for the election.

$1.90 Held too Low:

Working Poor Level Divides Pay Board

(Continued from Page 1)

They noted that the poverty-line figure of $3,968 for an urban family of four used by the COL council was the figure for 1970, and that the relevant figure for the fourth quarter of 1971 would be about $4,150 or $4,200 after adjustment for the increased living costs.

The Pay Board's recommendation on wage exemptions should have been in the range of $3.35 to $3.70 an hour, the labor members maintained. Their arguments also denounced the COL council's proposal because it was predicated on the assumption that there are "1.7 wage earners" per low- or moderate-income family.

"In the United States, it has always been assumed that the earnings of one wage earner should be sufficient to amply provide for his family," the labor members pointed out.

"This is rooted in American culture and in the social concepts underlying our wage structure."

They also cited the wording of a House committee report on amendments to the law extending the Economic Stabilization Act which directed that the exemptions be made on a personal, not a family earnings basis.

The COL Council already has exempted from wage controls persons making less than the federal minimum wage, or $1.30 for farm workers and $1.60 for others.

The council estimated that the $1.90 ceiling on exemptions would remove 22 percent of American workers from wage controls and that the $3.50 cutoff would exempt 50 percent.

On the UTU contract, Charles Luna, president-emeritus of the union who negotiated the agreement before he retired in December, said Pay Board disapproval would send the UTU back to the negotiating table because the UTU would not implement a modified contract.

Luna and his successor as UTU president, Al H. Chesser, told the board that the UTU had agreed to work rules changes in return for a 42 percent wage increase over 42 months.

It put the Pay Board in the position of jeopardizing the work rules changes that railroads have long sought on the ground that they needed the modifications to compete with the airline and trucking industries.

Luna and Chesser estimated that the work rules changes would mean savings of nearly $750 million for the carriers, and Luna quoted an estimate by the railroads themselves that they would realize at least $400 million in savings.

The presentation to the board was further complicated however, by a railroad management spokesman, William Dempsey, chairman of the National Railway Labor Conference, who said there would be no immediate savings and that the carriers, therefore, would seek a rate hike.

The UTU leaders pointed out that the union's settlement is substantially the same as the contract covering railroad signalmen which the Pay Board has already approved.

In apparent concern about its public image, the Pay Board invited the news media to attend the UTU presentation, but not the board's subsequent deliberations on the contract. It was the first session open to newsmen.

Hotel Union Aids Culinary Training

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive board of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes at its winter meeting voted a $25,000 contribution to the Culinary Institute of America, which is training hundreds of Vietnam era veterans in the culinary trades.

The institute was established in 1946 at New Haven, Conn., to train returning World War II veterans. Currently, 25 percent of its enrollment of 1,000 is made up of Vietnam veterans.

Union Pres. Ed S. Miller said the contribution was in recognition of the institute's "demonstrated ability to upgrade the status" of hotel and restaurant workers.

SCHOOL TEACHERS of AFT Local 860 walk a picket line in Yonkers, N.Y., during an eight-day strike that led to improved salaries for the 1,800 members and a reduction in the student-teacher class ratio. The local called the agreement "a great victory" for the teachers and children.

Oregon Labor Urges Democrats To Adopt Health Security Plank

Portland, Ore.—"America needs—and must have—a national health insurance program that provides quality health care for all Americans, that controls escalating costs, that institutes quality standards, that begins the long overdue job of reforming the system, and that is fairly financed and effectively administered."

Oregon AFL-CIO Pres. Edward J. Whelan delivered that message to the Democratic Policy Council's pre-convention health care hearing here, one of four such forums being held across the country to develop a platform plank on health care for the party's national convention next summer.

After outlining the essentials of a national health insurance program, Whelan said that of the four major bills before Congress "only the National Health Security Act," known as the Kennedy-Griffiths bill, fulfills all the goals he outlined.

"The trade union movement is firmly committed to National Health Security," Whelan told the hearing. "We believe that it is financially achievable, administratively possible and badly needed. And we believe National Health Security to be, without question, the best proposal. The labor movement is prepared to take this issue to the people in the elections of 1972, and we will win on this issue."

The state federation president was one of more than 20 witnesses representing consumers, the medical profession, hospitals, the insurance industry, minorities, nurses and other groups who testified in the one-day hearing before a panel chaired by Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

"It is significant," said Whelan, "that no responsible group or individual is denying that there are health care problems in America. And it is equally significant that all have proposed federal legislation using federal tax revenues to pay for health care services."

"The public pays now," he pointed out, "and the public will pay—in one manner or another—regardless of what program is adopted." For that reason, he continued, "We should consider the merits of the proposals rather than who will foot the bill."

Whelan examined at length the legislation proposed by the Nixon Administration, the American Medical Association and the insurance companies and said of them: "They would all just pour new money into the present health care delivery system which is a failure."

He said only National Health Security would have the leverage to institute the reforms necessary to provide "the quality health care that is the right of all Americans."

Noting that National Health Security "would cost approximately $56.7 billion in 1974," the Oregon AFL-CIO president said it "would cover 70 percent of personal health expenditures," adding that the 30 percent not covered "includes over-the-counter drugs, custodial nursing homes and psychiatric care and dental care for adults."

Whelan said the cost would be financed by the "tried, proven and accepted method of social security taxes with contributions from employers, employes, the self-employed, and the present level of federal expenditures for Medicare and Medicaid," plus a large federal contribution to match the contributor taxes."

"The trade union movement believes this is a wise expenditure," he continued. "We won't apologize for it or try to make it appear smaller than it really is. Because a cheap health care program would be just that—cheap.

He pointed out that Health Security would not mean an increase in the total amount America would be spending for health care but would change the method in which health care is purchased.

"Dollar for dollar, Health Security is the best value on a cost basis," he noted. "In the long run, it will cost less than the other proposals."

Whelan said that Health Security would "force the health care system to purge itself of inefficiency and waste."

In response to questions by Woodcock and others on the hearing panel, Whelan emphasized that National Health Security would benefit everyone, not just union members.

"America is not going to solve its medical care crisis as long as we have multiple classes of medical care—one for the rich, one for the poor, one for trade union members, another for the elderly, still another for the unorganized workers and so on," he said.

Unions Look for Health Care Gains From Both Bargaining, Legislation

New York—Unions will continue to press through collective bargaining for improvements in health and welfare benefits which cannot be achieved in legislation, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told the American Management Association.

And what cannot be won at the bargaining table, labor will fight for in social legislation, he stressed.

Better wages and fringe benefits, improved and safer working conditions, shorter hours and union security are the objectives of free trade unions the world over, Seidman said.

Whether in Europe or America, unions have similar goals for improving conditions of their members, he said. What labor may have won through negotiated contracts in the United States, unions in European countries got through legislation.

He cited the minimum wage. In the United States, it is set by legislation; European minimums are established in bargaining. Conversely, vacations in Europe are generally covered by legislation, but in the United States through labor-management agreements.

In the future, the major industrial unions of America are likely to stress greater security, both on and off the job, Seidman predicted. Among the fringe benefits they will seek are longer vacations, more holidays, early retirement, portable pensions, supplementary unemployment benefits, improved health plans, child care programs, legal aid and group auto insurance.

However, in the other labor sectors—such as government, service industries and the health industry where wages continue to lag behind the levels in manufacturing—the emphasis will be on the pay envelope, Seideman said.

"We will, of course, continue to seek improvements in fringe benefits' in these sectors, too," he noted, but the priority will be on wages and salaries until they are brought in line with the rest of the economy.

Unions will also continue to bargain for health plan improvements because of the lack of a comprehensive national health care program, Seidman said.

The focus will be on setting up alternative prepaid group practice plans to give workers the opportunity to choose over the traditional fee-for-service plans.

But even group practice plans will not be the complete answer to workers' health care problems, he noted, stressing that "adequate health care for all Americans will come only with the passage of the Health Security Act."

When the program is enacted, he predicted that most of the health care issues will be removed from the bargaining table since Health Security will cover 70 percent of health care needs for workers and their families.

"However, Health Security, at least initially, will not cover adult dental care, extended nursing home and psychiatric care, and some drugs," he noted. "These items will still be subject to collective bargaining."

Tributes Paid Forand, Author Of Medicare

America's workers—and millions of retired workers—mourned the death of Aime J. Forand at the age of 76.

The former Rhode Island congressman was described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a first rate public servant, the pioneer sponsor of Medicare, which has brought hope and dignity to the lives of millions of Americans."

Forand was the original sponsor of the Medicare bill in 1957, and after his retirement from Congress in 1960 he became first chairman of the National Council of Senior Citizens—the group which shared with the labor movement the leadership in the successful campaign for passage of the legislation.

Forand, who went to work as a mill hand at the age of 14 to help support a blind father and his family, served 22 years in Congress and was the second-ranking member of the House Ways & Means Committee at the time of his retirement.

Congress and the Election

THIS ISSUE of the News contains a special supplement on the voting record of the first session of the 92nd Congress. The members of the House and Senate are judged on key issues selected by the AFL-CIO in terms of the broadest possible national interest.

The voting records of the first session set the framework for the congressional approach in election year 1972; there is a great deal of unfinished business and a great many critical issues that require decisive action.

The first session was marked by sharp conflict between Congress and the White House, a point underscored by the comments of AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller in the voting record supplement. He writes:

"No tally of votes can accurately portray the behind-the-scenes exercise of raw political power by this Administration. In the pursuit of his own narrow legislative goals, Pres. Nixon attacked, threatened and vetoed progressive measures. . . . Indeed, at nearly every turn, the White House sought to blur the constitutionally-defined system of checks and balances while attempting to force the Congress away from pressing social and human concerns."

COPE Director Alexander Barkan writes that the voting records "are of great significance, for they measure the degree of commitment of senators and congressmen to the welfare of the nation and its people at a time when the national administration's concern for these matters has been absent or misdirected."

THE 1972 ELECTION campaigns, with major attention focused on the presidency, will not relieve Congress of its responsibility to enact legislation in a score of areas where the need is urgent, where social justice and economic progress demand solutions.

Among those needs are quality medical care for all Americans; a minimum wage above the poverty level for all workers; equal employment opportunities for every citizen; reform in welfare programs to insure the poor the right to a decent standard of living; improved social security benefits for America's senior citizens; adequate funding for all levels of education; federal protections for consumers and the environment; a bill of rights for federal workers, a national uniform voter registration law and effective limitations on campaign spending.

And there is foremost the pernicious problem of unemployment and the need for legislation and programs that will help produce jobs for all Americans.

The key votes of the first session plus the votes cast during 1972 will be the record on which senators and representatives will face the people in November. It is important that these voting records be made widely known so that in the upcoming campaigns the voters will be able to make an intelligent choice based on the facts of performance rather than high-blown rhetoric.

The key votes in the second session will be shaped to a large extent on how Congress confronts the Administration and its narrow, limited, self-serving views of a nation facing difficult problems and choices.

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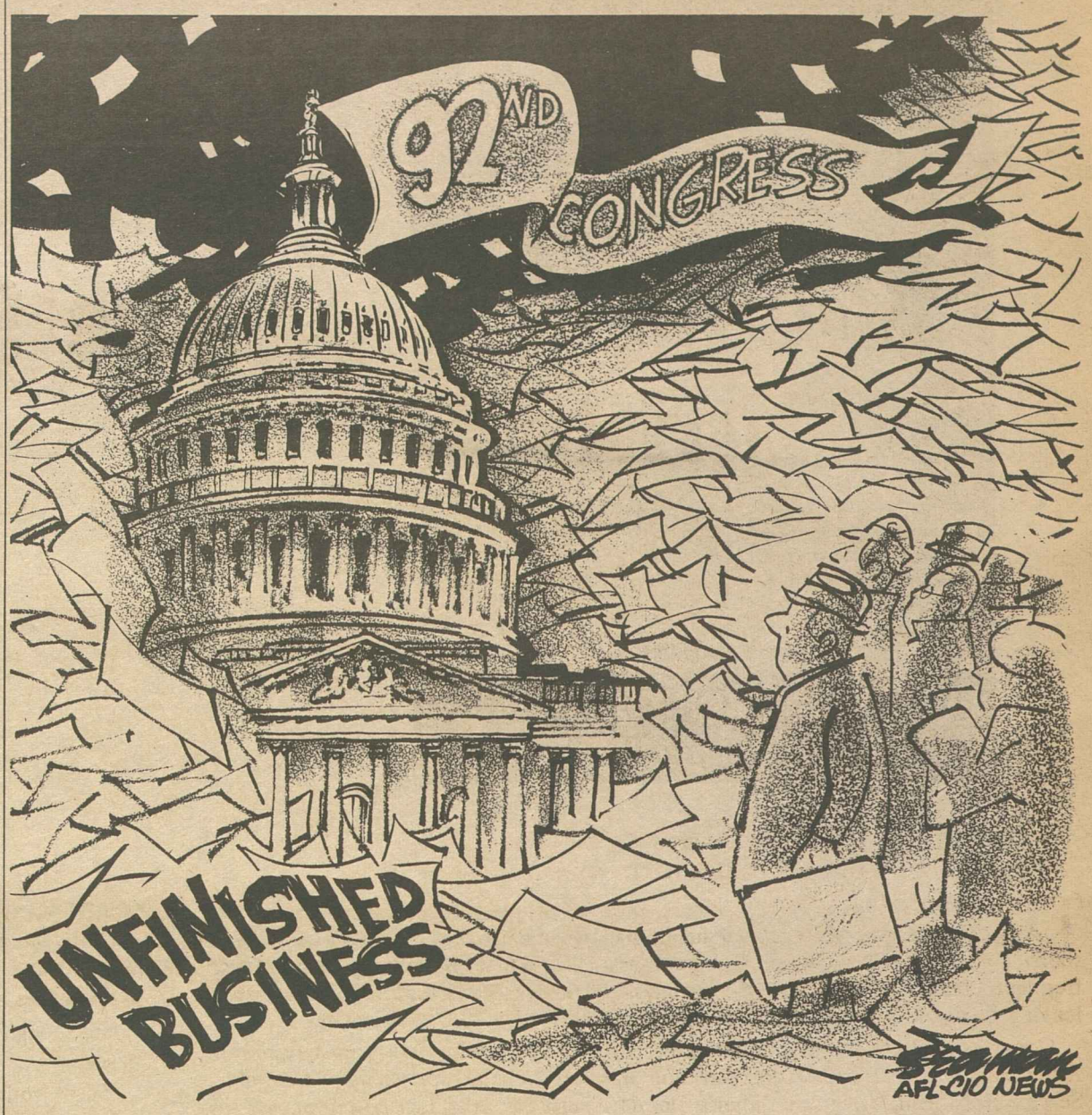

A Word Edgewise:

Declassification of Documents Presents Ticklish Side Effects

By John P. Roche

READERS OF THIS COLUMN will not, I trust, suspect me of a blind devotion to the government's classification practices. Most materials dealing with foreign policy and defense are—as I have pointed out on several occasions—absurdly overclassified. Ironically, I don't think this is done from a great passion for secrecy.

On the contrary, it is a way of attracting attention to a memo: what high official would bother to read a document merely stamped "Confidential?" The "Confidential" stuff is for the peasants, but if you sock it "Top Secret" in large red letters, you get a guaranteed high-level audience.

Moreover, unjustified classification can create definite problems for the government itself. One of the crucial proofs of Hanoi's involvement in the South back in 1964-65 was a mass of intercepted messages going from North Vietnamese military headquarters to its units in the South. They were not even coded, but were in clear, i.e., in Vietnamese.

Yet, when the time came to make the case to the American people, these intercepts could not be broken loose and declassified. The same rule was applied to the intercepts, also in clear, which provided the background for the Tonkin Gulf Resolution and indicated hostile intentions on the part of the North Vietnamese Navy.

Obviously, if obtaining this information had involved breaking some sophisticated codes (as was done with the Japanese in World War II), no reference should have been made to the material. But unless you believe the North Vietnamese to be a nation of idiots—which they clearly are not—you start with the premise that they know we have our receivers tuned in to their transmissions. And when the latter are in clear, they would assume we have someone around who can do a translation.

However, the legitimate struggle against overclassification has its limits. And, without attempting to draw any clear line in a very tricky area, these limits have been passed when policy discussions in the Situation Room are, in effect, played on the radio.

Not necessarily because these transcripts endanger national security in the technical sense, but rather because the knowledge that everything said may be leaked will have an appalling, chilling effect, that is, it will inhibit any hard-hitting, candid dissenters.

I spent a good deal of my two years in the White House, for example, in fundamental, often pungent dissent from the way the Vietnamese War was being fought. I was not a "dove": I believed in our commitment, but was convinced that the military leaders were unwilling to shape a "long-haul, low-cost" strategy, that they despised the whole concept of limited war.

Above all, I objected to the "Americanization" of the war. I am not here arguing the merits of my position. The military had a good point when they said that the political restraints were enough to prevent them from winning their kind of war, but insufficient to provide an effective alternative strategy.

FOR TWO YEARS, I presented this pessimistic message in the closed councils of the Administration, bluntly, forcefully, and in great detail.

It was not an adversary proceeding in the usual sense: I had no illusions of infallibility and neither did such friends and colleagues as Walt Rostow, William P. Bundy or Harry McPherson. We would sit down, informally, and argue whether, say, there was anything we could do to develop a democratic political party system in South Vietnam. The President was, of course, aware of this and encouraged it.

One published transcript of such a free ranging, no-holds-barred discussion would have blown the whole enterprise sky high, and I can't see how it would have enhanced the "people's right to know."

The net consequence, in fact, would have been a retreat to the formal process of passing sterile papers back and forth, papers which the authors had prepared with a view to keeping their records clean rather than raising hard, controversial questions. Can one imagine a better prescription for bureaucratic paralysis?

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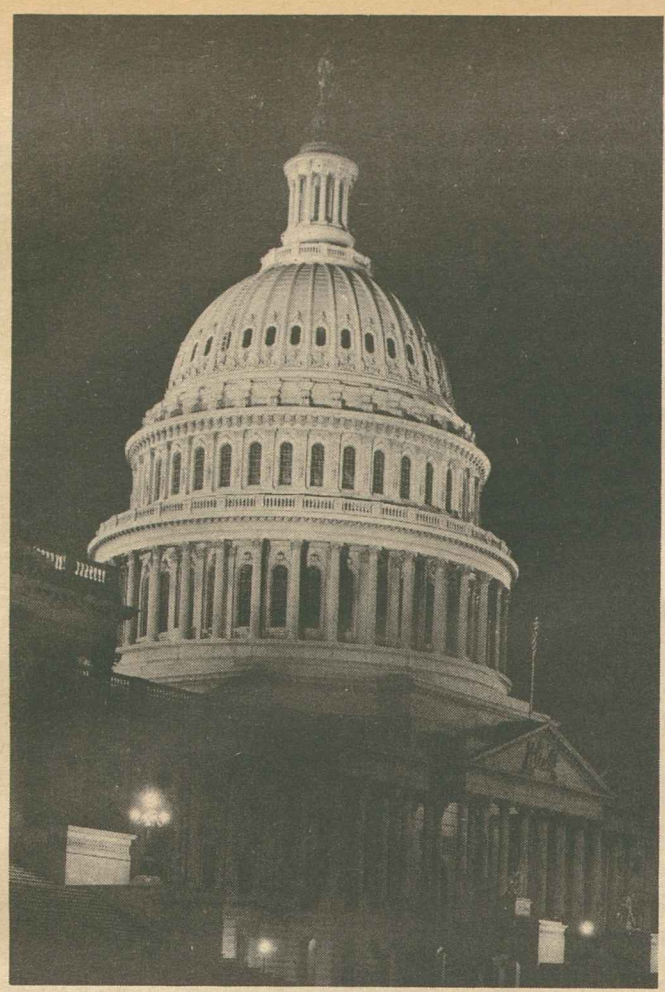

The 92nd Congress —A Report

By Andrew J. Biemiller
Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation

THE ADMINISTRATION'S abject lack of concern for the needs of the American people while in pursuit of its own narrow political goals provoked sharp confrontations between Congress and the White House in 1971. These frequent clashes roadblocked the progress of important social legislation while leaving unchecked the nation's number one problem of unemployment.

Congressional efforts to stimulate the economy by creating jobs for unemployed Americans was met with Administration indifference and opposition. The Public Service Jobs Bill, which in labor's opinion was the best legislation passed by Congress in 1971, was finally signed by the President six months after he vetoed a similar measure. However, one week earlier, the President vetoed a $2 billion job-creating public works program, claiming it unnecessary in view of the success of his economic "game plan."

Barely one month later, the President admitted the failure of his game plan by completely reversing the direction of his economic policies. Using powers he had previously condemned, the President imposed a one-sided wage-price freeze patently discriminatory against workers and consumers.

AT LABOR'S INSISTENCE, Congress acted to correct some of the gross inequities inherent in the President's stabilization program. Over White House opposition, Congress recognized the validity of collective bargaining agreements abrogated by the freeze and ordered the retroactive payment of wages lost during the freeze period. Credit controls, exemption of low-wage workers and consumer suits were also added by Congress to the President's stabilization program.

Accompanying the President's wage-price freeze was a legislative package proposing gigantic tax breaks for big business amounting to $88 billion over a 10-year period. Although offering little to individuals in the way of tax relief, the President's gimmick-laden tax package was passed by Congress with few changes. However, after first going along with an Administration plan to finance this tax giveaway by postponing a scheduled pay raise for federal employes, Congress reversed its course and provided justice for these workers.

REACHING FOR the political support of the far-right wing of his party, the President vetoed a comprehensive anti-poverty bill including child care, legal services for the poor and an extension of the poverty program.

Republicans, acting with White House support, turned back Democratic efforts in the House to increase educational funding and allied with Southern Democrats to beat down legislation aimed at ending discrimination in employment.

The Administration also backed unsuccessful efforts by House Republicans to bar food stamps to strikers, block extension of unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed, cripple the proposed Consumer Protection Agency and weaken election reform legislation.

For the third consecutive year controversies developed over Pres. Nixon's nominations for key positions. Continuing his effort to pack the Supreme Court with ultra-rightists, the President nominated William Rehnquist, whose philosophy can best be described as anti-Bill of Rights. Strengthening his ties with the agribusiness community, the President nominated Dr. Earl Butz, an opponent of the family farm and consumer interests, to be Secretary of Agriculture. Regretably, both nominations were confirmed after bitter fights.

Despite Administration and conservative Republican efforts to the contrary, the House and Senate both reaffirmed labor's right to participate in political activity: the House codified existing court decisions on labor's role in politics, while the Senate rejected the baldly anti-labor attempt by conservatives to keep unions from informing their members on political issues.

NO TALLY of votes can accurately portray the behind-the-scenes exercise of raw political power by this Administration. In the pursuit of his own narrow legislative goals, Pres. Nixon attacked, threatened and vetoed progressive measures. When these failed, the President blatantly ignored the will of the Congress by withholding $12.8 billion of appropriated funds to parcel out according to his political whims in the 1972 campaign. Indeed, at nearly every turn, the White House sought to blur the constitutionally-defined system of checks and balances while attempting to force the Congress away from pressing social and human concerns.

Congress must oppose these efforts of the Executive Branch just as it must actively tackle the major problem facing America—unemployment. The Nixon Administration has proven itself incapable of handling the economy. Therefore it will be up to the Congress in 1972 to put Americans back to work and to restore equity, fairness and justice as the goals of American society.

By Alexander E. Barkan
Director, AFL-CIO COPE

THE NAME of Richard Nixon is conspicuously absent from the following pages. His record shows up only by implication—in the form of bills he vetoed, those he proposed or opposed, good bills weakened by his congressional lieutenants at his behest or bad ones made worse at his bidding.

So, though his name doesn't appear, Pres. Nixon is very much present in these pages.

These voting records, therefore, are strongly related to the presidential election next November. But their importance goes beyond that. In their own right, they are of great significance, for they measure the degree of commitment of senators and congressmen to the welfare of the nation and its people at a time when the national administration's concern for these matters has been absent or misdirected.

THE ISSUES deal with jobs when jobs—providing enough of them for an expanding workforce—have become a major national problem, as unemployment soared under Nixon to 10-year highs.

They deal with the rights of workers, through their unions, to participate in politics; with human rights and the rights of young Americans to a decent education; with workers' rights to have their contracts honored; with child care and consumer protection and fairer taxes.

They are a record of the major legislative history of 1971 and of the role of individual congressmen and senators in it. Too, they are a direction-sign, pointing out senators and representatives deserving of working people's support and those who have earned opposition in the November elections.

These elections—for the House and Senate—will tend to be obscured by the larger, more dramatic, presidential contest. But this is too bad, for the record of any president is largely influenced by the kind of Congress he has to deal with. Give an anti-worker president a pro-worker Congress and at least you come out close to even. Similarly, a pro-worker president can protect working people from an anti-worker Congress.

But provide any president—good or bad—with a Congress controlled comfortably by his own party, and his legislative proposals have clear sailing. This hasn't happened since the 1965-66 Congress following Lyndon Johnson's landslide 1964 presidential victory. It was a memorable Congress and produced more for the American people than any other on record.

THESE ARE the reasons the congressional and senatorial elections are so important. Less dramatic, perhaps, than the presidential contest, they bear almost equally on the welfare of the nation in the years ahead.

The responsibility of unions and their members, consequently, is to wage a two-front battle for progress, with our energy and our COPE programs aimed at electing good congressmen and senators as well as a friendly president.

The AFL-CIO has set as its primary political goal in 1972 the defeat of Richard Nixon's bid for re-election. But to achieve only this would be half a win. We must strive, as well, to elect a friendly Congress which can work with a progressive president to meet the mounting problems that confront our nation.

In this task, these voting records should help tremendously.

The next three pages carry labor's report card on the first session of the 92nd Congress.

Congressmen and senators have been judged on 12 key issues—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation.

Alongside the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and why it was important to the labor movement and the nation.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in many cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

How Your Repre

1. Funds for SST

Thousands of aerospace workers faced layoffs when the House voted against appropriating funds to continue development of an American-built supersonic airliner. The AFL-CIO supported funding for the SST as vital to the preservation of the nation's leadership in aircraft manufacturing as well as essential to the economy.

On Mar. 18, 1971, the House voted 216-203 for an amendment cutting off SST funds.

For—wrong. Against—right.

2. Accelerated Public Works

Despite continued high unemployment, the Administration opposed a $2 billion accelerated public works program aimed at providing 170,000 jobs and needed facilities in communities with heavy joblessness.

Administration supporters in the House attempted to kill the bill by offering a motion to send it back to committee with instructions to eliminate the accelerated public works program.

On Apr. 22, 1971, the effort to kill accelerated public works was defeated 128-262.

For—wrong. Against—right.

3. Public Service Jobs

As one means of improving the economy, the AFL-CIO strongly supported congressional efforts to enact a public service employment program providing jobs for the unemployed in the public sector. The Administration opposed this approach to reducing unemployment as the President had vetoed similar legislation in 1970.

In an effort to defeat this legislation, the Administration supported a substitute bill that would have scuttled existing manpower programs and replaced them with a revenue-sharing proposal.

On June 2, 1971, the Administration-backed substitute was defeated in the House by a vote of 182-204.

For—wrong. Against—right.

4. Lockheed Loan Guarantee

With over 72,000 jobs at stake, the AFL-CIO supported passage of a bill providing a federal guarantee for a $250 million loan to the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Under the terms of the bill, the loan was to be made by private banks. There would be no cost to the government unless Lockheed went bankrupt. In that case, the government would have priority over other creditors on the company's assets.

The bill passed the House on July 30, 1971, by a 192-189 vote.

For—right. Against—wrong.

5. Unemployment Compensation Extension

Late in the session, Congress approved a 13-week extension of unemployment compensation benefits for an estimated 538,000 workers who had exhausted basic and extended unemployment compensation.

This temporary program, starting in February, provides aid to workers who are the victims of long-term unemployment in states with the highest jobless rates.

The emergency program was included as part of a conference report approved by the House on Dec. 15, 1971, by a 194-149 vote.

For—right. Against—wrong.

6. Federal Pay Raise

Although federal employes were scheduled to receive a comparability salary increase on Jan. 1, 1972, the President, as part of his "wage freeze," attempted to defer this increase until July 1, 1972.

The House by a 174-207 vote on Oct. 4, 1971, failed to pass a resolution that would have overturned the President's postponement of catch-up pay for federal employes.

For—right. Against—wrong.

	SST Funds	Public Works Jobs	Public Service Jobs	Lockheed Jobs	Unemployment Insurance	Federal Employe Pay	Retroactivity	Food for Strikers	School Funds	Job Discrimination	Election Reform	Child Care
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA												
1. Edwards (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Vacancy												
4. Nichols (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Flowers (D)	R	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
6. Buchanan (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	—	W	R	W
8. Jones (D)	R	R	—	W	R	R	W	R	—	W	—	R
ALASKA												
Al Begich (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARIZONA												
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W
2. Udall (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W
ARKANSAS												
1. Alexander (D)	W	R	R	R	—	W	—	R	—	R	—	R
2. Mills (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	—
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R
CALIFORNIA												
1. Clausen (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Moss (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Burton (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
6. Mailliard (R)	R	—	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W
7. Dellums (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	R	—	W	R	—	R	W	—	W	W	—	W
11. McCloskey (R)	W	—	W	W	—	—	R	R	—	R	R	R
12. Talcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
13. Teague (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	—	R
17. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18. Mathias (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19. Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W	W	R	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
24. Rousselot (R)	R	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	R	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
26. Rees (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
27. Goldwater (R)	R	W	—	R	—	W	—	W	W	—	W	W
28. Bell (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	W	—	R
29. Danielson (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	—	R
32. Hosmer (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
33. Pettis (R)	R	R	W	R	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	—	R	—	R
35. Schmitz (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	—
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
38. Veysey (R)	R	R	W	R	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
COLORADO												
1. McKevitt (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	W
2. Brotzman (R)	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Evans (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	R	R	R	—	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R
CONNECTICUT												
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Steele (R)	W	—	W	R	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	W	R	R	W
4. McKinney (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
5. Monagan (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Grasso (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DELAWARE												
AL duPont (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA												
1. Sikes (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	—	R	R	—	W	—	W	R	W	R	R
3. Bennett (D)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W
4. Chappell (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W
5. Frey (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R
7. Haley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
8. Young (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Rogers (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
10. Burke (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	R	—	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA												
1. Hagan (D)	R	R	R	R	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2. Mathis (D)	R	—	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
3. Brinkley (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
5. Thompson (R)	R	R	—	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	R	—	—	R	—	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
7. Davis (D)	W	—	W	R	R	W	W	R	—	W	R	W
8. Stuckey, Jr. (D)	—	R	—	R	—	—	W	W	R	W	—	R
9. Landrum (D)	R	R	—	R	—	—	W	W	W	W	—	W
10. Stephens, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
HAWAII												
1. Matsunaga (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
2. Mink (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
IDAHO												
1. McClure (R)	R	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	—	W	—	W
2. Hansen (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	R	W
ILLINOIS												
1. Metcalfe (D)	W	R	—	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—
2. Mikva (D)	W	R	R	W	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R
3. Murphy (D)	W	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	—
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	—	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
6. Collins (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R
9. Yates (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—
12. McClory (R)	R	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
13. Crane (R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
15. Reid (R)	R	W	W	R	*	W	*	W	W	W	*	*
16. Anderson (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W
17. Arends (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	—	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	—	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
21. Gray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R
22. Springer (R)	R	W	W	W	—	W	—	—	W	W	W	—
23. Shipley (D)	R	R	—	W	W	R	W	R	—	R	R	R
24. Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R
INDIANA												
1. Madden (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
2. Landgrebe (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Roush (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
5. Hillis (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
6. Bray (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Zion (R)	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
10. Dennis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
IOWA												
1. Schwengel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2. Culver (D)	W	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Smith (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
6. Mayne (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
7. Scherle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
KANSAS												
1. Sebelius (R)	R	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W
2. Roy (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Winn, Jr. (R)	R	W	—	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	R	—	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
5. Skubitz (R)	R	—	W	W	R	W	W	—	—	W	W	R
KENTUCKY												
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	R	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Curlin (D)	*	*	*	*	R	*	R	*	*	*	*	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
LOUISIANA												
1. Hebert (D)	R	R	—	R	—	W	—	—	—	W	—	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Caffery (D)	W	R	W	R	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
5. Passman (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Edwards (D)	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Long (D)	R	—	—	—	—	—	W	—	—	—	W	W
MAINE												
1. Kyros (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MARYLAND												
1. Mills (R)	*	*	W	R	W	W	W	W	*	W	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
3. Garmatz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
4. Sarbanes (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Hogan (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	—	W
6. Byron (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R
7. Mitchell (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Gude (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS												
1. Conte (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Drinan (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
5. Morse (R)	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	—	R	—	R	R	R
8. O'Neill, Jr. (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Hicks (D)	W	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R
11. Burke (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. Keith (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
MICHIGAN												
1. Conyers (D)	W	R	R	W	—	—	—	R	R	R	R	R
2. Esch (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	R
3. Brown (R)	W	—	W	R	R	W	W	R	—	W	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Ford, G. (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Riegle, Jr. (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R
8. Harvey (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	R	W	—	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R	—	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
12. O'Hara (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	W	R	—	—	—	—	—	R	R	R	—	R
14. Nedzi (D)	W	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. Ford, W. (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19. McDonald (R)	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	—	W	R	R	W
MINNESOTA												
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
2. Nelsen (R)	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
4. Karth (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W
7. Bergland (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Blatnik (D)	R	R	R	W	—	R	—	—	R	R	—	R
MISSISSIPPI												
1. Abernethy (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
3. Griffin (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Montgomery (D)	R	R	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
MISSOURI												
1. Clay (D)	W	R	R	W	R	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
2. Symington (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
3. Sullivan (D)	W	R	R	W	—	W	—	R	R	—	R	R
4. Randall (D)	R	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
5. Bolling (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
6. Hull, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
7. Hall (R)	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	R	R	—	W	W	—	W	—	R	W	R	W
9. Hungate (D)	W	R	R	—	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

sentatives Voted

MONTANA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Shoup (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Melcher (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

NEBRASKA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Martin (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W

NEVADA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AL Baring (D)	R	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Wyman (R)	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W

NEW JERSEY

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Hunt (R)	W	R	W	R	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Howard (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
4. Thompson, Jr. (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W
7. Widnall (R)	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	—	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Rodino, Jr. (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
11. Minish (D)	W	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	W	—	—	R	—	W	R	R	—	—	R	R
13. Gallagher (D)	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. Patten (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R

NEW MEXICO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Lujan (R)	W	R	W	W	—	—	—	W	W	W	R	W
2. Runnells (D)	W	R	—	W	W	—	—	—	R	W	R	W

NEW YORK

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Pike (D)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W
2. Grover, Jr. (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	W	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W
5. Lent (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
6. Halpern (R)	W	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
7. Addabbo (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	W	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	—	W	R	R
10. Celler (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13. Podell (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. Carey (D)	W	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R
17. Koch (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18. Rangel (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R
19. Abzug (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
22. Scheuer (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
24. Biaggi (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
25. Peyser (D)	R	—	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R
26. Reid (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
27. Dow (D)	W	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
28. Fish, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W
29. Stratton (D)	R	R	—	W	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
30. King (R)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	R	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	—	R	W
32. Pirnie (R)	R	R	—	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
33. Robison (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
34. Terry (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
35. Hanley (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
36. Horton (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R
37. Conable (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
38. Hastings (R)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
39. Kemp (R)	R	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
40. Smith (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	R	W	W	R	W
41. Dulski (D)	W	R	—	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R

NORTH CAROLINA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Jones (D)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	—	W
2. Fountain (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
3. Henderson (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
4. Galifianakis (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	R	—
5. Mizell (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R
7. Lennon (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Ruth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Jonas (R)	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—
11. Taylor (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W

NORTH DAKOTA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andrews (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
2. Link (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

OHIO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Keating (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2. Clancy (R)	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Whalen, Jr. (R)	R	R	—	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	—	—	—	—	W	W	W	—	—	R	R	R
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W
7. Brown, Jr. (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W
8. Betts (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	W	R	R	R	—	—	W	R	—	R	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Stanton, J.W. (R)	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W
12. Devine (R)	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
16. Bow (R)	R	—	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	—	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20. Stanton, J.V. (D)	W	R	R	W	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	W	R	—	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W
24. Powell (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	—

OKLAHOMA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Belcher (R)	R	W	W	R	—	W	—	W	W	W	—	—
2. Edmondson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
3. Albert (D) (Speaker)			R				R	R	R		R	
4. Steed (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R
5. Jarman (D)	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
6. Camp (R)	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

OREGON

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Wyatt (R)	R	R	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
3. Green (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	—	R	R	W
4. Dellenback (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W

PENNSYLVANIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Barrett (D)	R	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Byrne (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R
5. Green (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
6. Yatron (D)	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
7. Williams (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W
8. Biester, Jr. (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
9. Ware, III (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R	—	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	R	R	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
14. Moorhead (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18. Hienz III (R)	*	*	*	*	R	*	R	*	*	*	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Dent (D)	W	R	—	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	W	R	R	—	R	R	W	—	W	R	W	W
23. Johnson (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R	—	—	R	—	R	—	R	—	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
27. Vacancy												

RHODE ISLAND

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. St Germain (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Davis (D)	*	*	R	R	R	W	W	W	*	R	—	R
2. Spense (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
4. Mann (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	R	R	—	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	—	R

SOUTH DAKOTA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Denholm (D)	W	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Abourezk (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R

TENNESSEE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Quillen (R)	R	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Baker (R)	R	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Evins (D)	W	R	—	R	—	—	—	—	—	W	—	—
5. Fulton (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	W	R	—	R	—	R	R	—	R	—	R	R
7. Blanton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	—	R	R	—	R
8. Jones (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	—	W	R	W
9. Kuykendall (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

TEXAS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Patman (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	—	R	W	R	R
2. Dowdy (D)	R	—	W	—	—	W	—	W	—	W	—	W
3. Collins (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	R	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W
6. Teague (D)	R	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
7. Archer (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	W	—	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	—	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
11. Poage (D)	R	R	W	—	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	—	R	R	—	R	—	—	R	W	—	R
13. Purcell (D)	R	—	—	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	—
14. Young (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. White (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	R	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18. Price (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
22. Casey (D)	R	—	R	R	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	—	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

UTAH

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. McKay (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
2. Lloyd (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	—	R	W	W	R	W

VERMONT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AL Stafford (R)	W	R	W	R	*	*	*	W	W	R	*	*

VIRGINIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Downing (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	R	—	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
3. Satterfield III (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Daniel (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Scott (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	—	W	—	W

WASHINGTON

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Pelly (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R	—	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	W	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

WEST VIRGINIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Slack, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	—	W	R	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Kee (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	W

WISCONSIN

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Aspin (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	W	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
7. Obey (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R

WYOMING

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AL Roncalio (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
— Absent and not paired.
***** Not in House at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

7. Wage Retroactivity

Legislation extending the President's wage-price control authority cleared the House Banking Committee with a provision permitting back pay for most wage increases that were due during the Phase 1 freeze. The bill was crippled on the House floor when an amendment sponsored by Rep. Stephens (D-Ga.) was approved. The Stephens amendment limited back pay to those cases where an employer had already raised prices to cover the increase, and thereby ruled out most retroactive pay boosts. The damage was later repaired in House-Senate conference.

On Dec. 10, 1971, the House adopted the Stephens amendment by a 209-151 vote.

For—wrong. Against—right.

8. Food for Strikers

Striking workers and their families have always been entitled to food stamps as long as they met other eligibility requirements under the program. During House action on an agricultural appropriation bill, Rep. Michel (R-Ill.) attempted to deny food stamps to strikers and their families. The Michel amendment was defeated on June 23, 1971, by a 172-225 vote.

For—wrong. Against—right.

9. Federal School Funds

Administration budget cuts in aid to education played a major role in the financial crisis facing the nation's schools. Rep. Hathaway (D-Me.) attempted to increase federal funding of school programs by approximately 15 percent during House action on the education appropriation bill. The Hathaway amendment, supported by organized labor and education groups, was narrowly defeated, 188-191, on Apr. 7, 1971.

For—right. Against—wrong.

10. Enforcing Equal Employment

The AFL-CIO and civil rights groups strongly supported legislation giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the enforcement power necessary to stop illegal job discrimination. Business groups and the Administration, however, backed a weak substitute that denied enforcement power to EEOC and limited action to court suits.

The House voted, 202-197, against effective enforcement and for the substitute bill on Sept. 16, 1971.

For—wrong. Against—right.

11. Election Reform

During House consideration of campaign reform legislation, Rep. Hansen (R-Ida.) offered an amendment clarifying court rulings on union political activities. The amendment made it clear that organized labor has the right to spend funds from dues income to communicate with members and conduct non-partisan registration and get-out-the-vote drives aimed at members and their families.

Passage of the Hansen amendment blocked an announced effort by Rep. Crane (R-Ill.) to offer an amendment severely limiting labor's political rights.

On Nov. 30, 1971, the House approved the Hansen amendment by a vote of 233-147.

For—right. Against—wrong.

12. Child Care

The need for decent day care for the children of America's millions of working women was recognized by both the House and Senate. As reported by a conference committee, the new bill provided voluntary comprehensive day care services with a fee schedule based on ability-to-pay. Despite all-out Administration opposition, the House approved the badly needed new day care program, by a 211-187 vote on Dec. 7, 1971. The President then vetoed the measure and the Senate failed to override.

For—right. Against—wrong.

How Your Senators Voted

1. SST Funds

The Senate refused to appropriate funds for the development of a supersonic transport airplane. The AFL-CIO supported funding for the SST in order to revive a depressed aerospace industry and its dwindling work force. The Senate rejected the measure on Mar. 24, 1971 by a 46-51 vote. For—right. Against—wrong.

2. Public Service Jobs

As one means of improving the economy, the AFL-CIO strongly supported congressional efforts to enact a public service employment program providing jobs for the unemployed in the public sector. The Administration opposed this approach to reducing unemployment as the President had vetoed similar legislation in 1970.

The opposition took form in a motion by Sen. Prouty (R-Vt.) which would have in effect killed the measure by recommitting the bill. The motion was defeated by a 29-44 vote on Apr. 1, 1971. For—wrong. Against—right.

3. Public Works Veto

Despite continued high unemployment, the Administration opposed a $2 billion accelerated public works program aimed at providing 170,000 jobs and needed facilities in communities with heavy joblessness. Senate efforts to override the Presidential veto on the accelerated public works bill fell five votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority in a 57-36 vote on July 14, 1971. For overriding—right. Against—wrong.

4. Lockheed Jobs

Some 72,000 jobs were saved by a bill providing federal guarantees on bank loans of $250 million to Lockheed Aircraft Corp. The loan guarantee was narrowly approved on Aug. 2, 1971 by a 49-48 vote. For—right. Against—wrong.

5. Filibuster Rule

The Senate again failed to muster a two-thirds vote to stop a filibuster that has prevented action on a motion to change the Senate rules so that it would only require a three-fifths vote to limit debate and break a filibuster. The majority for invoking cloture and bringing the rules reform to a vote was 55-39 on Mar. 9. This was eight short of a two-thirds vote. For rules reform—right. Against—wrong.

6. Meat Inspection

An attempt by Sen. Mathias (R-Md.) to weaken existing federal meat inspection laws by exempting meat products that cross state lines from federal inspection was rejected by the Senate on July 29, 1971 by a 38-52 vote. If passed, this proposal would have left inspection in the hands of weaker state inspection agencies. For—wrong. Against—right.

7. Tax Reform

An amendment to the President's tax legislation by Sen. Bayh (D-Ind.) attempted to reduce from 20% to 5% the accelerated depreciation tax write-off for big business and provide instead a one-year tax credit of $25 each to individual taxpayers. The Bayh amendment was narrowly defeated on Nov. 15, 1971 by a 39-40 vote. For—right. Against—wrong.

8. Anti-COPE

Carrying the cudgel for the National Right to Work Committee, Sen. Fannin (R-Ariz.) introduced an amendment to deny tax exempt status to any labor organization with a union shop agreement which used any of its income to support or oppose a political candidate. The proposal was rejected Nov. 19, 1971 by a 31-61 vote. For—wrong. Against—right.

9. Campaign Financing

By providing for the federal financing of presidential campaign costs the excessive influence of big money on our political system would be effectively reduced. A proposal to this effect was introduced by Sen. Pastore (D-R.I.) as an amendement to the tax law. It would allow taxpayers to voluntarily earmark one dollar of their federal taxes to the presidential campaign of their choice. Although approved by the Senate on Nov. 22, 1971 by a 52-47 vote, the checkoff provision will not take effect until after the 1972 elections. For—right. Against—wrong.

10. Butz Nomination

Planning to plow under the family farm, the President nominated Dr. Earl Butz to Secretary of Agriculture. Butz, a leading spokesman for agribusiness, foe of food stamps and consumers, was opposed by the AFL-CIO and most farm groups. He was approved on Dec. 2, 1971 by a 51-44 vote. For—wrong. Against—right.

11. Rehnquist Nomination

Continuing his pursuit of an ultra-conservative Supreme Court, Pres. Nixon nominated William H. Rehnquist to fill a vacancy. Rehnquist's unswerving opposition to civil rights and the Bill of Rights marked him as an extremist. A liberal, labor, civil rights coalition opposed his nomination. The nomination however was approved by the Senate Dec. 10, 1971 by a 68-26 vote. For—wrong. Against—right.

12. Child Care Veto

Congressional legislation containing a two-year extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity, a separate legal services corporation, and a comprehensive child development program providing voluntary day care services for children of working and welfare mothers was vetoed by Pres. Nixon. The Senate sought to override the veto on Dec. 10, 1971 but fell short of a two-thirds majority with a 51-36 vote. For overriding—right. Against—wrong.

	SST Funds	Public Service Jobs	Public Works Jobs	Lockheed Jobs	Filibuster Rule	Meat Inspection	Tax Reform	Anti-COPE	Campaign Financing	Butz Nomination	Rehnquist Nomination	Child Care Veto
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA												
Allen (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Sparkman (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	W	R
ALASKA												
Gravel (D)	R	—	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	—
Stevens (R)	R	—	R	R	R	W	—	R	W	W	W	R
ARIZONA												
Fannin (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Goldwater (R)	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
ARKANSAS												
Fulbright (D)	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McClellan (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	R
CALIFORNIA												
Cranston (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tunney (D)	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
COLORADO												
Allott (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	—	W	W	W	W	W
Dominick (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT												
Ribicoff (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
Weicker (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—
DELAWARE												
Boggs (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R
Roth (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA												
Chiles (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
Gurney (R)	R	—	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
GEORGIA												
Gambrell (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	—
Talmadge (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	—	R	R	W	W
HAWAII												
Inouye (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fong (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
IDAHO												
Church (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jordan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
ILLINOIS												
Stevenson (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Percy (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	—
INDIANA												
Bayh (D)	—	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R
Hartke (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
IOWA												
Hughes (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R
Miller (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
KANSAS												
Dole (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pearson (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY												
Cook (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
Cooper (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
LOUISIANA												
Ellender (D)	R	—	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	W	W	W
Long (D)	R	—	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	W	W	—
MAINE												
Muskie (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Smith (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	—	—
MARYLAND												
Beall (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Mathias (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
MASSACHUSETTS												
Kennedy (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brooke (R)	W	R	—	W	R	R	—	R	W	W	R	R
MICHIGAN												
Hart (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Griffin (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MINNESOTA												
Humphrey (D)	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mondale (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI												
Eastland (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stennis (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
MISSOURI												
Eagleton (D)	W	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Symington (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MONTANA												
Mansfield (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Metcalf (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEBRASKA												
Curtis (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
Hruska (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEVADA												
Bible (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
Cannon (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
McIntyre (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Cotton (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY												
Williams (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Case (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
NEW MEXICO												
Anderson (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	—	—
Montoya (D)	W	—	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R
NEW YORK												
Buckley (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Javits (R)	W	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	W	W	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA												
Ervin (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
Jordan (D)	—	—	R	W	—	R	W	W	R	R	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA												
Burdick (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Young (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
OHIO												
Saxbe (R)	R	—	R	W	R	W	—	—	W	—	W	W
Taft (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA												
Harris (D)	W	—	—	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bellmon (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
OREGON												
Hatfield (R)	W	R	—	W	—	—	W	R	W	W	W	R
Packwood (R)	W	—	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA												
Schweiker (R)	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R
Scott (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
RHODE ISLAND												
Pastore (D)	W	R	R	W	R	—	W	R	R	R	W	R
Pell (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Hollings (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
Thurmond (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA												
McGovern (D)	W	—	R	W	R	—	—	—	R	R	R	R
Mundt (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TENNESSEE												
Baker (R)	R	—	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Brock (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
TEXAS												
Bentsen (D)	W	R	R	—	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R
Tower (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W
UTAH												
Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bennett (R)	R	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	—
VERMONT												
Aiken (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
Stafford (R)	*	*	*	*	*	*	W	R	W	W	W	R
VIRGINIA												
Byrd (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Spong (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
WASHINGTON												
Jackson (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA												
Byrd (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
Randolph (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
WISCONSIN												
Nelson (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Proxmire (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
WYOMING												
McGee (D)	R	R	R	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	W	R
Hansen (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

Key to Symbols

- **R** Voted Right or was Paired Right.
- **W** Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
- **—** Absent and not paired.
- ***** Not in Senate at time.

'Full Employment' Farce:

Nixon's Outlook for Fiscal '73 Set Against Past 'Disasters'

The following column by Hobart Rowen, economic analyst for the Washington Post, appeared in the Jan. 16, 1972 edition of the Post.

A YEAR AGO at this time, Pres. Nixon forecast that the federal budget deficit for fiscal 1972 would shrink to $11.6 billion from the $18.6 billion then estimated as fiscal 1971's red ink total.

Moreover, under the "full employment budget idea (which) is in the nature of a self-fulfilling prophecy," the President promised that 1972 would see a turn toward steady economic growth. On the full employment basis, the budget would be balanced.

As the government cranks up its machinery to announce the fiscal 1973 budget figures, it might be well to observe that the predictions and forecasts of past years were nothing short of disaster.

● The forecast for the fiscal 1971 deficit delivered only six months before the end of the year on June 30th was way off. It actually turned out to be $23.0 billion, not $18.6 billion.

● The $11.6 billion deficit originally forecast for fiscal 1972 (the current year) has swollen almost beyond belief. Last July, the Administration officially boosted the deficit guess to $18.6 billion. The informed word in Washington at the moment is that the deficit is in the neighborhood of $35 billion.

● Instead of the almost exact balance at full employment ($100 million surplus) estimated for fiscal 1972, there will be a deficit. Private analysts guess that it is running about $8 billion.

● There has been some growth in expenditures to explain the deepening red ink; but by far, the gap between Nixon's hopes of last year and the real world was created by a sluggish economy; instead of the $1,065 billion Gross National Product predicted for 1971, the total will be only about $1,047 billion.

● Personal income for calendar 1971 was estimated at $868 billion; apparently it will be down $10 billion to around $858 billion. And corporate profits, which had been stitched into the budget at a dream-world $98 billion, will probably be only $85 to $86 billion.

The lesson of all this is clear: the Administration's forthcoming budget projections, judging from its track record, should be received with a great big yawn.

It's difficult, to be sure, to look 18 months down the road and come up with precisely accurate forecasts. But the task is compounded when an administration kids itself and the public, as Mr. Nixon's did last year with the ridiculous $1,065 billion GNP guess that everyone else knew was too high.

More than that, the Administration painted its proposed budget last year as expansionary, simply because the projected outlays were about $16.5 billion higher than in fiscal 1971.

But as was pointed out here and elsewhere at the time, the budget plan was nowhere near as stimulative as the Administration had said. The deficit (unified basis) was scheduled to drop from $18.6 to $11.6 billion. On the "national income accounts" basis, which many economists think is the best way to view the impact of the government on the economy, the budget called for a change from a $15 billion deficit in fiscal 1971 to only $4.2 billion in 1972. That is hardly expansionary.

THE WAY THINGS developed, of course, the weak economy in 1971 produced not only a bigger deficit (the $35 billion estimate compared with $23 billion), but even saw the government run a full employment deficit—something Mr. Nixon said last January should "never" be allowed "except in emergency conditions."

Now, the Administration is again trumpeting the prospect of ". . . a responsible budget for the fiscal year 1973, a budget that is expansive but which would come into balance if we were at full employment." (George Shultz at the National Press Club last week.)

But moving from a budget that has a full employment deficit this year to one that is in balance or in surplus next year on the same basis would actually be a policy or restraint—depressing the economy at a time when all of the forecasters are predicting continued high unemployment.

Nixon budget policy, moreover, comes perilously close to meaningless mumbo-jumbo when you consider that the very tricky full employment concept is keyed to what happens or would happen if unemployment were no worse than 4 percent.

Yet, the Administration has no hope or plan to get to 4 percent unemployment in fiscal 1973, and the current intention is to state no unemployment target for calendar 1972 in the Economic Report or the Budget. This is responsible?

'Hoax' on Workers:

Protections of Job Safety Law Sidetracked by 'Go-Slow' Policy

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "go-slow attitude" in implementing the new federal occupational safety and health law is turning this long-sought protection into a "hoax" on workers, AFL-CIO job safety expert, George H. R. Taylor charged.

"Our greatest disappointment lies" in the Secretary of Labor's broad use of discretionary powers to "soften the impact of the law on management," declared Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health. He warned that state laws now under consideration can, if not tightly drawn, further blunt the thrust toward curbing job-related injuries, illnesses and deaths.

He made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Stressing that the Secretary of Labor has failed to provide "guidance . . . for state legislation" that can lead to return of jurisdiction pre-empted by the federal law, Taylor said the AFL-CIO has shaped a model state statute that fulfills the intent of Congress when it adopted the Occupation Safety & Health Act in 1970.

He said that state federations and international unions are using the model law "as a yardstick to measure" the effectiveness of plans submitted to state legislatures.

Taylor, who is also an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, scored the failure of the Administration to ask for the kind of budget needed to put the new law into effective operation.

He pointed out that although 4.1 million workplaces across the country are covered by the act, the enforcement force now consists of only "approximately 350 compliance officers and 14 industrial hygienists." He added that the Administration's "freeze policy has slowed hiring" to the point that it's doubtful they'll have even the 500 compliance officers the limited budget permits.

"With that small a staff . . . it would take 20 or 30 years for each and every one of the 4.1 million workplaces to be inspected," he asserted. He said that despite the report of health or safety violations in 80 percent of the plants inspected during the first six months of the new law, there is slight chance that the White House will push for substantial increase of personnel in the Occupational Safety & Health Administration budget this year.

Reporters questioning Taylor were Felix Belair of the New York Times and Donald Barnes of Air & Water Newsletter.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION for more than a year has been flirting with a new form of taxation which ideally lends itself to Madison Avenue gimmickry.

It may be called an "education tax" or a "peace tax" or something equally wonderful, but the damage that such a tax will wreak on lower and middle income taxpayers is anything but wonderful.

The tax is a form of a national sales tax. In Europe, where it is used, it is called Value Added Tax (VAT). It derives its name from the fact that hidden taxes are added to all goods at each stage of production or distribution.

Since low and middle income groups pay far more of their income for goods and services than do the wealthy, this regressive form of taxation hits these groups more severely.

It countervenes the progressive income tax which was enacted in this country so that each taxpayer would pay his own fair share of his income in taxes.

As the years have passed, we have seen more and more taxes being heaped on the lower income citizen and the workingman so that today he is paying far more than his fair share.

A frequently-cited 1968 study, for example, disclosed that a family with a $5,000 annual income paid about the same percentage of its income to the government as the family earning $50,000—about one third—via one tax or another.

A study by the Commerce Clearing House, just released, shows that regressive state sales taxes still lead all other tax revenue measures in bringing in tax dollars. Sales taxes and gross receipts taxes were the largest source of state revenue in 33 states in fiscal 1971.

The opportunity for the Nixon Administration to push for more hidden sales taxes is being provided by the courts, which are declaring the property tax discriminates in financing education. This tax has been a prime source of education revenues since the 18th Century. Under this system, wealthier areas have been able to provide better education than the poorer areas. This defeats the concept of equal education.

Rather than advocating a progressive form of taxation to meet this situation, the Administration may take the route of the hidden national sales tax or VAT.

The word is already being passed around that the Administration may push VAT as an education tax, and to take some of the pain out of it, food and medicines may be exempted from coverage. No matter how it is dressed up, though, it is crushingly regressive.

IT IS IRONICAL that the VAT should suddenly emerge as a possibility at the very time the Administration says it is seeking economic stability and controls on prices. Yet, VAT means higher prices for essential items with the increases hidden.

It may well be that VAT makes some sense in a country such as France where the citizens have been notorious tax evaders. There is no way a Frenchman can get out of paying VAT, and he really doesn't know how much he is paying.

In this country, though, our citizens do pay their taxes. Tax dodgers are usually the wealthy who legally can find loopholes. Most other citizens pay their income tax and all other taxes.

And they are pretty tired of reading about the loopholes in our tax laws which benefit the wealthy and the shifting of some $80 billion in taxes from corporations and the well-heeled to the low- and middle-income groups under recent Nixon economic programs.

Rather than load down the lower income taxpayer with new and hidden taxes through VAT, many economists think that there should be a general overhaul of federal, state and local tax systems to achieve a genuine progressive foundation.

PROMISED PROTECTIONS of the federal job safety law are being turned into a hoax by the Nixon Administration's "go-slow attitude" on enforcement, AFL-CIO job safety specialist George H.R. Taylor charged on Labor News Conference. Taylor, center, was questioned by Felix Belair, left, of the New York Times and Donald Barnes of the Air & Water Newsletter. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

City Family's Moderate Budget Estimated at $11,292 a Year

By Sidney Margolius

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS wants to discontinue its compilations of standard family budgets for city workers, and has withheld the updated budget which was scheduled for release in December.

In justifying the blackout of this information published since 1946, BLS Commissioner Geoffrey Moore argued that there is no way the government can determine how much income a family needs.

Of course there is a way. It's the way the government has used right along—by making surveys and getting expert guidance to see what ordinary people and budget experts both consider is a moderate but self-respecting American standard of living.

The living standards that the BLS used have been modest enough. The so-called "intermediate" budget, for example, is based on such moderate standards as a five or six-room apartment or house for a family of four; the purchase of a two-year-old used car every four years; an economical food allowance that provides, for example, 17½ pounds of meat, poultry and fish for the four persons; a clothing budget that allows Mama a new coat or car jacket every other year; and so on.

The so-called "lower" budget is even more modest. It calls for a weekly 11¼ pounds of meat, etc.; the purchase of a six-year-old car which is kept four years; Mama must wait almost three years for a new coat. Another saving is achieved by reducing recreational expenditures almost to the minimum of using mainly free recreation and library facilities and eliminating all out-of-town transportation on public vehicles.

But even these moderate budgets have proved embarrassing to employers and the government because they cost far more than most working people earn. By the spring of 1970, which was the last period for which the BLS revealed the costs, the intermediate budget for a family of four cost $10,664 a year including taxes ($889 a month), and the lower budget, $6,960 a year ($580 a month).

In contrast, the average worker earned at that time approximately $120 a week or $6,250 a year, not enough to afford even the lower "bare bones" budget.

Since the BLS refuses to release its own latest costs for these budgets, we've brought them up to date ourselves. Our revision is only an estimate, achieved by increasing the amounts for the major categories of expenses by the inflation in these categories since 1970.

But while these estimates are not as precise as the withheld BLS figures would have been, they are reasonably accurate within a leeway of $100 a year. If the BLS has any objections to these estimates, we invite them to finally make public their own.

These updated figures show that by the close of 1971, the basic costs of the intermediate budget has risen to $771 a month, and the lower budget to $521. Adding an estimate for typical taxes in these brackets, the total annual cost for the intermediate budget now is approximately $11,300 a year, or $217 a week, and the lower budget, about $7,500 or $144.50 a week.

In contrast, the average production worker currently is earning approximately $130 a week or $6,750 a year, if he works all year.

THE INCREASE in the cost of these budgets has been steady and sharp. In 1969 the intermediate budget cost about $10,000 a year, and the lower budget, $6,500. In 1967, the moderate budget cost $9,250 and the lower one, $6,000.

Thus, the cost of the intermediate standard of living has gone up about $2,000 in four and a half years. In 1967 the average production worker, with earnings of $101 a week, earned $77 a week less than the intermediate budget and $14 less than the lower budget. Now, even with higher gross wages (before taxes), he is $87 and $15 away respectively.

Costs usually are even higher than average in Honolulu, the New York City area, Boston, Hartford, San Francisco-Oakland, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Seattle and Minneapolis, and a little higher in Philadelphia.

Costs are usually about average in Chicago, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Detroit, and lower than average in Pittsburgh, Baltimore and most cities of the Midwest, South and Southwest.

What about families of other sizes? For a young three-person family with one child under six, the same budget would cost 62 percent of the cost for the family with two, school-age children, or $484 a month for the basic expenses in the intermediate budget (not including taxes) and $323 for the lower budget.

A family with three children under 16 would need 116 percent of the four-person costs, or $920 and $604 a month for the basic costs, excluding taxes.

APPROXIMATE UPDATED MONTHLY BUDGET COSTS*

	Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget
Food, including away from home	$ 165	$ 211
Housing, including furnishings	127	223
Transportation, including car	45	81
Cothing and upkeep	56	79
Medical care, including insurance	51	51
Reading, recreation	15	33
Personal care	16	22
Other goods, services, costs**	46	71
Total basic cost	$ 521	$ 771
Income and social security taxes	105	170
Total Monthly	$ 626	$ 941
Total Annual	$7,512	$11,292

* Family of four, with boy 13, girl 8, as of November 1971.
** Including gifts, contributions, life insurance, occupational and miscellaneous expenses.

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BLATANT MANIPULATION of news media at the AFL-CIO convention got Pres. Nixon the headlines he wanted, but it will hurt him in the long run, Federation Public Relations Director Albert J. Zack told the League for Industrial Democracy in New York. Labor suffers not so much from distorted stories as it does from the lack of adequate news coverage, he added.

Billions Wasted:

FDA Pushes Study Of Ineffective Drugs

LAST YEAR AMERICANS spent more than $2.5 billion for over-the-counter drugs—everything from aspirin to sunburn lotion.

The federal government estimates that these non-prescription drug products number from 100,000 to 500,000. The Food & Drug Administration says very few of the products have been individually approved for marketing and scientific studies show many are ineffective—they don't do what the label promises.

That means Americans are throwing away billions of dollars each year on worthless preparations. The economic waste is enormous but, the FDA says, there is a public health problem, too.

Many Americans treat symptoms of serious diseases with OTC preparations and never visit a physician until it is too late. There is also evidence that large numbers of people are adversely affected by some of the products.

Until now, the FDA has concentrated its "limited resources" where it believed the "greater potential for harm" was—ineffective prescription drugs.

Now, FDA Commissioner Charles C. Edwards says the agency is prepared to look at the tens of thousands of non-prescription preparations and eliminate the ineffective ones from the marketplace.

The commissioner has rejected a product-by-product survey as too costly and time consuming. Instead he proposes that all OTC drugs be classified in some 26 categories—antacids, laxatives, dandruff preparations, mouth washes, sleeping aids, cold remedies, etc.

A scientific panel will prepare a description of each product group. An OTC drug will have to conform to that scientific description in order to be marketed. If it varies, the manufacturer will have to apply to the FDA for an approval of his product as a new drug.

Edwards says it will take no more than three years to complete all 26 "studies." The rules then provide for lengthy agency and court review. But in the end, the FDA says, manufacturers who market ineffective drugs will be subject to fines, imprisonment, and seizure of shipments.

The National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council reviewed more than 400 OTC drugs in a study which was released in 1969. The study, done for the FDA, found that 75 percent of the preparations could not be proven effective.

EDWARDS TESTIFIED last May before the Senate subcommittee on Monopoly that all tranquilizers and sedatives being sold without a prescription were ineffective.

The subcommittee also heard testimony from Dr. Anthony Kalis, who said a study he had done using Sominex as a prototype drug for all similar products showed it to be ineffective. Another study completed by Dr. Carl Rickles for the National Institute of Mental Health found another sedative—Compoz—ineffective.

Despite this evidence, the FDA has only three legal cases pending against ineffective OTC drugs. They have charged that Zerak Alcohol Acne-Gel, Asper-Sleep and Excedrin PM are not generally recognized as safe and effective and are mislabeled.

In the case of Asper-Sleep, they have won a court action requiring the drug to be approved before marketing.

But now that FDA has proposed these new regulations it has asked that the courts take no action against the products—including Asper-Sleep—until the studies are completed. All three continue to be sold.

Soup to Nonsense:

Kids Are Joy, Sorrow, Giggles . . . And Too Soon, Grown Up

By Jane Goodsell

BRINGING UP CHILDREN is funny and sad, heartwarming and heartbreaking, lively and dull, exhilarating and exasperating. And very expensive. It is, as a sage once observed about sex, better than some things and worse than others, but there is nothing else quite like it.

Parenthood is 2 a.m. bottles, dirty diapers and first smiles. It is crying spells and gurgles, toidy seats and teddy bears, pat-a-cake and chopped carrots, first steps and first words and no-no-mustn't-touch.

It is cookie crumbs on the carpet, baby sitters who forgot to show up, ice cream and birthday cakes and kissing-to-make-it-well. It is fist beating furies, heart-melting hugs, 102-degree fevers at four in the morning and hundreds of thousands (or anyway, it seems like it) peanut butter sandwiches.

It is boy-girl parties, acne lotions, eyelash curlers, rock albums, orthodontist appointments, algebra and four-letter words at the dinner table.

Parenthood is teaching them to drive and arguing about allowances. It is coping with mononucleosis and after-school jobs and flunked exams. It is worrying as they fall in and out of love, and living with them through high moments of triumph and bleak interludes of despair.

And suddenly, all to suddenly, it is the realization that it is almost over and the children aren't children anymore. Overnight, or so it seems, they have grown up enough to leave home—to go to college or into the Army and to move into apartments of their own.

Past Promises Cited:

Nixon Message Held Devoid of Substance

(Continued from Page 1)

They've heard "enough promises," Meany declared. Now, "they need action—action that will help them, not just increase the profits of their employers."

Nixon's report on his stewardship conceded that unemployment is too high. But it said the nation can "look with confidence to 1972 as the year when the back of inflation will finally be broken."

The President's otherwise bland message reinforced fears that the Administration will press for a form of national sales tax to make up for the revenue loss resulting from tax cuts and giveaways to large corporations.

The sugar-coating would apparently be a large-scale revenue-sharing plan to finance elementary and high schools.

Nixon did not specify that he has in mind the so-called "value-added" tax, which is paid by consumers and falls hardest on low and middle income families.

He stressed, however, that local property taxes are no longer able to finance public education. And he said the Administration is developing "comprehensive proposals . . . for relieving the burden of property taxes."

The fact that the "value-added" tax is being strongly pushed in Administration circles has been widely reported.

Nixon appealed to the Democratic-controlled 92nd Congress to avoid partisanship in this election year. For his part, Nixon said, he would refrain from submitting "a huge list of new proposals, knowing full well that there could be no possibility that they could be enacted even if you worked day and night."

A good part of the presidential message was devoted to a recitation of alleged progress during the Nixon Administration.

The cities and colleges are quiet, the President said. The hopes for peace are great, and "the old Spirit of '76" still lives. He did not go so far as to say that crime has decreased, but he claimed that "the rate of increase in crime has been slowed."

The President's formal State of the Union message was a 36-page document, which he boiled down to eight pages for the televised speech he gave to a joint session of Congress.

As is customary, the subject areas were discussed largely in general terms with specific details to come in the budget message and in later messages to Congress on legislative proposals.

The President reaffirmed support for a basic foreign aid program, served notice that rising costs will require an increase in the military budget and promised to end America's combat role in Vietnam "in a way which fulfills our commitment to the people of South Vietnam."

He predicted that the revaluation of the dollar and other world currencies will strengthen the nation's position in international trade. But he implied his continued opposition to import quotas, action to control multinational corporations and other proposals aimed at stemming the loss of U.S. jobs.

The only direct reference to labor legislation was the President's reiterated call for permanent legislation to curb strikes in transportation-linked industries, including a form of compulsory arbitration.

The President urged Congress to give a go-ahead to the space shuttle program and said federal research grants will also be used to develop technology for social purposes including "fast, pollution-free transportation."

Nixon also promised a budget increase for mass transit programs to help city-dwellers and commuters.

The President restated his endorsement of welfare reform, but was silent on the issue of a minimum wage increase.

He blamed the nation's economic problems on the Vietnam war and, in the same paragraph, on the de-escalation of the war.

But the steps he has taken, Nixon assured Congress, have put the nation's economy back on course. And as soon as the "inflationary psychology" is ended, "we will return to our traditional policy of relying on free market forces to determine wages and prices."

Nixon said the budget he will submit on Jan. 24 will show a deficit but "it will be less than this year's actual deficit." And he chided Congress that it must resist "the temptation to overspend."

On health care, Nixon restated his opposition to the labor-supported National Health Security plan. He didn't refer to it by name but criticized a plan "that nationalizes our private health insurance industry."

Instead, the President repeated his proposal for "national health insurance partnership legislation" and predicted that the sharp rise in medical costs would be halted "with the continued cooperation of those who provide health services."

The President also restated his enthusiasm for reorganizing virtually all the departments of government, including abolition of a separate Dept. of Labor, as an important facet of what he terms "a new American revolution."

Judges Named To Phase 2 Review Panel

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the U.S. Supreme Court designated Judge Edward A. Tamm of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to head a nine-judge panel that will have jurisdiction on appeals in cases related to the Administration's economic controls program.

The court, called the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals, is provided for under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1971 and will handle appeals from the U.S. District Court system.

Other judges named to the court are Judges John A. Danaher of Hartford, Conn., William H. Hastie of Philadelphia, John S. Hastings of Chicago, Martin D. Van Oosterhout of Sioux City, Ia., James M. Carter of San Diego, Frank M. Johnson of Montgomery, Ala., Joe E. Estes of Dallas, and A. Sherman Christensen of Salt Lake City.

The Economic Stabilization Act gives U.S. District Courts original jurisdiction in cases arising under the act. The temporary court of appeals has jurisdiction in all such cases appealed from the District Courts.

The temporary court may be broken into divisions of three or more members by Chief Tamm, and the court or its disignated divisions will hold sessions whenever necessary.

Meany Says Data Prove Failure of 'Game Plan 2'

(Continued from Page 1)

will get a new spate of Administration propaganda claiming that bad news is really 'good news.' "

"Add these statistics to the unemployment and Gross National Product figures, which show joblessness unchecked and stagnation in the economy, and you come up with the 'true news' that Nixon's Game Plan No. 2 is as much of a bust as his first game plan."

The Dept. of Commerce reported that the nation's economy as measured by the Gross National Product rose by less in the second and third quarters of 1971 than had been reported previously.

This accounted for continued high unemployment, which climbed back to 6.1 percent in December from its November level of 6 percent.

The Commerce Dept. attributed the lower GNP figures to lower retail sales, higher consumer savings and less total wages than had been originally reported.

Elsewhere, the Federal Reserve Board released another economic indicator on industrial production which gave further testimony to the sluggishness of the nation's economy.

Industrial production was up seven-tenths of 1 percent in the last month of the year, but about half of this increase in the overall index "reflected the recovery in coal production from the strike-curtailed level," the board said in a summary.

Despite a slow rise during 1971, industrial output still remained 3.7 percent below the peak reached in the late summer of 1969.

In another report, the Federal Reserve Board noted that the nation's manufacturing industries were operating at only 74 percent of their capacity during the fourth quarter of 1971, relatively unchanged from the 73.9 percent level recorded in the third quarter.

Regarding the rise in wholesale prices, Herbert Stein, new chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the increase was "less than might have been expected" and "a most heartening indication of significant progress in our battle against inflation."

Agencies Asked to Bar Scofflaws of Labor Act

New York—The Textile Workers called on the Nixon Administration to show concern for the rights of workers by barring federal agencies from doing business with firms that repeatedly violate the National Labor Relations Act.

The TWUA appeal was prompted by a recent White House directive that prohibits governmental agencies from awarding contracts to violators of the Phase 2 wage and price regulations.

In a letter to Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird, TWUA Pres. William Pollock said, "We heartily agree that any contractor who is not in compliance with federal laws and regulations should not be allowed to do business with the government."

"We further believe this policy should apply to all federal laws," Pollock added.

He noted that such a ban already exists for violators of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Civil Rights Act and the Clean Air Act.

But there still remains a glaring omission—"and that is the absence of sanctions of any kind against a contractor who violated the National Labor Relations Act," Pollock stressed.

Some of the largest government contractors in the textile industry have been found guilty of serious violations of the labor law, he pointed out.

These violators, Pollock noted, "have repeatedly demonstrated that they have no intention of abiding by the law or the directives of the National Labor Relations Board, even when the courts upheld those directives."

Pollock said the letter was sent to Laird because the Dept. of Defense "continues to award millions of dollars in contracts to J. P. Stevens & Co., a firm which is notorious for such violations as well as its defiance of the law."

"It is indeed high time that the Dept. of Defense and all other government agencies rectified this intolerable situation, wherein one arm of government imposes penalties on a company for breaking federal law while another, like yours, rewards this law-breaker with additional government contracts," the TWUA letter said.

Administration Rescinds Cuts In Food Stamps

Sharp cuts in the food stamp program were averted at the last minute as the Nixon Administration backed down and agreed to spend the full amount Congress appropriated last year.

The Agriculture Dept. had planned to "save" $202 million by not spending 10 percent of the food stamp appropriations.

This would have meant that some 2 million persons would have had to pay more for their food stamps and another 75,000 would have been dropped from the program entirely. The cuts would have hit hardest at the big industrial states, where higher living costs resulted in more liberal income limitations on food stamp eligibility.

As protests flooded in from Congress, governors and mayors, Administration officials gingerly passed the buck between the Agriculture Dept. and the White House budget office.

Finally, just days before the cut was to take effect, Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz announced that the money Congress voted would be spent after all.

He said his department will issue revised regulations that will ensure that "benefits available to each household are as high or higher than they were under the old regulations."

Under the food stamp program, lower-income families are able to stretch their buying power by purchasing food stamps at a discount from their face value. The lower their income, the bigger the discount.

Strike Averted In Chicago's School Crisis

Chicago—A strike by more than 24,000 school employes was averted here when the school board shifted its stand and agreed to honor the terms of a contract it signed more than a year ago with the Chicago Teachers Union, AFT Local 1.

Union members voted to cancel a strike scheduled for Jan. 18 after the school board promised to live up to all terms and conditions of its contract, although the board is still seeking to pare an 8 percent wage increase scheduled for this year to 5.5 percent.

AFT Local 1 is taking the wage issue to final and binding arbitration, and Local Pres. John Desmond said "we believe that the arbitrator will rule that union members are entitled to the full increase as provided for in the contract signed last January."

The school board, in an attempt to eliminate a $125 million budget deficit projected for this year, had decided unilaterally to make drastic cutbacks in the city's educational program, including the contract it signed with the union.

It was estimated that the proposed cutbacks would have cost the average teacher $2,500 during 1972 in wages and fringe benefits.

IUE Names Kimble Research Director

Charles Kimble has succeeded Abe Morganstern as research director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Morganstern retired after heading the IUE research department since 1965.

Kimble joined the IUE department in 1956 and was elevated to associate research director last year.

Union Rights Clarified:

House Action Clears Election Reform Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

iterated in the final debate on the bill that his amendment "merely writes currently accepted practices into clear and explicit statutory language" and does not inhibit prosecution of unions or corporations that use money that has not been voluntarily contributed for political contributions.

The House approved the final version of the bill on Jan. 19, just a day after the second session of the 92nd Congress convened. The Senate had approved the legislation by voice vote in December, shortly before adjournment.

The legislation provides that:

- Candidates and their agents may not spend more than 10 cents per eligible voter or $50,000—whichever is higher—to buy time or space on radio, television, newspaper, magazines, billboards or for automatic telephone banks.
- No more than 60 percent of the total allowance may be spent for broadcasting, although the entire amount may be spent for non-broadcasting media. Radio and TV stations could not charge more for political broadcasts than their lowest charge for the same time to commercial advertisers.
- The limit for primary campaigns would be the same as for general elections.
- The spending ceiling would be adjusted automatically in future years to compensate for the rise in the Consumer Price Index over the 1970 base year.
- Loopholes are closed in existing laws regarding reporting of campaign contributions, and all contributions in excess of $100 must be reported with the name and address of the donor and the date of the donation. Reports must be filed more frequently, in greater detail, and contributions of $5,000 or more must be reported within 48 hours.

The AFL-CIO had testified and lobbied for limits on political spending so that public office wouldn't be limited to wealthy candidates and public officials wouldn't be indebted to a handful of big contributors.

Federation Pres. George Meany had termed Nixon's veto of the 1970 bill limiting spending for political broadcasts obviously "policically motivated" and an effort to maintain the financial advantage Republican candidates have enjoyed in most elections.

Nixon gave as his excuse the claim that it was unfair to restrict broadcast spending when other forms of campaign advertising were not limited.

The new bill meets the President's ostensible objections. In the process, ironically, it clamps a tighter lid on television and radio spending than did the vetoed bill, which would have allowed 7 cents a voter.

Under the ceilings in the new bill, presidential candidates this year could not spend more than about $13.9 million each for expenses covered by the legislation. And only about $8.4 million of the amount could be used to buy television and radio time.

During the 1968 presidential campaign, Republican expenditures of $12.6 million on broadcasting alone were more than twice the amount spent by the Democrats.

The final version of the election reform bill did not include a Senate-passed repealer of the "equal-time" law that has discouraged broadcasters from making public service time available to major candidates for debates or presentations. House members, most of whom don't use broadcasts extensively in re-election campaigns, balked at the provision.

Both the House and Senate faced a heavy backlog of bills that were in the legislative mills when the first session adjourned.

The Senate took up, as its first major item of business, a labor-supported bill to strengthen the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by giving it enforcement powers similar to those of the NLRB. The bill would also reduce confusion and overlapping jurisdiction by shifting to EEOC an assortment of anti-discrimination programs now administered by other federal agencies. And it would extend coverage to city, county and state employes.

A much weaker bill passed by the House last year would require the EEOC to bring a suit in federal district court if it were unable to obtain voluntary compliance with the law prohibiting discrimination in employment on account of race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote each senator urging passage of the Senate committee bill "without delay and without amendment."

Opponents had a host of crippling or irrelevant amendments to the legislation and the Senate was expected to spend at least a week on debate, even if a full filibuster doesn't develop.

Congress also has before it a foreign aid battle, unresolved in its first session, covering both the basic aid programs and the funds to continue them.

The Administration has indicated that it is prepared to propose emergency legislation to end the West Coast dock strike that resumed after expiration of the Taft-Hartley Act's 80-day cooling-off" period.

After the EEOC battle, the Senate is scheduled to take up an aid-to-education bill that is already embroiled in bitter controversy over anti-busing amendments.

Hidden Jobless Count Swells Actual Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

tained that the monthly unemployment reports of the BLS do not show the full extent of joblessness because they exclude the discouraged or "hidden" unemployed.

For example, in Washington, D.C., the official unemployment rate is 4.8 percent, but when the hidden unemployed are added, the rate skyrockets to 13.5 percent, the Census survey found.

Similarly, in Houston, Tex., addition of the discouraged workers pushes the rate from 5.9 percent to 13.6 percent.

In terms of the national unemployment rate, the BLS reported the rate to be 5.8 percent last July, for example, but the addition of the 125,000 persons who had quit looking for jobs during the year would have sent the rate up to 6.6 percent

Based on BLS statistical procedure, the unemployment rate is defined as that proportion of the labor force which is unemployed and actively seeking work. Persons not actively seeking work are not counted in the labor force and consequently do not affect the jobless rate, even though they are not necessarily rejecting employment.

INFORMATIONAL PICKET LINE was set in New York City by the Clothing Workers to make the National Retail Merchants Association convention aware of the effects of apparel imports on American jobs. Leading the pickets is ACWA Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel, who was rebuffed by the association when he urged that a labor spokesman be included on a convention panel discussing "Successful Import Techniques."

Iowa AFL-CIO Wins Test on Redistricting

Des Moines — Iowa's Supreme Court has unanimously upheld a challenge by the State AFL-CIO to a partisan redistricting of the state legislature that violated the one-man, one-vote principle.

The state's highest court said it will take over the redistricting task itself in time for this year's elections.

Iowa AFL-CIO Pres. Hugh D. Clark and Sec.-Treas. James J. Wengert, who were the plaintiffs in the case, hailed the decision as a "monumental and landmark victory" for true representative government. Other groups that joined with the state federation in bringing the suit were the Iowa League of Women Voters, the Auto Workers and the state Democratic committee.

The court firmly rejected the contention of the conservative Republican state attorney general that the challenge to the redistricting law passed by the legislature was "nitpicking" and the court shouldn't concern itself with "trifles."

The court said the legislature erred from the start in first establishing permissible deviations from equality of population instead of making an initial effort to achieve equality "as nearly as possible."

After having fixed the range, the decision noted, the legislature proceeded to draw up districts to protect incumbents and virtually assure the election of a Republican majority.

These "impermissible considerations," the court said, nullify any assumption that a good faith effort has been made "to establish districts substantially equal in population."

One effect of the court decision will result in the election of the entire Senate this year under the new court-drawn districts. Normally only 25 of the 50 senators are elected each two years. The court said 25 of the elections would be for full four-year terms and the remainder for two-year terms. The 100-member House is also up for election.

The state attorney general said he is considering an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, which originally set down the one-man, one-vote principle for all elections.

Iowa isn't the only state where labor has led the drive for compliance with one-man, one-vote standard. Several of the early test cases that reached the U.S. Supreme Court were initiated by unions or AFL-CIO state central bodies.

Union Strength Termed Vital to Farm Workers

San Francisco—A strong union is the farm worker's first line of defense against the "feudalism" of California's vast agriculture industry, a Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee was told.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, termed conditions of the state's farm workers "a scandal."

Much of the housing available to farm workers is "a disgrace to a nation that calls itself civilized," Henning said, and often lacks even running water and indoor toilets.

He testified that the hourly wage of California's farm workers last year averaged only half that of factory workers, and the income disparity was much greater since the typical farm worker could obtain only 1,200 hours of work a year as compared with 2,000 hours for factory workers.

Henning's proposals to the subcommittee included:

- Extension of federal labor laws and social legislation to farm workers, including a return to some of the protections of the original Wagner Act.
- An effective crackdown on the entrance of illegal aliens into California's farm labor market.
- Federally funded educational programs for the children of migratory farm workers and an expansion of rural housing programs.
- Enforcement of the acreage limitations on government irrigation programs and passage of legislation to provide for federal purchase of excess land and its resale "for the economic and social benefit of all."

Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson III (D-Ill.), who presided at the California hearings, noted that 45 corporate farms own 3.7 million acres of the state's farm land and one corporation alone controls more than a million acres.

Delores Huerta, vice president of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, said there are still people working for 60 cents an hour, despite a limited coverage of farm workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

She said that farm workers and small farmers "have so many problems in common and so many common interests that we should unite for our joint survival."

But, she noted, small farmers have been the most bitter opponents of unionization by trying to keep the pay of their workers at the lowest possible level to compete with the large enterprises.

The UFWOC, Mrs. Huerta noted, has found it easier to win contracts from the larger enterprises because they are more vulnerable to consumer boycotts and "generally have someone in the organization who understands what labor relations are about."

1-22-72

Painters Name DiSilvestro to Number 2 Post

Michael DiSilvestro was elected secretary-treasurer of the Painters by the union's executive board to succeed O. T. Satre, who retired Jan. 1.

DiSilvestro has been a vice president of the brotherhood since 1952, representing the third district. An active member since 1926, DiSilvestro was appointed an organizer in 1946.

Satre joined the Painters in 1941 and had served as secretary-treasurer since 1966. He earlier was a vice president, director of apprenticeship and training and director of organization. Satre also held a number of posts with his local, district council and the California Federation of Labor.

The Painters executive board appointed James Wolford, an international representative, to succeed DiSilvestro as vice president for the third district.

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Nixon's Programs Disclose No New Movement on Jobs

Prices Rise, Jobs Drop As '71 Ends

An increase of four-tenths of 1 percent in the December Consumer Price Index—the biggest jump in half a year—prompted AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to declare that the "nation closed out 1971 with the worst of all possible economic combinations: continuing inflation and intolerably high unemployment."

The Nixon Administration took pains to point out that the 12-month, December-to-December rise in the CPI was the lowest since 1967 at 3.4 percent.

But the actual average CPI increase for 1971 was 4.3 percent, following a 5.9 percent increase in 1970.

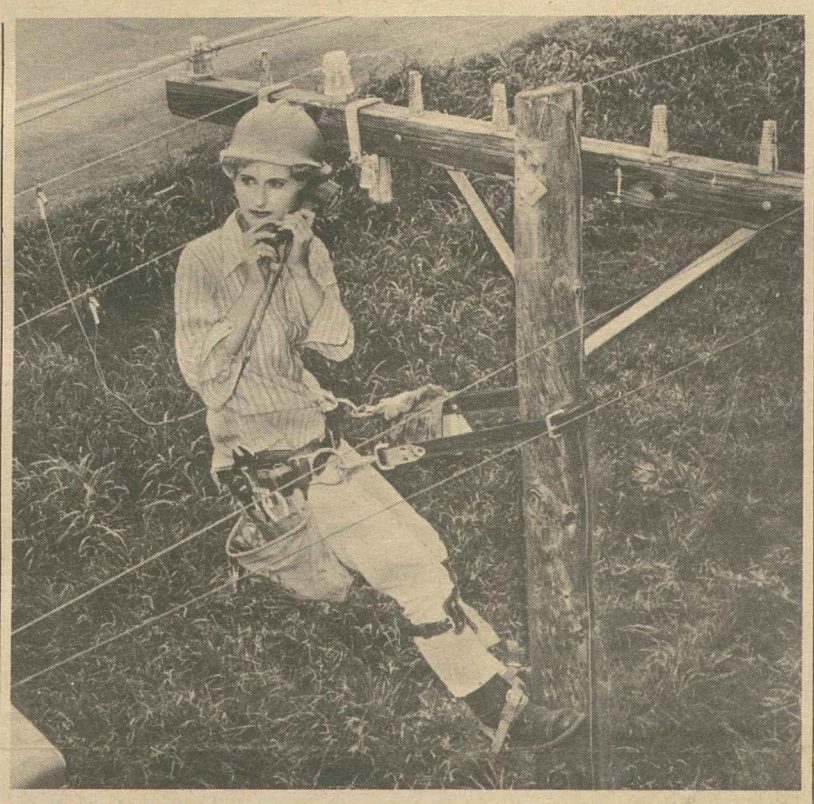
Meany said "it is typical of this Administration that it did not choose to give" the 4.3 percent figure "to the public, but rather reported the December 1970 to December 1971 percentage because it was lower."

The federation president denounced the Administration's 1971 economic promises as "hollow" and said what America needs is "an effective, equitable economic policy—not one that continually creates loopholes in the price control dike while wages are rigidly controlled. And America needs a program of solid expansion that will put its people back to work."

Meany said the nation's economy doesn't have such a program now "and there is no evidence that the Administration is going to supply one."

The December increase brought the index to 123.1 which meant the consumer is paying $12.31 for the same cross section of goods

(Continued on Page 8)



A WOMAN'S PLACE is on a telephone pole—at least for Sharon Roswell, a member of Communications Workers Local 6179 in Stuttgart, Ark. Miss Roswell is the first woman lineman ever hired by the General Telephone Co. of the Southwest—and possibly the the first to ever fill that job category anywhere.

Lack of Qualifications Cited:

Boldt Confirmation Opposed in Senate

The AFL-CIO asked the Senate to refuse to confirm Judge George H. Boldt as chairman of the Pay Board.

Labor's objections aren't personal, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Banking Committee.

"We have no criticism of Judge Boldt as a citizen or as a judge . . . But we do say he has no qualifications to sit as the impartial chairman of the Pay Board. And we see no reason for anyone so unknowledgeable in labor-management relations to receive such expensive on-the-job training."

Pres. Nixon appointed Boldt, a federal district judge, to serve as chairman and one of five public members of the Pay Board when it was set up last October.

At that time, the post didn't require Senate confirmation. But the new Economic Stabilization Act passed by Congress last month requires Senate approval of the chairmen of both the Pay Board and Price Commission—including incumbents.

Biemiller voiced "labor's strongest objections at the way the Administration has stacked the deck against workers and consumers" by its appointments of the "so-called public members" of the two economic stabilization panels.

All five of the Pay Board public members, Biemiller said, have "close and continuing ties to corporate America or to government or to both."

He cited Arnold Weber, who was a key figure in developing the government's wage policy before chang-

(Continued on Page 8)

Board Okays Boosts For 150,000 in UTU

The Pay Board voted 8-5 to approve retroactive increases due 150,000 rail workers represented by the United Transportation Union and said it would approve 1972 increases with the stipulation that rule changes would be put into effect.

The UTU pact, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970, contains a total of 42 percent in wage increases over 42 months.

Both UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser and Charles Luna, president emeritus of the union and its chief negotiator with the National Railway Conference, warned earlier that unless the pact was approved in full, the union would not implement it.

Rail carriers have been after the work rule changes a long time, estimating that it will save them millions of dollars and make railroads more competitive with the trucking and airline industries.

Luna and Chesser place the railroads' savings on the rules changes at $750 million, and stated that the carriers themselves admit they will save at least $400 million.

(Continued on Page 2)

Budget Rehashes Old Fiscal Policy

Economy

By Tom Castor

Pres. Nixon acknowledged that unemployment has become one of the most severe problems confronting the nation, but his Economic Report to Congress and the policies it proposes offer little hope of relief from the high levels of joblessness plaguing the American work force.

The unemployment rate has hovered around 6 percent for well over a year with as many as 5.2 million persons out of work at one time.

But the President's report calls for only a slight reduction in the rate—to somewhere "in the neighborhood of 5 percent"—by the end of 1972. Most private economists predict that the "neighborhood" will be more like 5.5 percent.

And AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller charged during a radio interview that in reality "this Administration has no plans whatsoever . . . that will help curb unemployment." **(Story, Page 5.)**

Nixon's report makes no forecast at all on when joblessness will approach the 4 percent level, which the Administration once regarded as the "full-employment" objective.

In last year's Economic Report, Nixon predicted that unemployment could be reduced to 4.5 percent by mid-1972.

Even achievement of the 5 percent figure is well-hedged by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, which assembled the na-

(Continued on Page 7)

Budget

By David L. Perlman

Congress thumbed through Pres. Nixon's new budget proposals amid growing skepticism that the same fiscal medicine that failed to cure an ailing economy last year would somehow live up to its claims in the year ahead.

Virtually ignoring the demolition of his last year's budget predictions, Nixon admonished Congress to follow his proposals to the letter. It should spend neither "too much too soon" nor "too little too late" but just "enough and on time."

And to preserve both Congress and the Executive Branch from temptations to overspend, the President proposed that a rigid spending ceiling be set by law before the new round of appropriations begins.

If the President's budget projections hold up, the deficit for the 1973 fiscal year will be $25.5 billion—a hair-curling figure by traditional Republican standards but under the record $38.8 billion deficit the Treasury estimates for the current fiscal year.

He predicted that the Treasury will take in $220.8 billion during the fiscal year starting July 1, 1972 and pay out $246.3 billion.

Again this year, the President keyed his spending proposals to what he termed a "full employment budget." If joblessness were down to 4 percent—the figure the Administration apparently considers full employment — the economy would generate enough tax revenue

(Continued on Page 6)

Carpenters' Hutcheson To Retire; Sidell Named

Maurice A. Hutcheson, who has served as president of the Carpenters since 1952, announced that he will retire on Mar. 1 as head of the 810,000-member union.

His successor will be the union's first vice president, William Sidell.

Both Sidell and Hutcheson learned their trade as young apprentices and carried a Carpenters card all their working lives.

Hutcheson, 74, said his decision to retire came easier because of "the sure knowledge" that the union's future "is in capable hands, guaranteeing its continued progress."

He decided to step down, he said, "while my wife and I are phyiscally able to do some of the things we have always wanted to do but were prevented from doing by the pressures of office."

The union's announcement also said that Hutcheson plans to relinquish his posts on the executive councils of the AFL-CIO and the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. He has been an AFL-CIO vice president since the merger, and before that he was a member of the AFL executive council.

After his apprenticeship in 1914

(Continued on Page 3)

NEWSPAPER GUILD'S Heywood Broun award for 1971 is presented to Aaron Latham for his series of stories in the Washington Post on conditions in a Washington, D.C., institution for orphans. The citation carries a $1,000 check. From left are Nicholas Blatchford, a contest judge and associate editor of the Washington Daily News; Latham, and James B. Woods, the Guild's international chairman.

UTU Pact for 150,000 Approved by Pay Board

(Continued from Page 1)

Among the changes called for are elimination of a pay differential for operating radios, allowing road crews to do their own switching, allowing yard crews to work on spur lines serving nearby industries, extending the length of runs requiring crew changes, and modification of the seniority system.

Increases due the railroad workers in 1970 were put into effect by Congress, but the Pay Board passed on two retroactive 1971 increases—a 4 percent increase due last Apr. 1 and a 5 percent increase due Oct. 1.

Two 5 percent increases due this year were given conditional approval. The Economic Stabilization Act expires Apr. 1, 1973, and the board did not act on a 3 percent raise scheduled for that date, nor on a 2 percent increase the following June 1. The contract expires at the end of that month.

In December, the board approved the first parts of a very similar 42-month contract covering 13,000 Railway Signalmen.

But the board did not promise to approve the last few raises in that contract, which total about 15 percent and begin falling due this Apr. 1.

A coalition of labor and business members pushed the UTU settlement through, 8-5, just achieving the 8-man majority needed to pass a resolution.

Arnold Weber, former executive secretary of Pres. Nixon's Cost of Living Council, and now a public member of the Pay Board, cast his vote against the proposal as well as the proxies of three other public members—William Caples, Neil H. Jacoby and Kermit Gordon. The fifth vote against it was that of Robert Bassett, a business member.

In other action, the board approved a 7.6 percent wage increase for aerospace workers represented by the Machinists at the United Aircraft Corp. in Connecticut.

The wage increase, retroactive to last Dec. 1, amounts to 31 cents hourly as opposed to the 34 cents the board allowed in contracts negotiated by the Machinists and the Auto Workers with five other aerospace corporations.

The Pay Board did cast one unanimous vote — to give board Chairman George H. Boldt authority to review routine cases, thereby reducing its caseload.

In cases involving 5,000 employes or less, Boldt is permitted to deny or approve requests for exceptions to the guidelines, but his decisions can be appealed to the board.

Boldt acted on 122 cases in less than a week as a result of this delegation of authority.

Training Plan Launched by Fire Fighters

The Fire Fighters launched a nationwide program to train 1,200 fire fighter candidates from minority groups and returning veterans with a three-day organizing session in Washington for project directors from 12 cities.

Cities selected for the program, which is being financed with a $425,000 Labor Dept. grant, include Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Jacksonville, Fla.; Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Oakland, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Washington, D.C.

Pres. William H. McClennan said the union program is designed to increase the representation of minority groups in the nation's fire service while maintaining high professional standards.

The IAFF will seek to place 100 candidates in each of 12 cities in full-time positions in the fire service during the coming year. The national director of the program is Emmitt Cox.

Dick Leonard Retires From Key IUD Post

The retirement of Richard T. Leonard, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Dept. and a key figure in the department's coordinated bargaining program, was announced by IUD Pres. I. W. Abel.

Leonard's retirement, effective Feb. 1, brought forth tributes from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Abel, and others who had worked with him since he first became active in the labor movement in 1935.

Meany praised Leonard as "a very valuable member of labor's team for many years. I wish him pleasant and stimulating years in retirement."

Abel, observing that IUD would miss Leonard's service, said: "All of us have benefitted from his wisdom, his common sense and his sympathetic understanding of the needs of working people. He has made a great contribution to the work of organized labor in America."

Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers, of which Leonard was an early official, said: "Dick Leonard helped create our union, and we are all grateful to him for his work. Like the other great pioneers of the UAW, he helped transform an industrial jungle into a place where workers could earn decent wages and benefits."

A delegate to the first UAW convention in 1935, he became national welfare director for the union in 1937 and was elected a board member in 1939. That same year, he was named a co-director of the UAW's Ford Organizing Committee, later becoming the union's director of Ford locals.

He was elected a UAW vice president in 1946 and was appointed regional CIO director for Arizona and New Mexico in 1948, the first of a series of CIO assignments. When the AFL and CIO merged in 1955, he was named assistant to the president of the IUD.

ILLINOIS ELECTION

All members of the Illinois legislature will be elected in 1972 under provisions of a new state constitution. The AFL-CIO News had previously reported that only the lower house would be involved in this year's elections.

Ex-Staff Economist Irving Beller Dies

Irving Beller, who had been an economist with the AFL-CIO, the Machinists and the Auto Workers from 1956 to 1967, died of cancer at Georgetown University Hospital. He was 49.

Beller joined the Organization of American States after leaving the labor movement. At the time of his death, he was a senior specialist with the OAS department of social affairs. He is survived by his wife Elizabeth and two daughters.

For 1972:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1972 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
March 20-22	Mississippi	Jackson
Apr. 7-8	Colorado	Denver
Apr. 10-13	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Apr. 18-20	Railroad Employes Dept.	Chicago
Apr. 22-23	New Mexico	Santa Fe
Apr. 24	Operating Engineers	Washington, D.C.
Apr. 24-27	United Textile Workers	Miami Beach
May 15-18	Doll & Toy Workers	New York City
May 15-19	Canadian Labor Congress	Ottawa
May 22	Distillery Workers	Montreal
May 28-June 2	Service Employes	San Francisco
May 29-June 2	Clothing Workers	Miami Beach
May 29-June 2	State, County & Municipal Employes	Houston
May 30-June 1	New Jersey	Atlantic City
June 5-9	Furniture Workers	Memphis, Tenn.
June 5-9	Textile Workers Union of America	Pittsburgh
June 7-9	Indiana	Indianapolis
June 8-10	South Dakota	Mitchell
June 12-14	Idaho	Idaho Falls
June 12-16	Communications Workers	Los Angeles
June 12-16	Pattern Makers	Chicago
June 19	Oregon	Pendleton
June 19-23	Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers	New York City
June 19-24	Musicians	Honolulu
June 26-30	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Washington, D.C.
June 26-30	Newspaper Guild	San Juan, P.R.
June 28-30	Connecticut	New Haven
July 9	Letter Carriers	New Orleans
July 17-22	Technical Engineers	Honolulu
July 24-28	Retail Clerks	Honolulu
July 24-28	Pottery & Allied Workers	Montreal
July 31-Aug. 5	Stage Employes	Milwaukee
July 31-Aug. 2	Virginia	Norfolk
Aug. 2-4	Iowa	Cedar Rapids
Aug. 5-11	Typographical Union	Milwaukee
Aug. 7-11	Papermakers & Paperworkers	Denver
Aug. 7-12	Meat Cutters	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Aug. 14	United Garment Workers	Tacoma, Wash.
Aug. 14-18	Fire Fighters	Los Angeles
Aug. 18-20	Nevada	Las Vegas
Aug. 21-25	California	Los Angeles
Aug. 21-25	Government Employes	Miami Beach
Aug. 21-25	Teachers	St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 24-26	Montana	Helena
Aug. 28-Sept. 2	Iron Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Aug. 28-31	Washington	Seattle
Aug. (no date)	West Virginia	Charleston
Aug. (no date)	Utah	Salt Lake City
Sept. 5-15	Machinists	Los Angeles
Sept. 8-10	North Dakota	Grand Forks
Sept. 10	Rubber Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 11	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Denver
Sept. 11-15	Bricklayers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 14-16	Railway Supervisors	Miami Beach
Sept. 14-17	Asbestos Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 18	Alaska	Fairbanks
Sept. 18-22	Printing Pressmen	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 18-22	Steelworkers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 18-22	Tobacco Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 24-28	Illinois	Chicago
Sept. 25-27	Nebraska	Lincoln
Sept. 25-27	Minnesota	Rochester
Sept. (no date)	Cigarmakers	Washington, D.C.
Oct. 2-4	Brick & Clay Workers	Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 2-5	Wisconsin	Milwaukee
Oct. 2-6	National Maritime Union	New York
Oct. 3-6	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 9-11	Alabama	Birmingham
Oct. 15-19	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 16-19	Florida	Miami
Oct. 16-20	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 16-20	Roofers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 16-21	Chemical Workers	Boston
Oct. 18-20	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 30-Nov. 1	Missouri	Kansas City
Oct. (no date)	Delaware	Wilmington
Oct. (no date)	New Hampshire	(not set)

Compulsory Arbitration:

Nixon Calls for Law To Halt Dock Strike

Congress opened hearings on Pres. Nixon's request that it legislate an end to the long West Coast dock strike by members of the Longshoremen & Warehousemen as the work stoppage continued at 24 ports.

The President asked for legislation that would set up an arbitration panel empowered to dictate a settlement to the ILWU, Teamsters and the Pacific Maritime Association.

The two unions involved are unaffiliated, but the AFL-CIO has historically opposed any form of compulsory arbitration imposed on any union as a threat to the collective bargaining system.

Harry Bridges, president of the 13,000-member ILWU, said in San Francisco that "any legislation proposed by the President will not settle this strike."

James Robertson, secretary of the Pacific Maritime Association, said that although the management group would support any measure aimed at ending the strike, it still prefers to "negotiate a settlement across the bargaining table."

Negotiations in the dispute were scheduled to resume Jan. 31.

The West Coast walkout began last July 1, and dock workers were out 100 days before a Taft-Hartley injunction sent them back to work for 80 days.

Even when the injunction ran out Christmas Day, the union delayed a resumption of the strike in hopes of winning an agreement. Part of the dispute involves differences between the ILWU and the Teamsters over the handling of containerized cargo on the docks. Fringe benefits and the ILWU's proposals for a guaranteed annual income also are at issue.

When talks failed to produce a settlement, dockers again walked out Jan. 17.

The union immediately offered to schedule skeleton crews to handle military cargoes destined for Vietnam, as it had done during the strike before the Taft-Hartley injunction was issued.

The shippers at first rejected this proposal, but later had a change of heart.

It was clear that the President blamed labor for failure to resolve the dispute. He told Congress that the proposed emergency legislation was needed "because a few have been insensitive to the harm they are inflicting upon the many who are not a party to it."

The bill provides for a three-member arbitration panel to be named by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson within five days of enactment of legislation. The panel would have 40 days to dictate a settlement binding on all parties that would remain in effect from 18 to 24 months.

A referee would be appointed by Hodgson to handle the jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters and the ILWU.

Teamsters' locals on the West Coast, Hawaii and Alaska would also be subject to the legislation.

Hodgson told a Senate Labor Committee headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), that he shared the distaste they expressed for imposition of compulsory arbitration but added that "I see no basis for thinking prospects are any better for voluntary settlement than they were a month ago. I see no basis for any hope of settlement."

"Collective bargaining has not worked," the labor secretary maintained.

When panel members asked Hodgson why so much power was needed at a time when the parties involved seemed close to agreement, Hodgson replied that broad powers were needed "to make sure the settlement is a final one."

Nixon had asked Congress to have the legislation on his desk by the end of this week, but Senate hearings were not complete, and hearings by the House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), were not scheduled to begin until Jan. 31.

Thompson wants representatives of labor and management to testify and meanwhile has sent subcommittee staff members to San Francisco to get background on the prospects for a settlement and "to explore with the respective parties the issues of the dispute."

OLYMPICS-BOUND Jerry Martin, a member of the Plasterers union in Minneapolis, soars to a first place victory during ski jump trials for the U.S. Olympic team at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Unionist Best U.S. Hope For Medal in Ski Jumps

Minneapolis—The United States' best hope in the 1972 Olympic ski jumps is a 21-year-old member of the Plasterers union who thinks his loss of sight in one eye on the job last year may have actually helped his preparation for the Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, in February.

Jerry Martin, a member of Plaster Tenders Local 111 in Minneapolis, wrapped up a berth on the U.S. Nordic ski jump team by winning the first two Olympic trials.

He is also the defending national champion and the North American record holder with a jump of 345 feet.

But those two feats were accomplished before he suffered the temporary loss of sight in his right eye last September when a concrete nail flew into it. He was trying to fasten a hanger in the mud joint of a brick wall.

The accident happened about halfway through Martin's preparations for the Olympics. But once out of the hospital, he continued his 1½-hour workouts before work each day, getting ready for the sweep through the Olympic trials.

His ski coach, Edward Brisson, a former member of Plasterers Local 65 and now the contractor for whom Martin works, says that Martin's superior physical condition has been all-important in his success.

"I wanted to prove to myself that I could keep jumping with one eye," Martin says. "That actually gave me a little extra push." Nobody came within 5 feet of his winning distances in the trials.

While totally blind in the eye immediately after the accident, Martin has a good chance of regaining some vision. Surgeons estimate that he may regain 30 percent vision by undergoing a cornea transplant after the Olympics, and a contact lens might correct that to near normal.

But right now his vision is blurry in the eye and the light hurts it, so he keeps a patch over it on the ski jump.

Martin says his biggest fear was that he wouldn't have the depth perception to see the end of the jump well enough to time his take-off. But on Nov. 26, his first jump after the accident, he found he was only slightly affected, if at all. His vision was impaired for only about 10 feet, he said, and that gave him time to judge the edge of the jump.

The other end—landing—was even less of a problem. "I've been jumping a long time and I land more by feel than sight," Martin explains.

Any medal that Martin is able to win in the Feb. 3-12 Olympics would be a U.S. first in Nordic ski jumps. The U.S. Olympics coach rates him a good bet in both the 70-meter and 90-meter events.

Carpenters' Hutcheson To Retire; Sidell Named

(Continued from Page 1)

and Navy duty in World War I, Hutcheson worked as a journeyman carpenter in New York and other cities before his appointment as a general representative of the union in 1928. Ten year's later, he was elected first vice president. And in 1952, he was elected to succeed his father, the late William L. Hutcheson, in the union's top post.

As chief executive of one of the nation's largest unions, Hutcheson helped establish procedures for settlement of jurisdictional disputes and for improved labor-management relations in the construction industry.

He has been involved in pioneering multi-union agreements for union-label factory-built housing, and in programs to recruit, train and place blacks and other minority youth in skilled craft apprenticeships.

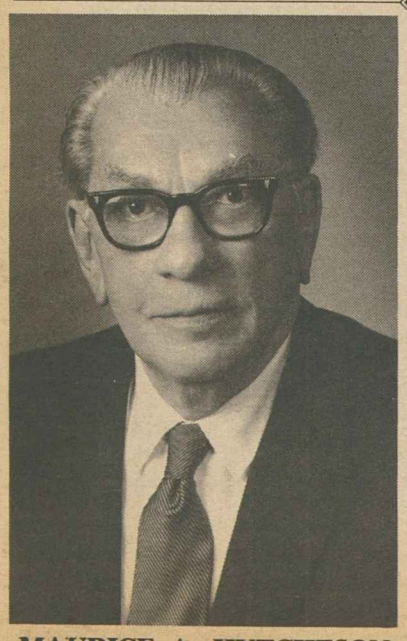
Sidell, who moves up to the presidency at the age of 56, served as an apprentice, journeyman and local union officer in the Los Angeles area.

He held nearly every post in Local 721 and in 1957 was elected secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, the largest in the nation with more than 55,000 members in 33 local unions.

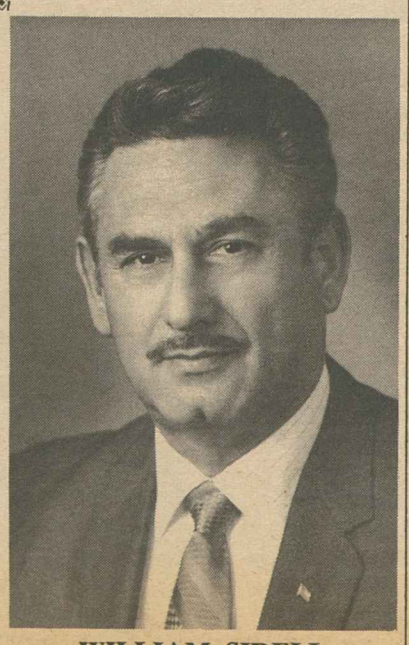
He has held office in both the state Carpenters council and the California State AFL-CIO, and on local and state COPE organizations.

Sidell was first elected to the Carpenters executive board in 1962 and in 1970 he became first vice president, with responsibility for apprenticeship and training programs.

Sidell will serve the balance of Hutcheson's term, which runs until April 1, 1975.



MAURICE A. HUTCHESON



WILLIAM SIDELL

Longshoremen In N.Y. Retain Pay Guarantee

New York—An agreement on local working conditions at the Port of New York, which preserves the rights of Longshoremen to a guaranteed annual income of 2,080 hours pay, has been recommended for acceptance by ILA leaders.

The union's wage scale committee recommended acceptance of the tentative accord after settlement was reached between the ILA and the New York Shipping Association.

The guaranteed annual income provision provides workers with 2,080 hours pay whether work is available or not.

Earlier, the union's Atlantic Coast Wage Scale Committee recommended acceptance of a master contract on wages and fringes covering 30,000 workers represented by the ILA in New York and five other North Atlantic ports—Baltimore, Providence, R.I., Philadelphia, Boston and Hampton Roads, Va.

The three-year pact would give North Atlantic Port workers a 41 percent wage and fringe benefit package over three years.

But local issues still are outstanding in the five other North Atlantic ports, and wages and working conditions have not been settled in South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports where the ILA represents another 35,000 dock workers.

The North Atlantic wage-fringe settlement is expected to set the pattern for the other ports, and the ILA said it will not submit any of the pacts for membership ratification until all pay and work issues are settled in all ports.

The North Atlantic settlement, which is subject to Pay Board approval after ratification, would raise the basic dock worker scale from its present $4.60 to $6.10 an hour over the contract period.

The wage settlement calls for an immediate increase of 70 cents hourly and 40 cents in each of the two final years of the pact.

It also includes increased pension benefits and increased employer contributions to pension and welfare funds.

The master settlement was achieved after a 60-day strike in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports which has been interrupted by a Taft-Hartley injunction sending the men back to work Nov. 26 for 80 days. The injunction expires Feb. 14.

Housing Firm Names Luna as Vice President

Charles Luna, president emeritus of the United Transportation Union, has been named vice president and director of transportation for the Stirling Homex Corp., manufacturer of modular housing.

Luna, who retired as UTU president at the end of 1971, will be based in Washington and will be responsible for the direction and coordination of all corporate transportation matters. He will not handle labor relations.

He told a press conference that he joined the company because its operations are unionized and that it has pioneered in new housing techniques and transportation. Luna was the first president of the UTU when it came into being through merger of four railroad operating unions. He had previously been president of the Railroad Trainmen.

Luna, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council since October 1969, said he will submit his resignation to the Feb. 14 meeting of the council at Bal Harbour, Fla.

The Stacked Deck

THE AFL-CIO IS here to specifically oppose the confirmation of Judge George H. Boldt as chairman of the Pay Board. At the outset I want to register labor's strongest objections at the way the Administration has stacked the deck against workers and consumers by its selection of so-called "public" members of both the Pay Board and the Price Commission.

Pres. Nixon has himself said that the public members should be "not beholden to any special interest groups."

But in naming the so-called public members of the Pay Board and Price Commission he paid no attention to his own admonition.

All five of the so-called "public" members of the Pay Board have either close and continuing ties to corporate America or to government, or both.

Six of the seven "public" members of the Price Commission have ties to corporate America.

IN OUR TESTIMONY last November, we pointed out that in the critical area of the selection of public members for the Pay Board, a potential existed for presidential action to stack the deck. And the stacked deck we warned about had already been dealt.

On the Price Commission there is no member speaking for the consumer. So there was no dissenting voice on the commission when the Cost of Living Council voted to remove price controls for 75 percent of the nation's retailers and nearly 50 percent of the nation's rental units.

Does anyone believe that this "golden" silence would have prevailed if even one of those seven members truly reflected the interests and views of consumers or tenants?

On Judge Boldt's qualifications as chairman of the Pay Board—we have no criticism of Judge Boldt as a citizen or as a judge. We have no doubt that he is qualified to sit on the federal bench. But we do say he has no qualifications to sit as the impartial chairman of the Pay Board. And we see no reason for anyone so unknowledgeable in labor-management relations to receive such expensive on-the-job training.

LABOR AGREED to serve on the Pay Board because of public assurances that the board would be autonomous, that it would not be dominated by management, by the government, or by any other party.

But this board is not free; it never was free; and it was never intended to be free. The character of Pres. Nixon's appointees, as so-called public members, proves that conclusively.

We reject the concept that the President cannot find a man of stature, competence, knowledge and independence to fill this post. Twice before the nation imposed economic controls—both times during war. On both occasions, the then President was able to find men of the qualifications we believe this position demands. We do not believe that all such Americans have disappeared from the public scene.

And if the President felt that he could not go outside the government to find a chairman who was knowledgeable and who had a proven record of neutrality in labor-management affairs, why did he not name some one from the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, which service is by its very nature dedicated to labor-management neutrality?

—From testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller before the Senate Banking Committee.

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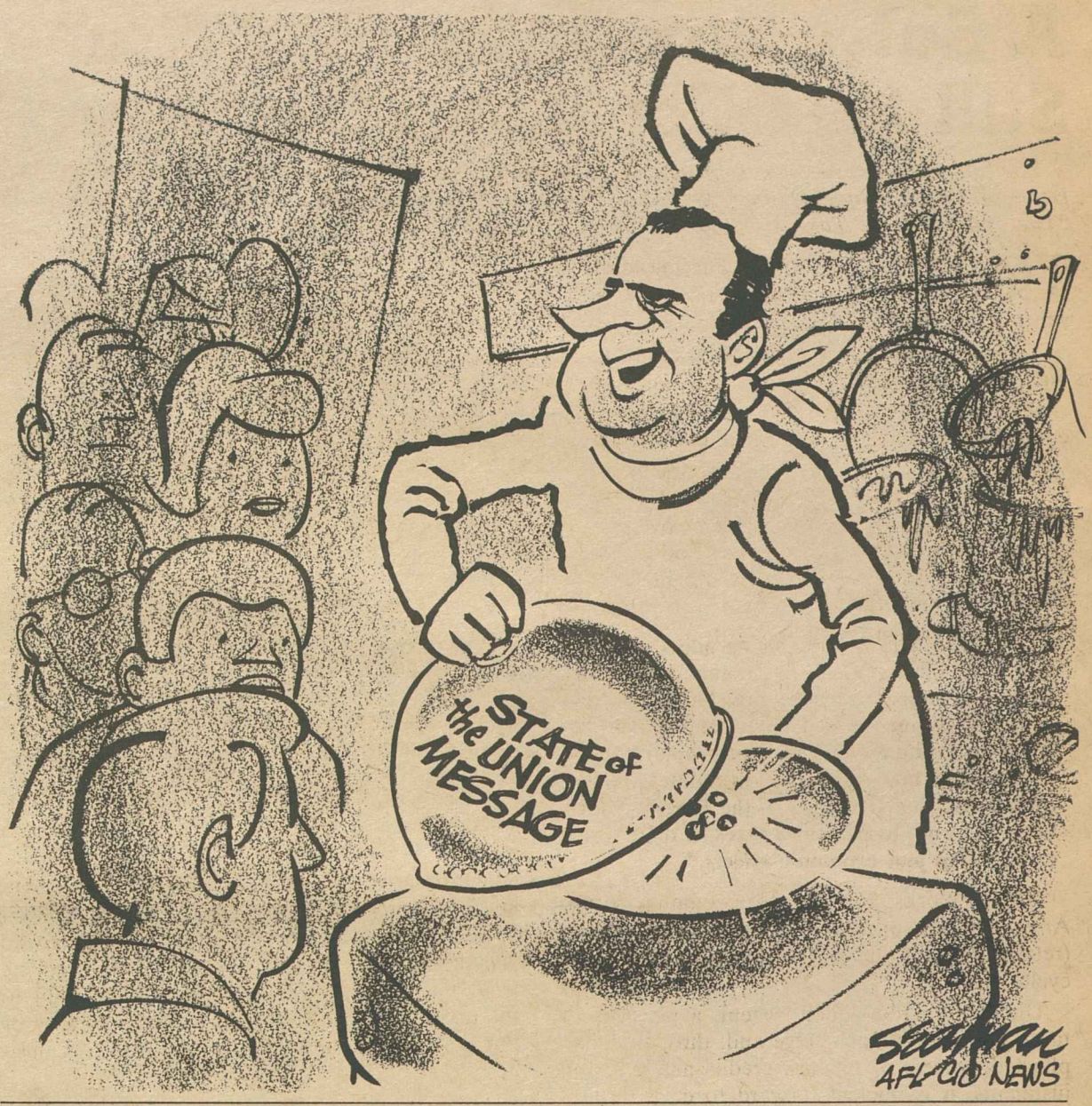

A Word Edgewise:

Refusal to Call Bluff Brought Britain's Failure in Rhodesia

By John P. Roche

THERE IS A STRANGE IRONY about the developments in Rhodesia. Against the background of a United Nations resolution calling on Britain to use military force to dislodge the white-settler government of Ian Smith, the British have moved to obtain a "political solution." In specific terms, Her Majesty's Government is negotiating the independence of Rhodesia, having largely backed away from the "NIBMAR" ("No independence before majority rule") position formerly advocated by both Labor and Conservatives.

Whites are outnumbered 22-1 in Rhodesia and it is perfectly clear that they have no intention of retiring from power, but certain vague assurances about eventual black participation will presumably provide the British with an excuse to retire gracefully from an impossible situation.

On the basis of his track record, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith can be counted on to renege on any agreement, however innocuous. Understandably then, the black Africans and their friends have been accusing the British of selling out freedom and robustly demanding that the Royal Marines be sent in to impose democratic principles on the white tribe. They are also in quest of a "world gendarme" who will dispose of the Republic of South Africa. The principle of detente apparently has no application to Africa.

But what future is there in confrontation? To put it differently, who is going to go to war with the Republic of South Africa to implement one-man, one-vote south of the Zambezi River? That is the only question worth discussing. Similarly the perennial discussions between Ian Smith and various British Prime Ministers have been a charade ever since Smith realized in 1965 that he was dealing with a paper tiger.

By coincidence I was in London in October 1965 when Ian Smith, then threatening a unilateral decelaration of independence (UDI), arrived for consultations with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the Labor Government. At dinner with an old friend who was a senior Cabinet minister, he and I took time off to watch Smith on TV; I recall remarking on his singular resemblance to George Wallace. At that time Smith and his "cowboys" were thoroughly insecure about their base, still mesmerized by the myth of British power, bluffing their heads off—and apprehensively waiting for the lightning to strike. There was even reason to believe that the South Africans were unhappy about their clumsy operations.

AFTER SMITH FINISHED his television performance, I turned to the Cabinet minister and suggested the obvious, that one brigade of paratroops could restore the Queen's writ in Salisbury. He looked at me sardonically and said, "Thanks, mate—we haven't got the lift." Since Rhodesia is landlocked, that was that; the sequel has been just sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Once it became clear that Smith was not going to be dislodged by the British, the South Africans reassessed the situation and decided that their forward line of resistance should run across from Portuguese Angola on the west coast to Portuguese Mozambique on the east with Rhodesia as the central bastion.

With characteristic efficiency, they began integrating intelligence and counter-insurgency operations for the whole area. Thus in 1972 any contemplated military action to "liberate" Rhodesia or the Portuguese enclaves involves fighting South Africa.

To repeat, who wants to volunteer for this formidable assignment? I will join the chorus denouncing the "vicious, racist regimes," but my experience with Vietnam forces me to face the gut question: When the guns begin to go off, where will all the ideological warriors be? Before I sound any trumpet, I want a hard answer to that one.

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'Value-Added' Proposal:

A Sales Tax Under Any Name Still Hits Consumer Unfairly

The following is excerpted from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation 1972 Fact Sheet No. 2 on "The 'Value-Added' Tax—A National Sales Tax."

THE ADMINISTRATION again is floating trial balloons advocating a "new" tax—a so-called value-added tax.

This tax is a national retail sales tax masquerading under a new name.

It could completely destroy the thin margin of equity that remains in the federal tax structure.

This tax has been, and still is, the perennial favorite of those who feel the federal corporate and individual income-tax system overburdens wealthy individuals and businesses and treads too lightly on those whose incomes are modest and have few, if any, escape hatches.

What the Tax is Not: Value added is not a new way of taxing—it is merely a different method of collecting a sales tax. The tax burden falls entirely on the consumer, and all the regressive attributes of sales taxes apply to the value-added tax. According to Stanley Surrey, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, such taxes ". . . are in fact sales taxes in their structural design and economic effects."

How It Works: The sales taxes familiar to most Americans are applied at one time, at the last (retail) stage of the production and distribution cycle.

Under the value-added system, a piece of the tax is collected at each stage and, through a complicated process of rebates, credits and price adjustments, it is bucked forward to each business involved in the production and distribution system. Since the final consumer receives no rebate and has no one to pass the tax on to, he bears the full burden—the same as he would under a retail sales tax.

In principle, the value added by each business involved in the production and distribution of an item equals the item's retail price. To determine the value added of a particular firm, the idea is to separate the value of that firm's input to the product from the value of the inputs of its suppliers.

To figure its tax a firm would apply the tax rate to its total sales in order to find the "preliminary" tax due. From this amount the firm would subtract the taxes that were included in the price it paid on its purchases of raw materials, semi-finished products, or component parts. This amount is subtracted from the preliminary tax due, and the remainder is the amount the firm owes the government. The full tax (the amount paid to the government and the amount paid to its suppliers) is added to the selling price of the firm's goods. The result is that the firm has paid a piece of the tax directly to the government, reimbursed its suppliers for the taxes they paid, and passed the entire amount on to the purchasers of its products. The firm has no tax burden.

This process continues from firm to firm until the product reaches the consumer. The consumer receives no rebate, cannot pass the tax on to anyone else, and therefore bears the full burden of the tax.

Currently the federal budget and the economy are in trouble and the Administration is groping for new revenue sources. At the same time, the Administration is working within the framework of a philosophy that even more of the nation's tax burden should be shifted toward middle- and moderate-income workers and consumers and away from corporations. The value-added tax fits this framework.

THE AFL-CIO POSITION: Additional consumer taxes can erode the equity of the nation's tax structure as seriously as additional loopholes.

Consumer taxes exact their burden from low- and moderate-income groups who must spend all or most of their income. Wealthy individuals who can save and invest shelter much of their income from the tax. We see no justification to add to the tax burdens of those with modest incomes or put the federal government in the sales-tax business.

What is more, after the recent business tax cutting contained in the Revenue Act of 1971, the value-added tax, even if veiled as a means to reduce the property tax, is in actuality a foot in the door to a further erosion of the share of taxes paid by businesses and a further shift in the tax burden from businesses and their owners to individual workers and consumers.

It is for these reasons that the AFL-CIO at its recent convention unanimously urged "a continuing vigil to assure the rejection of all tax devices and gimmicks that run counter to the goals of tax justice. These include proposals such as the value-added tax, which is simply a national sales tax masquerading under a new name, or the addition of new, so-called business tax-incentive schemes. Such measures are haphazard, costly and wasteful approaches to meeting national goals. They reward those who need it least, at the expense of those who need it most."

Minimum Wage, EEOC, Jobless:

Congress Faces Major Battles With Nixon on Vital Legislation

BATTLES ARE SHAPING UP between Congress and Pres. Nixon on vital social and economic issues, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said.

He predicted fights over congressional efforts to improve the minimum wage, strengthen the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and on measures to roll back unemployment.

Biemiller also said that labor would give top priority for the enactment of National Health Security, improvements in social security benefits and the Burke-Hartke bill to control multinational corporations in international trade.

Biemiller expects the minimum wage battle to develop early in this session on bills pending before both the Senate and House, which would raise the minimum wage to at least $2 an hour. He opposed the Administration's drive to cut minimum wage improvement to only $1.80 an hour and to create a special low wage for young workers.

The "minimum wage fight will be one of the places we'll be tangling very hard with this Administration—and I think we can win," he declared.

Appearing on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Biemiller said any "game" the President might try in "calling for bipartisan partnership now," as he did in his State of the Union message, "and then running against Congress in the fall election" with a "do-nothing" charge, will fail.

He said congressional Democrats can be expected to stimulate a lot of activity on domestic measures, but "if the Administration runs true to form . . . some will be vetoed; others will be killed by the threat of a veto—or watered down."

BIEMILLER CHARGED that "this Administration has no plans whatsoever . . . that will help curb unemployment" that continues to top 6 percent.

"The labor movement is just fed up with the promises, promises, promises that we've had from Pres. Nixon," he declared, stressing that "the spector of unemployment is haunting the American people," who now, "for the first time in nearly 20 years," name the economy as the "number-one issue" in national polling.

He said a "knock-down, drag-out" battle will develop over the Administration's expected value-added tax proposal, "which is a cute little name for a national sales tax." A far better approach to "intelligent tax reform," he said, would be to end capital gains and other loopholes in the present tax laws.

Reporters questioning him were Neil MacNeil of Time magazine and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE MORE THE CENSUS BUREAU turns out its 1970 statistics, the clearer it becomes that the United States and its people are going through revolutionary changes in age groups, population shifts, voting patterns and social adjustments.

These changes can be expected to have profound influence on what happens in the presidential election this year and in elections still to come.

In the first place, the United States is still growing. The 1970 figure of 206,517,676 had barely been entered into the books when the end of 1971 produced a new figure—208,557,735 or a gain of more than 2 million over the year.

There was one surprise in these figures. The United States is not as young a nation as is generally believed. It had been generally assumed that the median age of Americans was under 25 years. It now turns out that it is 27.9, slightly lower than the 1950 and 1960 Census counts showed, but considerably higher than the 24.1 years figure in 1910.

In numbers, however, the nation's youth population of high school and college age has gone up sharply. Among those of high school age there was an increase of 45 percent to 16.2 million in 1971 while among those of college age, the growth increased 57 percent from 1960 to reach 14.8 million by 1971.

Another factor of immense importance for American politics is the shift in population, so sharply highlighted by the boom in suburban population as compared with the loss of population of virtually all of the country's major cities.

Final 1970 Census figures show that nearly 84 percent of the nation's population growth has been in metropolitan areas, but by far the greatest growth took place in the suburbs. During the 1960s the population living in metropolitan areas outside the central city reached 63.8 million as compared with 76.3 million in the cities with the suburbs greatly increasing their share of metropolitan population.

This growth, of course, will have an important political effect on voting patterns for both the Republican and Democratic parties.

On the basis of the 1970 Census, developments in voting patterns as reflected in varying age groups represent a third factor of importance to what happens this presidential year. Voter participation rates in the November 1970 elections showed that the 18-to-20 year age group was at the low end of the participation chart. Only slightly more than one of four persons in this group voted in those states where they were eligible.

This year, of course, is a presidential year and extra efforts have been made to get out the youth vote, so the November 1972 story on the new national basis may well be different.

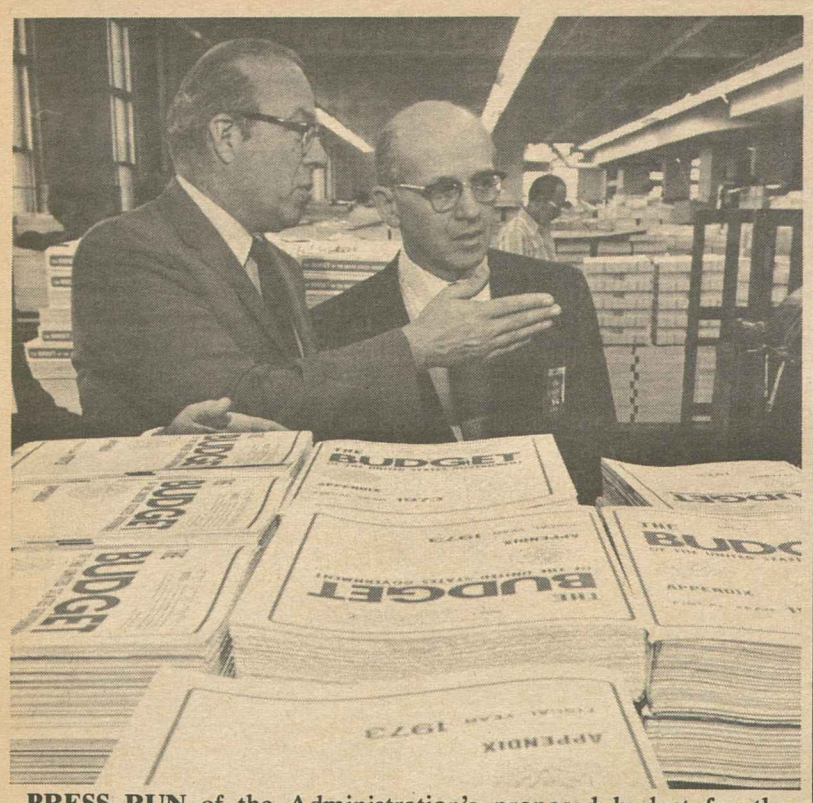
THE LARGEST 1970 VOTER participation came in the 45-to-64-year-old group—64.2 percent, with other age groups participating in rising proportion to their age.

This, in addition to the fact that the median age of the American population is higher than previously believed would indicate that the 25-to-65 year olds will still play a dominant role in the 1972 results.

There also are social factors of immense importance for this year's election. Undoubtedly the most important is the growth of America's Negro population and the rising determination of Negro voters to participate in American life through the political process.

The 1970 Census shows an increasing level of Negro population as compared with the white population. In 1970, the American Negro population reached 22,673,000 or 11.2 percent of the total population. In 1950, the Negro population was 12,866,000 or only 9.8 percent of the total.

"HOT FIGHTS" with Pres. Nixon are expected to erupt in Congress this year in the drive to raise the minimum wage, make the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission stronger, and shape programs to roll back unemployment, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Neil MacNeil of Time magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



PRESS RUN of the Administration's proposed budget for the 1973 fiscal year is inspected at the Government Printing Office by George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management & Budget, and Harry Humphrey, right, the acting public printer. The budget proposes holding spending close to current levels and estimates that this year's deficit of about $39 billion will be trimmed to $25 billion next year.

Rigid Spending Lid Sought:

Congress Skeptical as Nixon Clings to Old Fiscal Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

to balance the budget. In the absence of full employment, the planned deficit is intended to stimulate economy.

Congressional skepticism came in large part because the same confident assertion had been contained in last year's budget message.

The projected deficit was only $11.6 billion, and the Administration maintained that its economic stimulus would reduce unemployment to about 4.5 percent by mid-1972.

Congress did, in fact, hold its appropriations to the overall level sought by the Administration by cutting some budget proposals and adding to others.

But the 6 perecnt unemployment level remained unchanged over the year and the actual deficit was more than triple the Administration's estimates.

Even by the Administration's own projections, its planned deficit for the coming fiscal year would have been substantially less if it hadn't insisted on cutting taxes for corporations and adding new loopholes for business. But this, the President said, is carrying out the Administration's goal of returning "economic power to people."

To carry out his "people power" concept, the President again asked Congress to phase the federal government out of supervision of major government programs by turning over "revenue-sharing" funds to the states to spend as they wish.

The states and cities, the President insisted, are "best equipped to solve domestic problems."

Nixon proposed a higher share of the budget for military spending than Congress appropriated this year. But the biggest new cost item would be pay raises geared to recruiting all-volunteer armed forces. The number of servicemen and Defense Dept. civilian employes would continue to decline, although not as sharply as in the past two years.

As is the case with all budgets, the spending estimates are based on an amalgam of mandatory obligations—such as interest on government bonds, social security payments and veterans benefits—plus continuation of ongoing programs, along with new proposals that require congressional action and which may or may not have a realistic prospect of passage.

Some budget estimates fall into the category of wishful thinking in the opinion of many economists—such as an estimate that payouts for unemployment insurance will drop to $5.7 billion from the $7.2 billion estimate for the current fiscal year.

And the "savings" resulting from the Administration's refusal to budget funds for federal "impact" aid to school districts attended by children of military and federal civilian families ignores the fact that Congress has repeatedly insisted on appropriating these funds.

While hailing the tax reductions enacted at the Administration's urging as a stimulus to economic recovery, Nixon noted that it deprives the government of $20 billion in revenue in Fiscal 1973 and virtually precludes any new government programs unless existing programs are slashed to make up the cost.

He also warned Congress against repeating the pattern of the past several years in which the Administration's military budget proposals were cut and the savings allocated to domestic programs such as education and health.

The Nixon formula of touting increases for "human resources" while quietly proposing cuts in other facets of existing programs is obvious in such devices as cutting funds for construction of health facilities to balance higher research grants, budgeting $1 billion less than Congress authorized for anti-pollution sewage construction while claiming an overall increase in funds for "natural resources and environment" programs, cutting back on funds for model cities and low-rent apartment construction while claiming advances in "community development and housing."

While the dollar amounts are huge, the portion of the $246.3 billion spending estimate that represents "discretionary" as compared to mandatory spending is only 31.1 percent. About two-thirds of that is earmarked in the budget for military spending, leaving the civilian share at 11 percent.

In an area of special interest to labor, the budget carries increased funds for the occupational safety and health program—about a 50 percent rise in the Dept. of Labor funds for the program to a proposed total of $64 million.

The budget also proposes funds for revision and expansion of price, employment and wage statistics, including a test of the desirability of making weekly instead of monthly surveys of unemployment.

Nixon closed his budget message with a reiteration of his philosophy that the federal government should play "a smaller, not a larger, role in the life of each of us."

Law Group, Labor to Aid Victims of Price Gouges

Faced with continued government refusals to provide consumer protection during Phase 2, the AFL-CIO and the National Legal Aid & Defender Association have formed a coalition to provide legal assistance for poor and low-income consumers victimized by price gougers.

In a joint statement, Leo Perlis, head of the AFL-CIO's price monitoring program, and E. Clinton Bamberger, president of the NLADA and dean of the Catholic University Law School, noted that victims of price gouging are often the poor, the unemployed and the marginal worker. These are consumers who can least afford legal services.

"Complaints about price violations have been accumulating across the country," they declared as they urged NLADA members to "represent those who are eligible, as individuals or by class action before the courts."

Perlis and Bamberger said the coalition was formed because "there has been no visible action taken by the government to protect the consumer by recovering overcharges and by punishing violators."

The Internal Revenue Service, after promising to disclose the names of price violators "in a number of circumstances," is still "formulating the guidelines" nearly three weeks later.

IRS refusals to inform consumers of the validity of their complaints have prevented the restitution of any overcharges during both phases of the Administration's economic stabilization program.

Meanwhile, the Cost of Living Council announced that 66 suits had been filed across the nation involving violations of retail store posting requirements.

The council said it had made 20,076 compliance checks following the Jan. 17 deadline for price posting and had found 2,224, or 11 percent, of the stores in apparent violation.

Justice Dept. officials disclosed last week, however, that federal prosecutors had been instructed to file no more than five suits in any single U.S. District Court without "specific authority" from Washington. There are 93 judicial districts in the nation.

Last week, the COL council exempted the areas where the heaviest violations of Phase 2 regulations were occurring—decontrolling 75 percent of the nation's retailers and nearly 50 percent of the rental units.

Even though the IRS had still found retailers operating at a noncompliance rate of 11 percent, COL Council Director Donald Rumsfeld said that "voluntary compliance with the program remains high" and that it was "effective in reducing inflation."

Both Price Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson and Treasury Sec. John B. Connally differed with Rumsfeld's interpretations of Phase 2 success.

In a speech last week Grayson held out the possibility of prolonged or enlarged controls and Connally added that "it may be next summer, it may be next fall, it may be four years from now" before controls are removed.

2 More Firms Enroll in URW Health Study

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers signed occupational health agreements with Uniroyal, Inc., and Armstrong Rubber Co. for on-the-job studies designed to bring about more healthful working conditions.

The University of North Carolina School of Public Health will oversee the Uniroyal project and the Harvard School of Public Health will handle the Armstrong epidemiological study.

Four of the nation's major rubber companies have signed the agreements, which the URW negotiated in 1970 contracts.

First to sign the final Joint Occupational Health agreement was B. F. Goodrich Co. Goodyear Tire & Ruber Co. was the second. Still to sign the final agreements are Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and General Tire & Rubber Co.

The health studies involve the evaluation of workers' health and disease patterns based on death certificates, social security data, company records and union information. The findings are being used to develop safety and health standards at rubber plants.

Unions Looking Into New Programs Of Prepaid Group Legal Services

Group legal services for union members are emerging as a potential solution to the problems of many workers who can't afford adequate legal representation, an article in the Federationist reports.

The program operates similarily to prepaid group practice medical plans. By pooling payments in advance, "members of the group are provided with legal assistance of a quality and at a price which would not be available to them as individuals," writes John A. Grimes in the January issue of AFL-CIO magazine.

The need for legal assistance of middle-income wage earners is highly evident, Grimes observes. Their legal problems often include such things as "disputes with their landlords, conflicts over debts in an increasingly credit-card economy, battles with financing companies, the complexities of the sale or purchase of a home or even the drafting of a will."

Despite the problems, Grimes says that these wage earners seldom even think about obtaining a lawyer —"and most often, the cost of retaining a lawyer is enough to stop them."

Another factor, he notes, "is the lack of an effective system of delivery for legal assistance to these middle-income. Americans —a problem more and more freely admitted by members of the legal profession."

The labor movement has been in the vanguard in the drive to develop group legal services programs, Grimes reports.

The Laborers have one operating in Louisiana. The Clothing workers are launching programs in Chicago and Los Angeles. Teachers groups in Los Angeles and Florida will soon have such plans in operation. Other unions are considering similar programs.

"The rich have always been able to afford proper legal care," Grimes points out. And in recent years, the very poor have been given legal assistance through various government programs.

But a larger group of "have-nots" is the middle-income workers, he observes.

Grimes focuses on the group plan developed by Laborers Local 229 in Shreveport, La., with the cooperation of the American Bar Association and the Ford Foundation.

The 500 members of the local contribute 2 cents for each hour they work into the group fund. Counting the dependents of the members, there are about 2,000 persons insured for legal services.

Members of the Shreveport plan are free to retain the lawyer of their choice. Attorneys' fees are not set by the plan, although they are monitored by the Shreveport Bar Association.

Claims for legal assistance after one year of operation were well below expectations, Grimes reports.

Most of the claims involve motorist cases, domestic relations and credit problems.

One of the oldest group plans —the one established by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in 1930—often ran into roadblocks from professional groups.

Several key court decisions, however, cleared the way for the BRT plan to operate. The most recent came last April in support of the United Transportation Union, of which the BRT is now a part.

Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black wrote the majority decision that said in part:

"The common thread running through our decisions is that collective activity undertaken to obtain meaningful access to the courts is a fundamental right within the protection of the First Amendment. However, that right would be a hollow promise if courts could deny associations of workers or others the means of enabling the members to meet the cost of legal representation."

Grimes further notes that legislation has been introduced in Congress to clear other obstacles to group legal practice.

He also says, "group legal service holds the promise of becoming an important future development in collective bargaining as well as in other, more widely-based plans designed to bring the benefits of legal services to the forgotten middle American—and at a price he can afford."

'Shoddy' State Laws:

Standards Pressed For Injury Benefits

The workmen's compensation system across the country was described in three days of testimony as a mish-mash of state programs —some adequate, but many shoddy.

A complete overhaul of the system with the adoption of strict federal standards is vitally needed, a parade of witnesses told the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

The Washington session was the last in a series of hearings the commission has been conducting around the country. More than 175 witnesses representing labor, consumer groups, government officials and business have testified.

Improvements in benefits, a wider scope for the programs and nationwide uniformity emerged as the prime urging by labor and consumer representatives — and some state officials too. Business representatives were more or less content with maintaining the existing setup.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., pin-pointed the wide variations in payments and benefits among the states under the programs.

For example, the weekly maximum payment for total disability in Arizona is $150, but only $40 in Mississippi. For the loss of an arm on the job, Hawaii pays the victim $35,100; Wyoming $6,800.

Clayman also noted that if a worker is killed on the job in Michigan his survivors receive $52,000. In Georgia and South Carolina the most that the widow and children can receive is $12,500.

He also deplored the decline in weekly benefits in relation to wages over the past 60 years since workmen's compensation laws were adopted. At first, most states paid about 66 percent of the average weekly wage. Currently, the rate has dropped to 36.8 percent in Louisiana, 37.2 percent in Mississippi and Texas and 41.6 percent in Maryland.

Clayman's testimony was reinforced by Gov. John J. Gilligan of Ohio, who said that the state paid $1 more a week in benefits in 1912 than the average wage.

He noted that the Ohio law was passed through the efforts of State Sen. William Green, who later became the president of the American Federation of Labor.

When Gilligan took office a year ago, he said payments had slipped to 40 percent of average weekly wage for on-the-job disability.

Although Ohio improved its payments during the past year to an initial $84 a week, Gilligan said that level is still well below the comparable rate of 60 years ago.

Despite the improvements which make Ohio's program one of better ones in the nation, he said there are still many defects and gaps in coverage.

Gilligan called for the adoption of minimum federal standards for all state plans.

Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke of the Steelworkers told the commission that the existing system—a "random collection" of state laws —has failed to achieve or maintain the four basic objectives of workmen's compensation.

Burke noted the programs were designed to provide:

- Income maintenance with prompt payment of lost earnings and the cost of medical and related health costs.
- Rehabilitation leading to the worker's return to productive employment.
- No-fault liability, permitting the worker to recover damages without having to prove fault or negligence.
- Safety and health incentives to encourage employers to provide workplaces free from hazards.

The USWA official called for improved minimum standards that would give full coverage for disabilities from all occupational disease, upgrading of benefits paid to injured workers, replacement of 75 percent of normal wages, uniform rehabilitation standards and greatly improved administration of the laws.

Pres. John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots and Pres. Errol L. Johnstad of the Flight Engineers told the commission that the state programs offer totally inadequate coverage for their members since airline crews usually fly across state jurisdictions and often international boundaries.

They urged that a federal workmen's compensation law be enacted to protect flight crews and other workers in similar situations.

Other witnesses also noted that many workers are often not covered by the laws. It was pointed out that only 17 states offer workmen's compensation protection to farm workers.

Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers presented the commission a list of 29 recommendations for the adoption of a federal workmen's compensation law. It includes a provision for an automatic cost-of-living adjustment every year on all benefits.

Other witnesses representing labor included Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes, Research Director Ronald E. Carter of the Retail Clerks and Safety Director Joseph Leonard of the Longshoremen.

Labor representatives on the 15-member commission are James O'Brien of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Michael Peevey, research director of the California AFL-CIO.

APPRENTICE GRADUATION ceremonies of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3 in New York included the presentation of a special award to David Teasley, center, for outstanding service and leadership. The local elevated 210 apprentices to journeyman status. From left are David E. Smith, apprentice training director; Thomas Van Arsdale, business manager; Teasley; Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO Civil Rights director, and Pres. Edward Cleary of Local 3.

Economic Forecast Anticipates Little Progress on Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

tion's economic analysis for the coming year.

The report hedges at almost every corner with one of the few explicit statements being that there will be no early end to the Phase 2 economic stabilization controls.

For example, the President's economists predict at one point that the jobless rate should fall to 5 percent by the end of the calendar year.

But they totally qualify this forecast in the very next paragraph:

"These estimates," their report states, "like all economic forecasts, are subject to considerable margin of possible error. Circumstances are conceivable in which the rise of the economy would be less than these estimates suggest."

The President's advisers also project a growth of $100 billion in the Gross National Product during 1972, to a total of $1.145 trillion.

This would be a record gain of 9 percent, if it occurs, but the report acknowledges that one-third of this increase would be accounted for by rising prices merely inflating the GNP value.

The report also hedges on whether even this projected economic growth would cure the nation's economic ills.

"Even given the course of the GNP in money terms, uncertainties would remain about the prospect for employment, unemployment and prices," the report states.

"Variations in the rate of growth of the labor force and productivity, within the limits of historical experience, could significantly affect the outcome. And although the character of the wage-price control system gives grounds for confidence, it must be recognized that there is little relevant precedent for predicting its effects."

The Administration's economists went on to admit the possibility that economic growth and their projected decline in unemployment might lag behind their estimates, and that this possibility "calls for readiness to take additional steps."

The CEA maintains that there is no easy way to separate gains in the GNP into gains in employment and productivity, although "it should yield substantial increases in both."

Growth of the labor force is a crucial factor in just how high the unemployment rate will be, the report suggested.

The economists endorsed one Administration measure supposedly aimed at reducing unemployment in the 16-19-year-old age group—pay the teengers less than the minimum wage for adults.

"The rising levels and expanded coverage of the minimum wage since the middle Fifties may have been a factor in the upward drift of the teenage unemployment rate (currently 17 percent)," they claimed.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly denounced this argument as fallacious, pointing out that there is no evidence that the federal minimum wage causes unemployment among young workers and that a lower minimum wage for teenagers is likely to reduce job opportunities for adults, including the heads of families.

The report estimates that the rate of inflation in 1972 will decline to about 3.25 percent, which would be the lowest year-to-year change since 1967. It predicted that toward the end of the year, price changes would be running at the rate of 2 to 3 percent a year.

This forecast assumes two things, the report says.

First, that there will be a steady and strong growth in the demand for money, but not so great that "shortages of products or labor would be created if price and wage increases were held to the forecast paths."

"Second, it assumes that the price-wage control system, given such demand conditions, will be of the character, force and duration to maintain that path."

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, had been criticized for speculating that economic controls might be lifted before the November elections.

During a news briefing on the economic report, Stein said that wasn't what he meant and pointed to one section of the report as "my favorite sentence:"

"Speculation that the Administration will abandon the controls prematurely—out of fatigue, ideological aversion, or other causes—is groundless."

Meany Calls Confidence In Economy Key to Jobs

A "new surge of confidence" and an increase in consumer activity is the key to a growing economy and a drop in unemployment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

There is a lot of money that could be going into the consumer spending stream "that's not going because of a general lack of confidence in the future of the economy," Meany told a British Broadcasting Corp. audience.

The federation president held a trans-Atlantic telephone conversation with Victor Feather, secretary-general of the British Trades Union Congress, which was broadcast over the BBC.

Feather said that the lack of confidence as evidenced by the high rate of savings was duplicated in Great Britain and that it was true also of a number of European nations.

Meany and Feather stressed the high unemployment rates in their respective countries—Meany citing the 1971 rate as the highest in 10 years and Feather noting that joblessness in his country had reached a high mark for the past 30 years.

The TUC official pointed out that the male heads of families were hard hit with a 6-percent unemployment rate. In the U.S. the rate for the same group of workers was 3.3 percent, up also over past years.

Both Meany and Feather rejected various plans for "sharing the misery" of unemployment and said that greater leisure and other advances should come from increased prosperity.

Meany pointed out that contrary to earlier analysis, the increase in technology and automation has not turned out to be the threat "that we thought it was perhaps 10 years ago." Feather suggested that the development of technology could free workers for jobs in the public sector and the social services.

This problem is the same in America, Meany said, with the need for the government to play a major role in providing public investment in hospitals, housing, transportation, etc.

CORRECTION

Rep. Peter A. Peyser of New York's 25th Congressional District should have been listed as a Republican in the voting record section of the Jan. 22 issue of the AFL-CIO News. He was incorrectly shown as a Democrat.

The voting tally correctly showed Peyser with eight "right" and three "wrong" votes on the AFL-CIO's scoring of key issues. He was absent for one of the 12 listed votes.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has scheduled 10 institutes during the next two-month period, including four special seminars on occupational safety and health.

On the calendar are:

Labor Law, Feb. 7-11.

Techniques and Trends in Collective Bargaining, Feb. 14-18.

Arbitration, Feb. 21-25.

Communications, Feb. 28-Mar. 3.

Staff Development Program, Mar. 5-30.

Effective Reading for Union Staff in the Washington Area, Mar. 14-Apr. 13.

The occupational safety institutions will be at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Jan. 30-Feb. 4; Michigan State University, East Lansing, Feb. 7-11; Indiana University, Bloomington, Feb. 13-18, and University of Illinois, Champaign, Mar. 27-29.

Senate Rejects Court Approach:

Labor, Rights Groups Win Key Test on EEOC Power

The Senate moved a big step closer to passage of a labor-supported bill giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to enforce the law forbidding job discrimination because of race, sex or national origin.

It defeated by a key 48-46 vote an amendment that would have gravely weakened the bill by requiring the EEOC to file suit in the bottom tier of federal courts if it could not obtain voluntary compliance.

Such an amendment, strongly backed by the Administration and employer groups, was narrowly adopted by the House last year on a 202-197 vote. Civil rights groups are convinced that it would throw up a cumbersome roadblock to enforcement, with its multi-layers of court appeals, and will fight to retain the Senate version in a House-Senate conference committee.

The amendment to knock out the key "cease and desist" powers for the EEOC was sponsored by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) and supported by a coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats.

On the final showdown — the third of a series of see-sawing votes —26 Republicans and 20 Democrats voted for the Dominick amendment while 31 Democrats and 17 Republicans supported the position of the labor-civil rights coalition and voted against the amendment.

To both sides, the battle became one of logistics. Senators running for re-election—or campaigning for the presidential nomination—had to be summoned back from campaign trails. Long-scheduled commitments had to be cancelled.

And this had to be done not once, but twice.

The first vote on the Dominick amendment came on Jan. 24. The civil rights coalition, of which labor is an integral part, had done its work well. The amendment was defeated 43-41.

But later that day, when the minority noted that several senators who had voted against the Dominick amendment had left town to keep important engagements, Sen. William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) moved to reconsider the vote.

The motion to reconsider carried, 40-39, and the Dominick amendment was alive again.

It was then the turn of the bipartisan supporters of a strong equal job rights bill to block an immediate vote by proposing amendments to the Dominick amendment until both sides could agree on a time for Round 3.

The rematch was finally set for the morning of Jan. 26.

On both sides, lobbyists and staff aides to absent senators pored over airline schedules to work out ways of bringing them back—sometimes from remote small towns—in time for the vote. Head counts were carefully checked and rechecked for senators who said they would return if their vote was essential.

With Vice Pres. Agnew presiding over the Senate—ready to break a tie in favor of the Administration —the honest answer was that every vote was needed.

Not until minutes before the vote —when the last of the senators filed in, including several who had gotten up before dawn to make plane connections—did the tension ease.

The Senate-approved provision would give the EEOC powers comparable to those of the National Labor Relations Board in its jurisdiction.

Administration forces subsequently succeeded in nibbling away at another section of the bill, intended to eliminate contradictions and overlapping jurisdiction in the government's administration of equal employment programs.

By a 49-36 vote, the Senate killed a section of the bill that would have transferred the Office of Federal Contract Compliance from the Dept. of Labor to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Still ahead was a key vote on a Southern-led effort to eliminate from the bill an extension of coverage to employes of cities, counties and states. The Administration, as well as the labor-civil rights coalition, supports the expanded coverage.

While the Senate continued debate on the EEOC bill, the House completed final congressional action on a compromise bill authorizing continuation of the nation's foreign aid program.

The new authorization bill—which must be enacted before appropriations can be voted—sets a spending ceiling of $2.76 billion for the current fiscal year, of which $1.5 billion is for military aid and the balance for economic and humanitarian aid. It also authorizes up to $984 million in economic and humanitarian aid for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The authorization for the current year is close to $800 million less than Pres. Nixon had requested.

The long delay in action on the foreign aid authorization resulted from the surprise action of the Senate last fall in defeating a much-amended bill and efforts to reach agreement on a new version.

Senate Urged to Refuse Confirmation of Boldt

(Continued from Page 1)

ing hats to become a "public" member of the board.

And he wondered why William Caples was sitting as a public member after "a lifetime in industry on the management side of the bargaining table" and service as a vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

To fill out the list, Dr. Neil Jacoby is chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of an oil company, and Dr. Kermit Gordon "spent much of his adult life as a government official."

As for Boldt, himself, Biemiller recalled the account AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany gave to the federation's recent convention.

Meany reported that Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson had described Boldt as "totally and completely unfit for the job."

By his statements and actions on the board, Biemiller suggested, Boldt has demonstrated not neutrality but "rubber-stamp subservience to the Administration."

Biemiller stressed that labor had agreed to serve on the Pay Board on the basis of "assurances that the board would be autonomous, that it would not be dominated by management, by the government, or by any other party."

In fact, Biemiller stressed, "this board is not free; it never was free, and it was never intended to be free. The character of Pres. Nixon's appointees, as so-called public members, proves that conclusively."

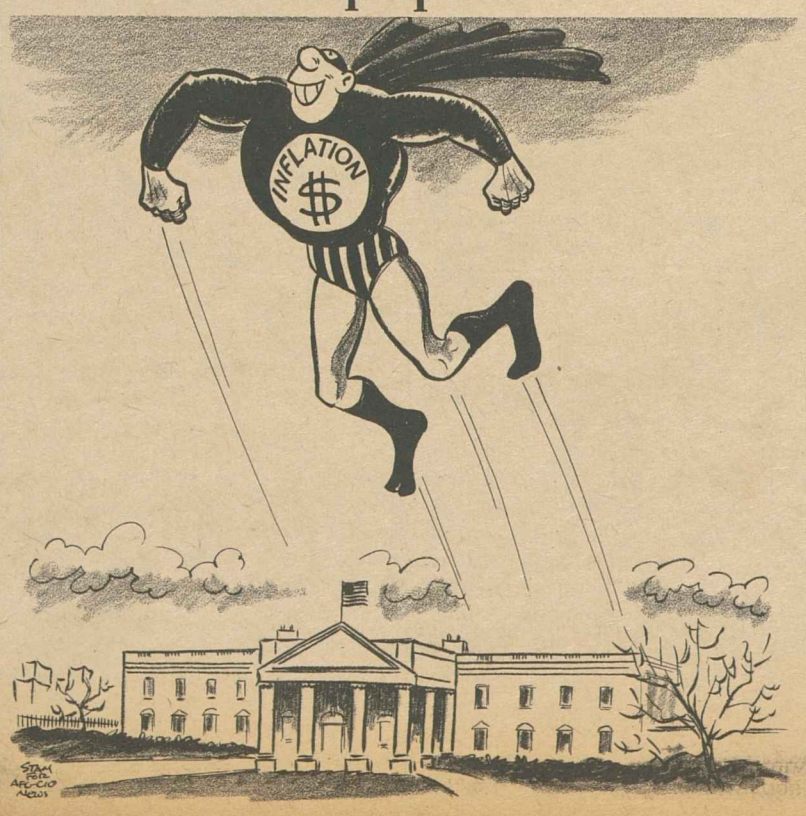
He told the committee that the Auto Workers had authorized him to say that they were in complete agreement with the AFL-CIO testimony.

Judge Boldt was endorsed for confirmation by the four other public members and all five management members of the Pay Board. And the Senate committee, despite labor's objections, voted to recommend confirmation.

The AFL-CIO testimony also criticized the fact that "six of the seven public members of the Price Commission have ties to corporate America."

All seven members of the Price Commission are supposed to represent the public, Biemiller noted, but "there is no member speaking for the consumer" which may explain why "there was no dissenting voice" to the removal of price controls for 75 percent of the nation's retailers and nearly half of all rental units.

Superprice



AFL-CIO Statement on Presidential Election

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has issued the following statement:

To clarify the position of the AFL-CIO on the 1972 presidential election, the following points should be noted:

1. At this time, the AFL-CIO has taken no official action and made no official decision that it would oppose any candidate or support any candidate.

2. Any recent statements made by individuals connected with the AFL-CIO represent their own personal opinions and do not in any way represent official AFL-CIO policy.

3. Endorsement of presidential and vice presidential candidates are, under our traditional practice, a matter for decision by the General Board, which meets for such purpose after the major parties have chosen their candidates. The decision of the General Board is always officially and publicly announced.

4. Until that decision, the political activities of the AFL-CIO will include a vigorous pursuit of our registration campaign, a major drive to inform union members about the issues and the voting and performance records of public officials, and plans for a massive get-out-the-vote drive on Election Day.

Price Rise, Job Slump Close Books on 1971

(Continued from Page 1)

and services which cost him $10 in 1967. About two-thirds of the rise was attributed to food items exempt from the price control program.

Taken on the basis of 1957-59 dollars, the consumer was paying $14.31 for what cost $10 then, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson read the BLS report on real spendable earnings as meaning "the working man is surmounting inflation."

For the average worker with three dependents, real spendable earnings—pay adjusted for the increase in living costs since 1967—stood at $93.41 a week. Hodgson declared that this represented an increase of "more than 3 percent over a year ago."

But real spendable earnings in December were only 56 cents more than in September of 1968 when they set the last previous high of $92.85.

Hodgson also said that with the Nixon Phase 2 stabilization machinery in gear, "we see an even better 1972 for labor and the supermarket shopper."

But Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, cautioned that the post-freeze "bulge" in prices would continue as controls are relaxed, implying that January's CPI increase could be greater than December's.

The BLS said that "the November to December change on the index reflects changes in some prices that are collected only every 3 months, or less frequently, and thus does not exclusively represent changes in Phase 2."

The December index for food purchased in grocery stores rose 1.3 percent in December, more than twice as much as it usually does at that time of year.

Prices of raw farm products, according to the BLS, accounted for about 85 percent of the increase.

The price of nonfood commodities was unchanged in December instead of declining as it usually does.

New car prices rose seven-tenths of 1 percent and prices also increased for gasoline, reading materials and a few other items.

The price of utilities and public transportation increased a full point.

1-29-72

Training Plan Set For Detroit Crafts

Detroit—The Labor Dept. has awarded a $422,000 contract to launch a voluntary hometown training and hiring project for the building and construction trades.

The contract with the Detroit Plan Group is designed to assist 167 trainees, advanced trainees and journeymen in becoming union members in the three Detroit area counties of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb.

The trainees will receive 28 weeks of on-the-job instruction and up to three weeks of classroom training from union craftsmen in 11 building trades occupations.

Medical Cost Increase Laid To Violations

A December increase in the cost of medical services "can only mean that providers of medical services are flagrantly violating the price stabilization regulations applicable to them," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman warned.

In a letter to an advisory panel of the Cost of Living Council, Seidman said the four-tenths of 1 percent increase in medical care services during December "is a matter of grave concern calling for prompt action by your committee."

The COL council set guidelines of 2.5 percent annual increases in doctor's fees and 6 percent on any hikes in hospital charges.

Since no medical care services are exempt from controls, Seidman said, "there is, therefore, not the slightest excuse for the sharp rise in the cost of medical care services which took place."

Lockout Award Sets Back-Pay Record

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$6 Million Due Airline Machinists

Six million dollars in back pay —wages lost in a 53-week illegal lockout by National Airlines— will be paid soon to nearly 1,000 mechanics and ground service workers.

The settlement negotiated by the Machinists union was described as the largest back pay award in U.S. labor history.

The company locked out its employes on Jan. 24, 1969, three days after a dispute erupted over changed working conditions. National's main bases are at Miami International Airport and New York's Kennedy International Airport.

IAM Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger said union members will receive checks ranging from $500 up to nearly $10,000. The average will be more than $6,000.

The settlement became a reality when the final count on a mail ballot showed that union members had ratified the agreement by a margin greater than 7 to 1.

The settlement was worked out in almost a year of negotiating between the airline management and union officials.

Winpisinger explained that the settlement will now be submitted for formal approval to U.S. District Judge C. Clyde Atkins in Miami, under whose aegis it was worked out.

"This is a $6 million reminder to the airline industry that, under the law, an airline cannot arbitrarily change working conditions during contract negotiations," the IAM vice president declared.

Union members are expected to receive their checks three to four weeks after Judge Atkins gives his final approval of the settlement. The judge is bound by a decision of the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals which found the lockout to be a violation of the Railway Labor Act. That act governs all labor relations on the airlines as well as the railroads.

The Supreme Court refused to consider an appeal by National Airlines of the decision. After the Supreme Court's action, the appeals court remanded the case to Judge Atkins to work out a method of payment between the parties. Those negotiations have been going on for nearly a year.

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Spurs New Drive For Old-Age, Welfare Bill

Nixon Prods Congress on Strike Ban

Pres. Nixon has seized on the West Coast dock strike to step up the pressure on Congress to pass a sweeping compulsory arbitration law that would permanently bar major strikes in transportation-linked industries.

His latest "get tough" message also berated Congress for its reluctance to steamroller through an "emergency" bill to force the longshoremen back to work.

Administration officials insisted that there was no likelihood of a negotiated settlement on the West Coast. Compulsory arbitration of the dispute is necessary to prevent "a cruel and intolerable burden on the American people," Nixon told Congress.

By contrast, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), who are in charge of hearings on the dock strike bill, saw a clear possibility of a settlement "before we have to act on this legislation."

Thompson's subcommittee has summoned the top union and management negotiators for a first-hand report on the bargaining situation.

The President unveiled in his message to Congress what the Wall Street Journal described as a "snappier title" for the transportation disputes bill he has been pushing for the past three years.

It used to be the "Emergency Public Interest Protection Act."

But from here on in, the new

(Continued on Page 2)

A VIGOROUS GIVE-AND-TAKE on labor programs and policies marked an AFL-CIO luncheon for the current group of White House fellows. Federation Pres. George Meany fielded the questions and led the discussion on the broad range of labor interests and involvements. White House fellows are young men and women drawn from business, education and the professions for a year's internship in various government departments.

Below Poverty Level:

Sharp Protests Hit $1.90 Pay Ceiling

The Cost of Living Council's exemption from controls of only $1.90 in hourly wages came under strong attack from organized labor and members of Congress as "tortured logic" and contrary to the intent of the Economic Stabilization Act.

Labor members of the Pay Board protested that the $1.90 figure represented an annual income even lower than the government's officially defined poverty level for an urban family of four.

See editorial on this page by George Meany.

In other action, the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee accepted for the first time the general wage guidelines of the Pay Board, but was granted near autonomy in applying them. The Pay Board gave the committe leeway to apply Pay Board guidelines under its own "substantive regulations."

On the wage exemption, before the COL council issued its ruling the Pay Board had advised the council that the $1.90 cutoff would be inconsistent with the intent of Congress in passing the Economic Stabilization Act amendments, but the board was unable to agree on a recommendation for any higher figure.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger denounced the action as "tortured logic used against the lowest wage earners in the country."

Goldfinger, the alternate for Federation Pres. George Meany on the Pay Board, noted that the $1.90 figure represents an annual income lower than the poverty line for a family of four established by the

(Continued on Page 2)

Bids Senate Open Assault On Poverty

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to transform a House-passed social security and welfare reform bill into the framework for a major assault on deep-rooted poverty.

Labor witnesses, testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, called for improvements in nearly all sections of the House-passed bill.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, joined at the witness table by Social Security Director Bert Seidman, stressed these points of a 50-page prepared statement:

- The 5 percent social security benefit increase provided by the House bill "is totally inadequate."

More than one-fourth of all retired social security beneficiaries over 65 are living in poverty, and the cost-of-living escalator provision in the House bill would merely lock them into their present inadequate level in terms of purchasing power.

Instead, the AFL-CIO urged an immediate 15 percent increase, followed by at least a 10 percent rise next year.

- On Medicare, the AFL-CIO welcomed the plan to extend coverage to disabled persons under 65 but protested the length of a proposed two-year waiting period.

While urging elimination of the monthly Medicare Part B premium, the AFL-CIO "vigorously opposed" an Administration proposal to shift the cost to the payroll tax

(Continued on Page 8)

Consumers Ask Voice On Price Commission

The Consumer Federation of America has urged Pres. Nixon to appoint a "consumer specialist" to the vacancy on the Price Commission created by the appointment of Dr. Marina V. N. Whitman to the Council of Economic Advisers.

The organization proposed in a letter to Nixon that the President appoint Mrs. Helen Nelson to the Price Commission and said this might "help restore confidence in the Administration's complex system of economic stabilization."

Mrs. Nelson is well qualified to work "constructively" with the Price Commission, the CFA asserted. It noted that she has a master's degree in economics and heads the Center for Consumer Affairs at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. She was elected president of the Consumer Federation at its recent annual meeting in Washington.

The group also elected Arnold Mayer, Washington representative of the Meat Cutters, as secretary-treasurer and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., as one of five vice presidents.

At Consumer Assembly '72, which preceded the annual meeting, the CFA heard addresses by consumer spokesmen, Senators Frank Moss (D-Utah) and Fred Harris

(Continued on Page 2)

An Editorial

The action of the Cost of Living Council, exempting only wages of less than $1.90 an hour from controls, is outrageous. Once again, it unfairly penalizes American workers at the lowest stage of the economic ladder—the working poor.

The Congress specifically demanded wage control exemption for the working poor and the Administration deliberately flouted that congressional mandate.

Twice previously the government has imposed wage controls. Each time, in the interests of humanitarianism, the working poor were exempt. No one who believes in human dignity could characterize the present Administration action as other than callous and intolerable.

The AFL-CIO will not accept this decision as final. We must—and we will—find a means for overturning it.

George Meany

Consumers Ask Voice on Price Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

(D-Okla.) as well as Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson.

Grayson presented the results of a one-man survey he had taken, which he said showed the Price Commission is succeeding in holding prices down. When delegates called the survey unscientific and "misleading," Grayson replied that "all I said was that it was one man's shopping tour and it was encouraging to me."

Consumer Consultant Sidney Margolius observed that a can of tomato paste is not as good a price indicator as a pound of meat. He said his own survey in Baltimore, New York and Detroit showed meat prices up five to ten cents a pound in the last week and in some cases, as much as 20 percent.

Grayson's suggestion that volunteer price monitoring would be more effective in keeping prices down than stronger government regulation drew the response from Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers and a CFA director, that the Internal Revenue Service "doesn't depend on volunteers" when it collects taxes.

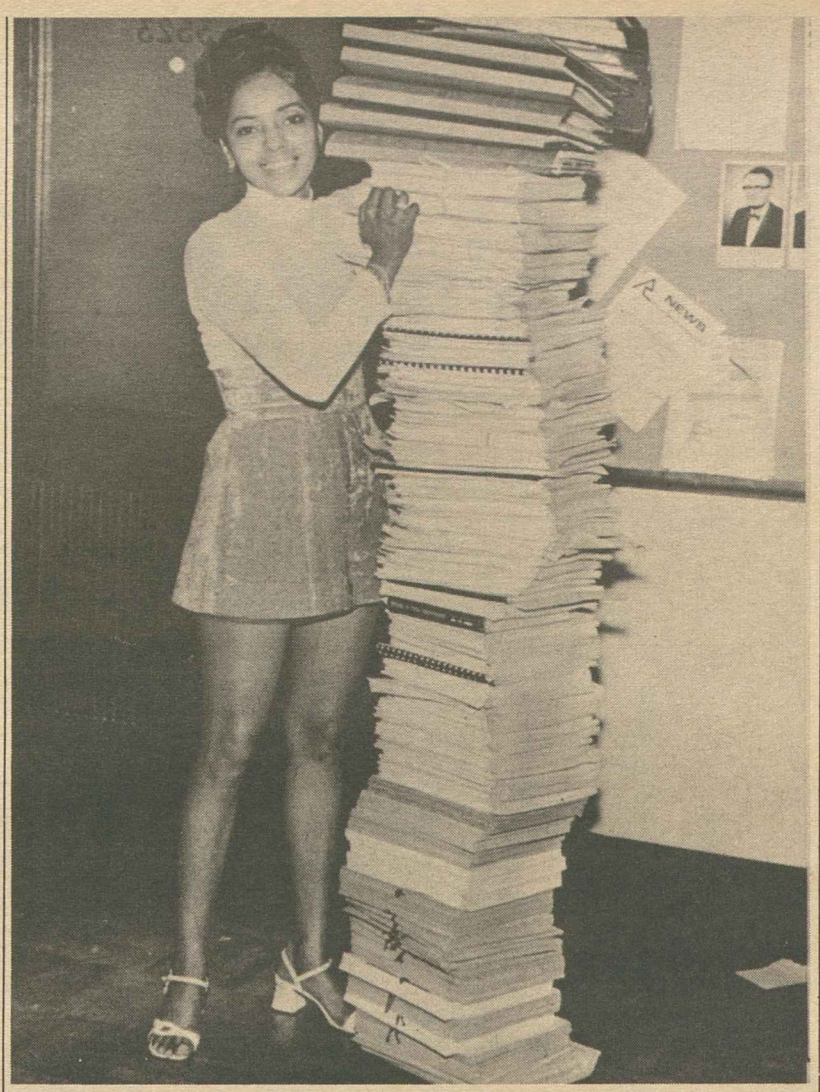
A CFA resolution endorsed the AFL-CIO's price monitoring program as being "in the interest of the American consumer" and especially important because of an "absence of serious and meaningful Price Commission controls."

Meanwhile, four weeks after announcing that it would inform complainants as to the validity of their complaints, the IRS said it is still "formulating the guidelines."

The Cost of Living Council has announced that information in its "control and custody" is now available to a limited extent. But IRS investigations of complaints of price cheating are not considered in the "control and custody" of the council.

Leo Perlis, head of the AFL-CIO's price monitoring program called the new regulations "another example of the half-hearted and begrudging attitude of the Cost of Living Council to the American consumer."

The COL council's rulings have "tilted toward big business from the beginning," he added.



LABOR'S ARGUMENTS against a stiff boost in postage rates for publications of non-profit organizations are included in the six-foot stack of documents that Postal Rate Commission aide Gloria Farmer is exhibiting. The International Labor Press Association warned that some union publications could be forced to discontinue by rate hikes as high as 750 percent over 10 years.

Forced Arbitration Law Demanded by Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

title is the "Crippling Strikes Prevention Act."

It would contain unchanged the same proposed assortment of "weapons" for the President to use in halting a strike—which the AFL-CIO Executive Council has stressed, in a statement of vigorous opposition, add up to compulsory arbitration, "no matter how novel the disguise."

Administration officials indicated to newsmen that they would have no objection to toughening some of the provisions of the bill if Congress so desired.

In an assortment of ways, the Administration and its congressional supporters sought to force quick action by Congress on the dock strike legislation.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson held a news conference to complain of the slow pace of congressional action and to warn that the nation's economic recovery would be set back if the strike continued.

And Republican members of the House Rules Committee served notice of a move to bypass the House Labor Committee to speed the compulsory arbitration bill to a floor vote.

Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz joined Hodgson in complaining that America's farmers were being hurt by the inability to ship grain and other produce from West Coast ports. But at House hearings, Thompson and Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) pointed out that the West Coast union had offered to move agricultural cargoes—as they have in the case of Vietnam military shipments—but the management negotiators rejected the offer.

Newsmen at Hodgson's press conference questioned the labor secretary's claim that the strike was dealing a drastic economic blow to the West Coast in view of the department's own figures—released that same day—showing that a number of West Coast cities had moved out of the substantial unemployment category.

And a story in the Los Angeles Times, by labor reporter Harry Bernstein, cited the fact that California's unemployment rate had actually dropped substantially—from 7.3 to 6.2 percent—during the first 100 days of the strike, which was interrupted last November by an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction.

The article also noted that there is no evidence even of any "significant increase in unemployment among the 300,000 workers linked in various ways with foreign trade."

And a number of shipments that the Administration claimed were lost because of the strike, the newspaper reported, actually were handled at other ports.

Below Poverty Level:

Pay Control Floor Sharply Protested

(Continued from Page 1)

President's own Office of Management & Budget.

The council based its $1.90 figure, it said, on the assumption that there are 1.7 wage earners per family.

Goldfinger described this as "outrageous" and pointed out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics computes the lower level family budget on the basis of one wage earner per family. At today's prices the lower level family budget is $7,332, or $3.53 an hour for one wage earner.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), in a letter to Pres. Nixon protesting the council's action, noted that the $1.90 exemption works out to an annual wage of only $3,962, below the 1970 poverty line.

Labor members of the board, seeking an exemption of all wages below $3.50 an hour, declared that if 1970 figures were adjusted for inflation, the poverty line for an urban family of four would come to about $4,200 today.

Reuss called on Nixon "promptly to overrule the Cost of Living Council" and leave the matter to the Pay Board.

He charged that the COL council's action was in clear violation of the autonomy Nixon promised for the Pay Board and the President's assurances that the COL council would not "approve, revise, veto, or revoke" standards and criteria established by the board.

Reuss also cited the language of the act which says that coverage of wage controls shall not extend to "any individual whose earnings are substandard or who is amongst the working poor."

Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.), who sponsored the amendment to the act exempting the working poor from wage controls, also wired Nixon, urging him to rescind the action.

Ryan said the $1.90 maximum was "totally inadequate and a gross violation of congressional intent."

About 15 percent of the work force would be exempt from wage controls under the $1.90 cutoff. Under the $3.50 exemption proposed by labor members of the Pay Board, nearly 50 percent of the labor force would be free from wage control programs.

The COL council already had exempted workers earning the federal minimum wage of $1.60 per hour —$1.30 an hour in the case of farm workers.

And the Pay Board declared that any pay increases required by the federal minimum wage law would be exempt from controls, but that employers would be prohibited from changing established wage bases due to these increases in relation to other pay increases.

The Pay Board's agreement with the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee recognizes that "special circumstances" in the construction industry could warrant wage adjustments beyond the board's announced guidelines.

Specifically, the Pay Board order says, "the CISC will continue to review all scheduled wage increases in the unionized construction industry regardless of company size and will review all economic adjustments including work rules changes. It also will consider intercraft and geographical relationships in reviewing cases submitted by the 17 craft boards."

The Pay Board stipulated that the CISC would review all deferred wage increases to determine if they were inflationary, that fringe benefits would be considered part of the base for computing wage increases, and that the CISC will review all new wage increases before approving them.

Salesmanship Bill Held No Cure for Trade Ills

The United States needs more than better salesmanship to step up its exports of manufactured goods and improve the nation's position in world trade, the AFL-CIO cautioned.

A bill being considered by a Senate subcommittee would set up export promotional machinery, enlist retired businessmen as commercial ambassadors and exempt export associations from antitrust laws.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller described the bill as well-motivated but ineffective in a statement filed with the subcommittee.

"The rise of multinational firms, managed economies, non-tariff barriers and high-speed international transportation and communication have made the bill's proposals unworkable," the federation testified.

Today's trade conditions, the AFL-CIO said, encourage the export of factories, technology and jobs, rather than manufactured goods.

It pointed out that U.S. firms have moved their technology and productive facilities abroad and are now competing with exports from plants here.

"Furthermore," it added, "those same foreign-based, U.S.-owned plants are now pouring an ever-increasing stream of those manufactured goods into the United States. How long can we preserve our factories at home to supply our domestic markets, much less produce for export?"

Rather than merely exhorting industries to step up exports of goods, the AFL-CIO said, Congress should take steps to save the industrial capacity from further erosion.

Specifically, it urged legislation which, among other items, would provide:

- Taxation of U.S. corporations' overseas operations so that they more closely relate to the tax rules domestically.
- Regulation of the torrent of imports that have smothered U.S. production and cost hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs.
- Regulation of the outflow of capital from the U.S. which has sent billions in U.S. dollars, equipment, technology, patents and jobs overseas without regard to the harm done to U.S. citizens and communities.

"What America needs," the AFL-CIO said, "is a comprehensive policy for balanced employment and production here at home.

"The Administration talks of trade proposals that would use remedies applicable to conditions of a decade ago, but are totally out of date for the Seventies."

Seafarers Mourn Kerr, Secretary-Treasurer

Brooklyn, N.Y.—Al Kerr, secretary-treasurer of the Seafarers for the past six years, died unexpectedly at his home in Oradell, N.J., Jan. 26. He was 51.

Kerr joined the SIU in 1943, when the union was still in its formative years. He served the union in various capacities, including dispatcher, organizer, port patrolman (field representative), and trustee of the SIU welfare, vacation and pension plans.

He had been secretary-treasurer of the SIU Atlantic & Gulf District since 1960. He also was the union's fiscal officer from 1961 to 1965, when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the international.

In a message of condolence to Kerr's family, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed sadness at his untimely death.

"He was an energetic and sincere trade unionist," and "his record of service to his fellow men will stand as a lasting tribute to his memory," Meany and Kirkland said.

Kerr is survived by his wife Mildred, three children and one grandchild. Kerr was buried in George Washington Cemetery in Oradell Jan. 29.

Former Head of Litho Union Dies

Chicago—George A. Canary, a president for three years of the Lithographers before the 1964 merger with the Photoengravers, died at 68.

Canary was executive director of the Lithographers & Photoengravers inter-local pension fund when he retired in 1969. He was the founding chairman of the fund.

Canary joined Lithographers Local 4 in Chicago in 1921 and later served as secretary and president of the local. He was president of the Lithographers from 1956 to 1959.

Machinists Run Ads:

Nixon Challenged On Aerospace Pay

The Machinists have challenged Pres. Nixon to explain what other segments of American society are having their standard of living reduced to the extent of the $353.60 the Pay Board has ordered cut from the annual earnings of aerospace workers.

In an open letter to Nixon, run as an advertisement in daily newspapers of eight aerospace cities, IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith said "the aerospace workers have a right to ask why this has happened to them."

"They have a right to ask what purpose is being served by their sacrifice of $353.60 this year. They have a right to ask what other segments of our society are having their standards of living cut back in the same proportion. So far they have received no answer to their questions."

The IAM represents more than 150,000 aerospace workers.

Meanwhile, in St. Louis, members of IAM District 837 voted to reject a contract offer from the McDonnell-Douglas Corp. that would hold wages to the limit voted by the Pay Board and authorized a strike at the discretion of district leaders.

Of the 10,000 McDonnell-Douglas employes at St. Louis, 6,600 took part in the balloting. They voted 5,671-914 to reject the company proposal and 4,884-1,325 for strike authorization.

District 837 Business Rep. Cosimo (Gus) Troia said the company had offered 8 percent in the first year of a three-year contract, far below the settlement negotiated by the Machinists and Auto Workers for West Coast aerospace workers. Although the Pay Board refused to approve the latter settlements and set a limit of 8 percent on the amount it would approve, the two unions are moving ahead with plans to challenge the action in federal court.

Troia said cost-of-living provisions and fringe benefits offered by McDonnell-Douglas in St. Louis also were far below those in the West Coast settlements which the Pay Board left untouched.

The average hourly base wage at the St. Louis plant is $4.40.

In the open letter to Nixon, the Machinists pointed out that the original West Coast aerospace settlement would have provided wage rates "no higher than those already paid in other industries for comparable work," and the increase would have been "less than the Pay Board has approved in other recent settlements."

The letter pointed out that public members of the Pay Board had indicated while aerospace negotiations were under way that settlement terms were approvable under existing Pay Board standards, but changed their position after the settlements were reached.

"They were convinced that they were doing what you wanted them to," the letter said.

"When aerospace workers protested, a member of your Cabinet—a millionaire many times over [Treasury Sec. John B. Connally Jr.]—speaking to a meeting of other millionaries, talked about 'greedy trade unions' and 'total selfishness.'

"The fact is that aerospace workers are not asking to live like millionaires. They will earn less than $10,000 this year on the average, even if the full increase is approved."

The letter pointed out that it costs about $11,300 a year to maintain an urban family of four at what the Labor Dept. calls "a modest but adequate" standard of living.

"The only income aerospace workers have is what they earn by their labor. They have no expense accounts, no stock options, no bonuses to make it easier.

"Yet instead of helping them, your Administration is lowering their standard of living," the letter charged.

Cutlery Workers Qualify for Aid

About 100 members of the Steelworkers were certified eligible for cash allowances and training because their jobs were severely affected by imports of stainless steel flatware, the Labor Dept. reported.

The USWA filed a petition with the Tariff Commission last October requesting the trade adjustment assistance for the workers who were employed by the Utica Cutlery Co. at plants in Utica and New York Mills, N.Y.

The Labor Dept. said that imports caused a cutback in jobs at the two plants in 1968 and again last year. Besides receiving weekly benefits up to $87 a week, the affected workers are eligible for testing, counseling, training and job placement and relocation.

$6 Million Back Wages Awarded for Lockout

(Continued from Page 1)

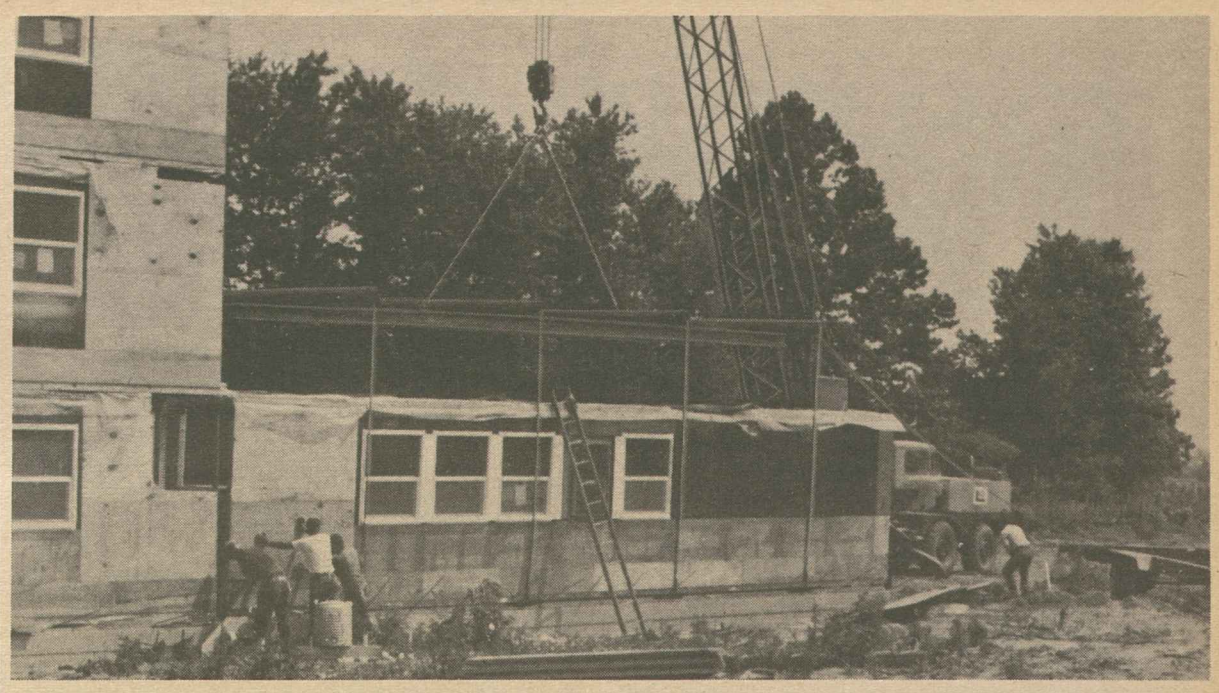
The agreement provides that each employe will receive the difference between what his gross earnings would have been had he worked the 2,100 hours of the lockout, less his earnings from any interim employment. By agreement, each full claimant's minimum interim earnings were established at $2,750. Partial claimants' minimum earnings were set proportionately less.

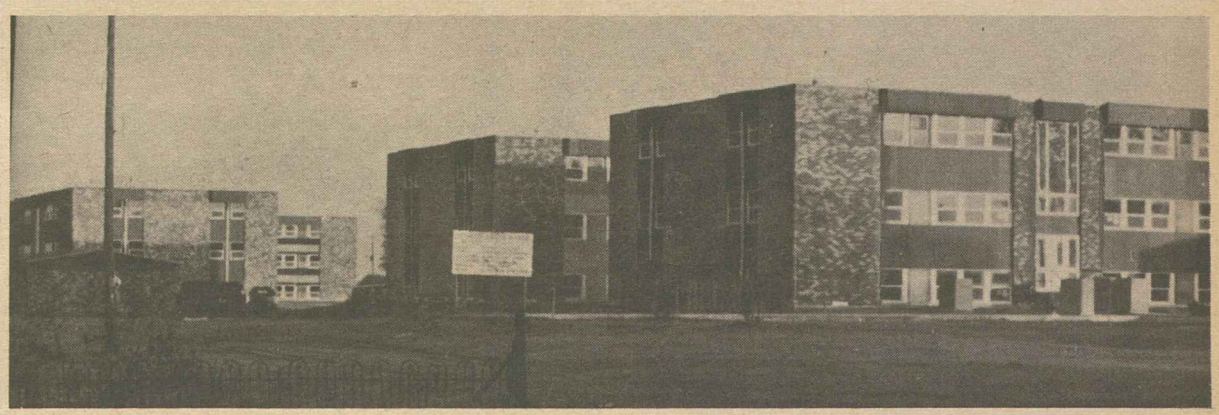
Each employe's check will include 12 percent interest for the period up to Feb. 1, 1972. Before payment, National Airlines will deduct federal withholding, state and local taxes where applicable, social security, union dues, and the union's payment for group life and health insurance. The latter two deductions are to be paid to the union.

By agreement, the union and the company will litigate the question of additional vacation credits that the union believes are owed the employes.

The back pay settlement for National Airlines' mechanics tops the previous high of the 1960 Kohler Co. back pay award. The Kohler award ordered by the National Labor Relations Board totaled $4.5 million. It was divided among 1,371 members of the Auto Workers who participated in the six-year strike at Kohler, Wis.

In the current IAM case, the court action was spread over nearly two years. Plato Papps, IAM chief counsel, Atty. Joseph Manners of Miami and Atty. Bernard Dunau of Washington, D.C., argued the case to its successful conclusion.





MODULAR COMPONENTS are set in place during the construction of a 56-unit apartment project in Seymour, Ind., financed by a loan from the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust. The bottom photo shows the completed complex—one of many low- and moderate-income housing facilities built with MIT funds.

Two Retired AFL-CIO Field Directors Die

Two retired AFL-CIO regional directors died within a day of each other—Hugh Thompson, former director of the New England region, and Carey E. Haigler, who headed the now consolidated North Carolina-South Carolina region.

Haigler, in poor health for about a year, died in Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 26. Thompson died in Wolfboro, N.H., hospital of a blood disorder the next day. Both were 69.

In messages to the families of Thompson and Haigler, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland extended condolences. They cited the years of dedicated service both men gave to the labor movement and their fellow workers.

Thompson served both the AFL and the CIO before the 1955 merger and headed the six-state New England region for 12 years before he retired in 1967.

Active in the labor movement since 1933, Thompson was a founder and first president of AFL Local 18276 in Detroit, which later became Auto Workers Local 2.

He joined the CIO staff in 1936 and served as director of the western New York region for a number of years. In 1953, Thompson was named CIO New England regional director and retained that post after merger.

Thompson was also highly active in community affairs. He was a trustee of the University of Massachusetts and a member of the New England Board of Higher Education.

Haigler had been an official of a Steelworkers local in Birmingham before being named a USWA field representative. In 1942, he joined the CIO southern organizing staff and took part in the formation of nearly every industrial union in Alabama until 1955.

Following the AFL-CIO merger, he became director of the Carolinas region. Haigler was named the assistant regional director in 1964 of the expanded region of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. He retired in 1967.

Mortgage Trust Grows To $30 Million Mark

More union funds are being pumped into the construction of low- and moderate-income housing and into vital social projects as participation in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust has reached the $30 million mark.

Investment in the MIT grew by almost $6 million in the past six months, reported John Evans, director of the federation's Dept. of Urban Affairs. At that growth rate, Evans said the trust should easily achieve the January 1974 goal of $50 million.

The trust, established in 1964, offers affiliates and labor-management funds opportunities for investment in insured mortgage programs. Besides providing security and a high yield on the investments, the MIT spurs housing construction and helps create more union jobs.

During the past year, construction of 4,000 housing units was completed or started through MIT financing programs.

This building activity translates into about 14 million man-hours of employment for union craftsmen, Evans pointed out.

Most of the MIT projects involve multi-family dwelling units, and loans are limited to federally insured and guaranteed mortgages. These loans in recent years have financed construction projects in California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Vermont and Virginia.

A non-housing project the trust is financing is a new community health center on Chicago's near west side. The $2.5 million facility will serve about 25,000 persons—mainly from the minorities—living in a one square mile area.

The new Mile Square Health Center will replace an existing facility which operates in a remodeled apartment building. The center's operations are funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity to provide health care for the poor.

The new structure is expected to be completed in April 1973.

Among the numerous projects financed through MIT loans was the $3 million Penn Circle Towers in Pittsburgh that provides apartments for 152 families.

In Seymour, Ind., a 56-unit complex of six structures was completed last year, employing the factory-built modular construction concept.

The MIT was also involved in a St. Louis urban renewal program that restored 50 inner city homes which had been condemned, thus enabling the residents to remain in their old neighborhood.

Evans reported that among the patricipants in the trust are 34 international and national unions, 31 locals, 16 district councils, five state federations, three central bodies and three building trades councils. The AFL-CIO Staff Retirement and General Funds are also investors.

The yield on the MIT investments has been running at a rate of better than 8 percent for the past year for new investors, a higher return than many pension funds are receiving on other investments, Evans noted.

Union Job Corps Film Available

A new film produced by five AFL-CIO building trades unions sponsoring Job Corps programs for underprivileged youth is now available from the AFL-CIO Film Library. The 27-minute color film, "Lost and Found," which was recently described in the AFL-CIO News, shows how new skills are learned in classroom instruction and on-the-job training in the trades of painting, carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and heavy equipment operation.

Orders for this film can now be placed with the AFL-CIO Film Division, 815 16th St. N.W., Washigton, D.C., 20006. At least two weeks advance notice should be given along with the specific date on which the film will be shown.

The Shifting Tax Burden

BUSINESS GROUPS have been extremely successful in reducing their share of the cost of running the nation.

In 1960, the corporate share of the federal income tax was 35 percent; individuals paid the balance. Although the ratio bobbed and weaved in the early 1960s, a sharp decline began in the latter half of the decade. In 1968 and 1969, when corporate profits skyrocketed to all-time peaks, the corporate contribution to the income tax burden slipped below 30 percent.

And, according to U.S. Treasury estimates made before the enactment of the 1971 tax cuts for business, the tax burden was expected to shift still further away from corporations and toward individuals.

For example, according to the estimates published in last year's federal budget, individuals were expected to pay 72 percent of the nation's income taxes while corporations would pay only 28 percent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972. More recent estimates, taking the current tax changes into account, indicate that corporations will pay only 26 percent in fiscal 1972. Over the decade the corporate share will range around 26 to 27 percent.

Thus, if these estimates prove correct, corporations will have their share of the tax burden reduced from roughly one-third in the early 1960s to only one-fourth by the late 1970s. Individuals, of course, will be making up the balance.

If, in fiscal 1972, corporations kept up their 1960 share of the federal tax burden, federal revenues would be $15 billion higher.

A SIMILAR SHIFTING of the tax burden away from business and onto individual workers and consumers has also occurred in the states and localities.

Between 1957 and 1967, according to a study by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the business share of the state and local tax burden dropped from 34.2 percent to 29.4 percent.

This means that if businesses had kept paying their relative share of the tax burden, another $4 billion annually, at 1967 tax rates, would have been available to help ease the fiscal pressures faced by most states and virtually every local government.

On property taxes, the subject of much recent controversy, the same study showed that in 1957 business property accounted for 45 percent of total state and local property tax burden. It fell to 42.8 percent in 1962 and down to 39.5 percent by 1967.

No matter what future studies of tax burdens may show, tax relief to a business is a direct and immediate boost in the income and purchasing power of the individual owner, the partners or its shareholders. And the losses in government income and purchasing power are as immediate and direct.

The benefits to workers and consumers, to the extent there are any benefits, occur only after a comparatively long process of trickling and filtering down.

In short, reducing the business share of the tax burden is little different from adding new tax escape hatches for those of wealth and taxpaying ability—shifting the burden to those whose livelihood depends on a paycheck rather than on an interest receipt, a dividend or an asset sold or leased at a profit.

—From "Tax Justice: A Giant Step Backward" in the January 1972 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

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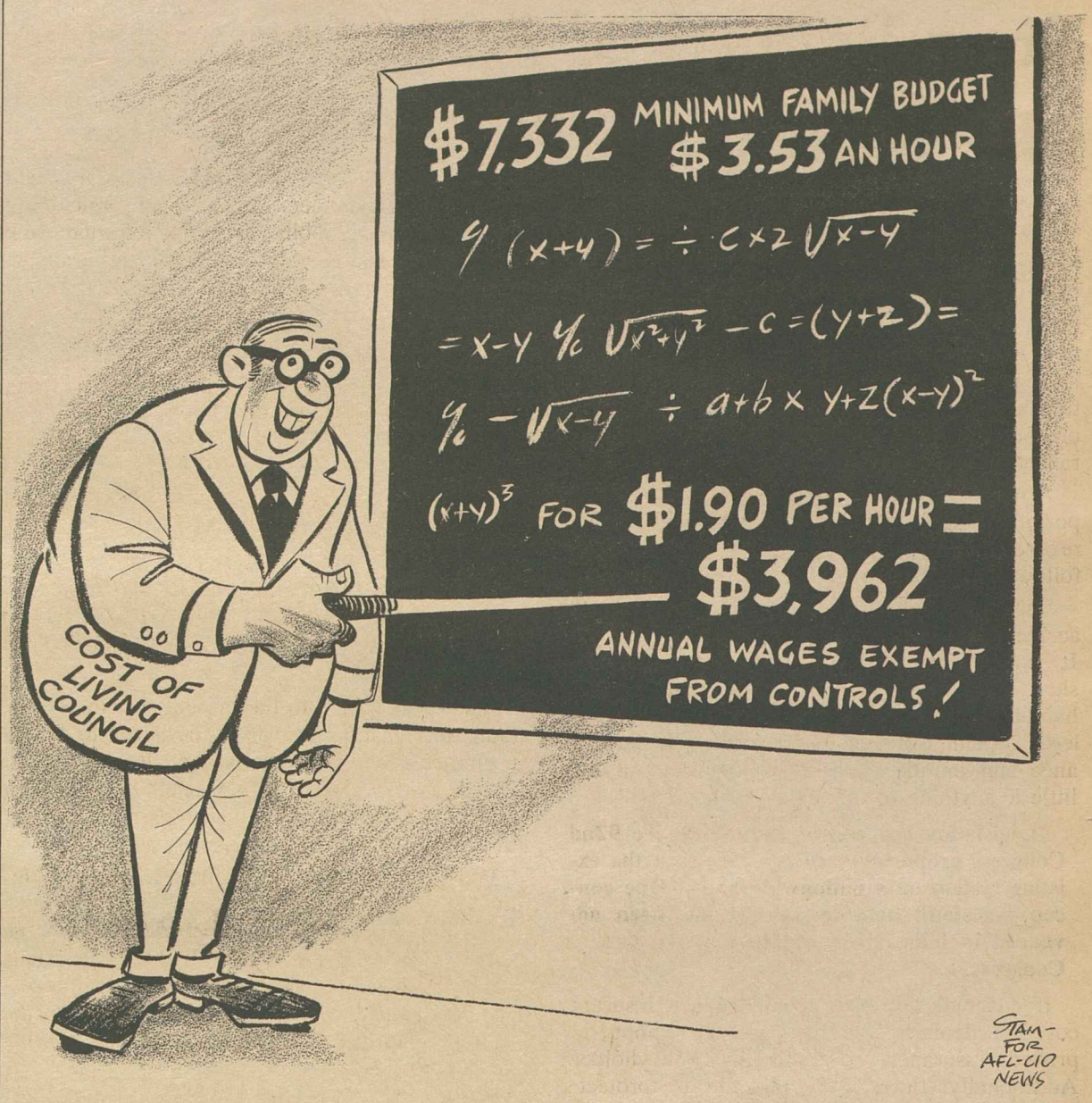


A Word Edgewise:

New Realism Marks Clean-Up Of Campus 'Revolution' Debris

By John P. Roche

IF YOU HAPPENED to inhabit that small, esoteric corner of the American universe populated by the intelligentsia, there was a bizarre aspect to the period 1967-1971. The Revolution was coming! The old order was tottering into the grave! The masses were in motion! Everywhere you turned, you found self-nominated radical messiahs summoning their following to Armageddon. Just one more little push and the most repressive society in history would collapse, and the poor, the blacks, the young, the liberated women, and other random constituencies would build a new community on the rubble.

The din was overpowering, but it was, historically speaking, a bad trip: clinical madness substituted for political theory. Yet the attrition was appalling for those who said so. Take Roy Wilkins or Bayard Rustin of the civil rights movement. A legion of radical black spokesmen popped up around the country to denounce these dedicated men as "honkie stooges" and other variations on "Uncle Tom." (Obviously none of them had read "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—Uncle Tom was a heroic figure.)

When Wilkins or Rustin tried patiently to explain that the United States is not Kenya, that blacks constitute only 11 percent of the population, that the only future for an expanding civil rights movement lay in the politics of coalition, what answer did they get? The witless braying of "Black Power!"

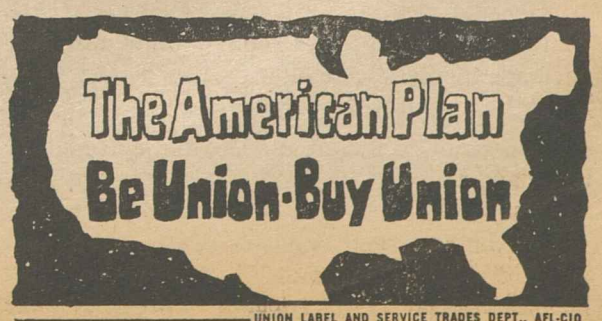
Or meditate on H. Rap Brown's classic message that "violence is as American as cherry pie." Historically he had a point, but it is not one that the traditional victims of violence would be wise to highlight. Indeed, Cassius Clay-Muhammad Ali straightened that one out beautifully. Questioned on a TV show how he felt about arming the Negro population, he asked the interviewer to put his dukes up. The latter, aghast, said he wouldn't last two seconds in a fight with Ali, who agreed and pointed out that armed Negroes would face the same odds.

It was on the nation's liberal arts campuses, however, that the pseudo-revolution had its greatest appeal. Colleges and universities were going to be restructured, reactionaries purged from faculties, grades abolished, and "relevance" imposed on the curriculum. Since extremism in the cause of righteousness is no vice (to paraphrase Barry Goldwater), direct action was resorted to—classes were disrupted, buildings burned, and professors and administrators intimidated.

THE GREAT CAMBODIAN SPASM, which some interpreted as the first stage in a national uprising, was, curiously enough, the last gasp. Nixon remained President, the war continued, and suddenly the great bulk of the population—which is prepared to put up with a lot of nonsense provided it is entertaining—came down with a thud: "This - - - - has got to stop!" The campuses, where the faculty and students had somehow convinced themselves that they were the national majority, were permeated with a new and sobering realism: "My God," one of my students said, "there are 200 million of them out there."

So now we are left with the cleanup job. Symbolic of the new realism in the academy is the dismissal, after elaborate due process, of a tenured member of the Stanford University faculty. Prof. H. Bruce Franklin had been agitating for some strange version of revolution, but he went beyond discussion and advocacy: he urged students to tear the place apart, clearly inciting them to illegal violence. In the riots and guerrilla attacks, Stanford took a beating: the bill for broken glass alone was allegedly more than $100,000. Franklin is out and justly so, but what is remarkable is that his firing brought little more than a large yawn from students and faculty.

Indeed, it ended on a note of bathos. Franklin held a press conference to denounce the "liberal Fascists," and his wife was there carrying an empty carbine. Her husband explained that the gun "is what political power comes from." He may know more about political power than I do, but I can give him some advice on guns: no power ever came from an empty gun.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Policyholders Short-Changed:

Poor Record of Auto Insurance Spurs Call for No-Fault Plan

The following is excerpted from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation 1972 Fact Sheet No. 1 on "No-Fault Auto Insurance."

THE 108 MILLION MOTORISTS in the United States are well aware of the crisis in the auto insurance industry. Arbitrary cancellations, inordinately high premiums, unfair eligibility requirements and insufficient claims compensation all characterize a system aptly described by one state insurance commissioner as a "legalized racket of colossal and cruel proportions."

A recently published 24-volume Dept. of Transportation study on the auto insurance system, reached similar conclusions and handed down the following indictment:

"In summary, the existing system ill serves the accident victim, the insuring public and society. It is inefficient, overly costly, incomplete and slow. It allocates benefits poorly, discourages rehabilitation and overburdens the courts and the legal system. Both on the record of its performance and on the logic of its operation, it does little if anything to minimize crash losses."

Legislation has been introduced in the 92nd Congress proposing various changes in the existing system on a nationwide basis. One concept—no-fault auto insurance—has been advanced in bills introduced in both Houses of Congress.

If enacted, this plan would reduce insurance costs, particularly legal fees, and bring about improved insurance coverage for policyholders. Additionally, those insured would be protected against many of the arbitrary methods characteristic of the present system, especially in the areas of policy cancellation, eligibility standards and costs.

The AFL-CIO, consumer groups and a number of insurance underwriting companies have endorsed the no-fault legislation as a responsive alternative to the present system.

Under the existing tort-liability system a person injured in an automobile accident cannot collect any compensation until fault has been determined—a process which often entails lengthy and expensive court litigation either by the individuals involved or by their insurance companies. Many more inequities are evident. For example, in the Transportation Dept.'s study it was found that the present system:

- Costs $1.07 to operate for every $1.00 paid out in net benefits to victims.
- Pays benefits to only 45 percent of all fatally or seriously injured victims of auto accidents.
- Delays final payments to seriously injured victims or their survivors an average of 16 months.
- Contributes more than 200,000 cases a year to the nation's court load and absorbs more than 17 percent of the country's total judicial resources.

The most recent survey at the national level shows that in 1970, $9.5 billion in premiums were paid by policyholders for personal injury and property damage liability coverage, of which only $4.5 billion was paid in claims for compensable economic losses totaling $13.1 billion.

Of the $9.5 billion in premiums paid to insurance companies, $2.6 billion (equivalent to 60 percent of the amount paid in claims) was spent for lawyers and agent fees and the remaining $2.4 billion went for litigation expenses, overhead and adjustment costs.

It is therefore not surprising that the impetus for reform on the national level has been increasing over the past few years.

Only in two states—out of 33 in which no-fault reform bills were introduced in 1970-71—does there now exist a viable and pragmatic reform program.

IN CONTRAST to the present system, the no-fault auto insurance plan is designed to reduce insurance costs, particularly legal fees, by allowing the parties involved in accidents to settle with their own insurance companies, regardless of fault, thus avoiding expensive court procedures.

For example, if an accident occurs, those injured would seek reparation from their respective insurance companies (first-party insurance) or the company insuring the vehicle in which he or she was a passenger. In the case of an injured pedestrian, compensation would be recovered from the insurance company covering the vehicle causing the damage.

The amount saved by the insurance company from reduced legal costs and other features of the system would be passed on to the policyholder in the form of lower premiums and improved insurance coverage.

In the State of Massachusetts, which in 1970 had the highest rate of personal injury claims among the 50 states, a limited no-fault system was initiated on Jan. 1, 1971. After six months of operation under this plan, statistical data comparing this period with the first six months of 1970, were released and revealed these results:

- 53.2 percent drop in the number of bodily injury claims cases from 66,401 to 31,103.
- 53.4 percent drop in claims paid (from 11,393 to 5,306).
- Decline from $343 to $160 in the average amount of claims paid by the insurance companies.

Although the Massachusetts plan is severely limited in a number of respects (medical coverage limited to $500 and lost wage payments of $2,000; no compensation for pain and suffering losses; and no coverage for property damage), it has produced some significant results and is expected to bring cuts in excess of 20 percent next year.

Burden on Workers:

Nixon Eyes National Sales Tax To Offset Giveaway to Industry

THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER will "pay dearly" for the Administration's tax program adopted last year, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison warned. He predicted that the President will now push for a national sales tax to offset the "giant tax giveaway to corporations."

Pointing out that taxes for a typical four-person family under the 1971 amendments will be cut only about 36 cents a week for 1971 and about $1 a week in 1972, Denison said those small savings will be more than wiped out by the Administration value-added tax.

He said that a 3 percent value-added or national sales tax, for example, "would cost the average family about $200 a year."

"That's a considerable price to pay—in an election year—in a tax bill," Denison declared, as he was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Denison said "there will be an attempt to package" the sales tax proposal "to make it palatable," but "it will take a great deal of Madison Avenue gimmickry to sell it to the average American."

Value-added taxes are used in many European countries where "there is great difficulty in collecting taxes," he noted. But that's not the case in the United States, he stressed, and "we do not need this kind of very complicated, involved tax" that is applied at every step of the manufacturing, distribution and sales process.

A far better approach, he said, would be solid reform of the tax system to ease the burden that now falls heavily on moderate-income workers and their families. He said that "tax reform is badly needed" in such areas as tax-free bonds, foreign tax credit, capital gains and estate and gift laws, and would produce about the same amount of revenue as a 4 percent national sales tax.

But, he asserted, such reform would strike very heavily in the areas of interest to the "very wealthy and the large corporations," and the President "is disinclined to go that way." He pointed out that "the tremendous tax advantages that wealthy people receive" allow some to "pay no taxes whatsoever" on yearly incomes exceeding $1 million.

By Press Associates, Inc.

MY ADMINISTRATION, Pres. Nixon declared in his budget message, "has begun widespread reform and has sought to take new directions in federal human resources programs."

He spoke of major growth in "outlays for these purposes" from 1969 to 1972, saying that the increases were designed to buy "real improvements" in human resources programs.

The President designated seven areas in which he said that his Administration has made major advances, calling them "a substantial record of progress" but admitting that "our work is far from complete."

The debatable issue on Capitol Hill and throughout the nation is whether this Administration is, in fact, meeting the needs in human resources and whether its claims are justified.

The President, for example, takes credit for "greater benefits for the aged and other beneficiaries under social security."

The record suggests a different picture. For example, in 1969 the President proposed a 7 percent increase in benefits to meet rapidly rising living costs. When it became apparent that Congress—recognizing the critical plight of the elderly—was going to pass a far higher benefit package, Nixon said he would veto any increase above 10 percent.

To get around the threatened veto, Congress had to attach the 15 percent increase to the tax bill which made the social security rise possible.

In 1970, when the Senate Finance Committee was considering benefits above the Administration's 5 percent proposal, White House maneuvers stymied action until the final days of the session when the Senate voted a 10 percent increase.

No action was taken in the House until 1971 when the Administration fought to roll back the increase to 6 percent. The only way Congress could get the 10 percent through was to attach it to other legislation the President could not veto—the rise in the federal debt limit, in this case.

Another claim of the President is that his Administration has brought about "better health care for millions of low-income persons and for the aged."

Last year in his budget message, the President actually recommended that Medicare hospital benefits be sharply reduced.

Under the present program, the elderly are now assured of 60 days of full hospital insurance subject only to an initial out-of-pocket payment of $60 with no co-insurance except from the 61st day to the 90th day.

The Administration urged that the starting point be reduced to 15 days after which co-insurance equal to one-eighth of the deductible would be imposed up to 60 days and one-fourth thereafter.

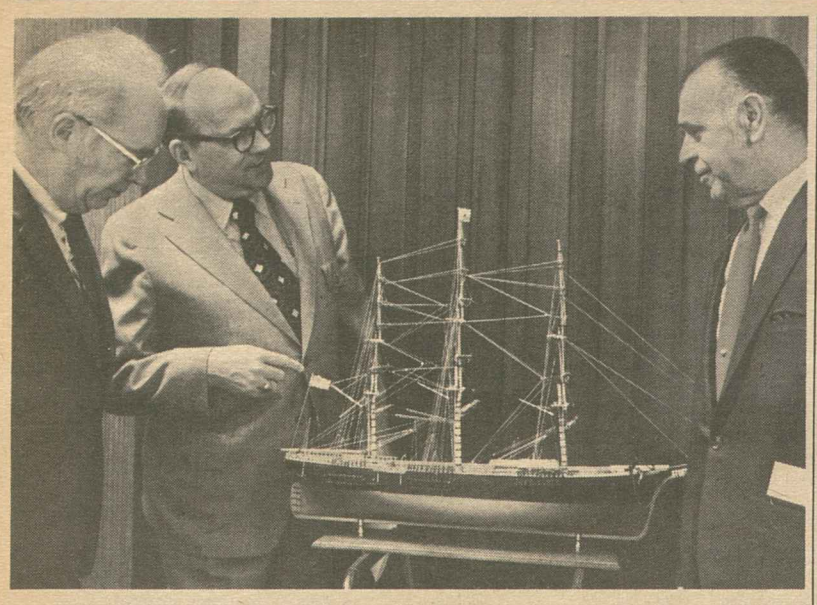
ON HEALTH CARE, the President came out for a form of national health insurance only after pressure was built up for National Health Security. However, the Administration is seeking only to "regulate the health insurance industry" and not to meet the crisis in health care delivery, which the Kennedy-Griffiths bill would do.

With the increases in unemployment during the first three years of the Nixon Administration, the number of persons below the poverty level has spiraled. However, there has also been a slowdown in the rise in the number of people receiving welfare payments. These cutbacks are directly attributable to the cutbacks by financially strapped state governments, not eased by the federal government.

The Administration itself scheduled a plan which would have denied food stamps to 2.1 million people, effective Feb. 1. Only after protests from a number of governors, mayors and members of Congress did the Administration reverse itself.

In other areas the President has vetoed public works programs, public employment, child care, job corps programs which would have utilized vast human resources now idle.

A NATIONAL SALES TAX will be the price Pres. Nixon will seek to levy on the average taxpayer to cover his "giant giveaway to corporations," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Michael Posner, left, of United Press International and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



SCALE SHIP MODEL of the Flying Fish, a 19th Century U.S. merchant vessel, is presented to the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. by Henry McKinnell, right, an administrative assistant for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. It took ship model hobbyist McKinnell six months to build. At left are IUE Pres. Paul Jennings and MTD Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin, who accepted the model for the department.

Nonlabor Costs Soar As Wages Are Curbed

The Administration's economic stabilization measures have held down wages while leaving nonlabor unit costs untouched, and these costs skyrocketed during 1971, Labor Dept. statistics reveal.

A report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that nonlabor costs per unit of output in the private nonfarm economy—including profits, profit-concealing depreciation write-offs and interest payments—advanced at an annual average of 6.6 percent during 1971.

The figure was nearly double the 3.4 percent advance in unit labor costs.

In addition to profits, depreciation and interest, nonlabor costs include rent and indirect taxes.

While tax depreciation giveaways to big business and high interest rates contributed to nonlabor costs, real compensation per manhour advanced only 2.5 percent as continuing price inflation washed away a major part of the 6.9 percent money compensation per manhour.

In manufacturing, the increase in real compensation was only 1.8 percent.

A BLS report on costs and productivity showed clear evidence of the Nixon Administration's success in holding down wages.

In the fourth quarter of last year, compensation per manhour in the private sector rose at an annual rate of only 4.3 percent, well below the 6.1 percent in third quarter and the 6.9 percent average for the year.

Labor costs per unit rose at an annual rate of only eight-tenths of 1 percent during the fourth quarter—partly due to the wage freeze and partly due to rising productivity.

Another report from the BLS—the first in a new monthly series of statistics on prices, wages, costs, profits and productivity—bore out these findings.

It showed, for example, that nonlabor unit costs rose 11.8 percent from the second to third quarter of 1971—the most recent figure available—while labor unit costs rose only 1 percent.

Regarding productivity during 1971, the BLS said that output per manhour in the private sector rose 3.6 percent—the biggest increase since 1966 and well above the 20-year average of 3 percent.

But the upturn in productivity also reflects a continuing decline in manhours worked in the private sector of the economy, according to the BLS figures.

While the output of goods and services rose 2.9 percent last year, labor input actually decreased by seven-tenths of 1 percent.

In manufacturing, which has been operating at far below its total capacity, labor input dropped 3.7 percent last year, following a 5.3 percent drop in 1970.

High Jobless Rates Persist In 54 Areas

Six of the nation's 150 major labor areas were removed from the Labor Dept.'s "substantial unemployment list" during January, leaving the number of labor markets with jobless rates of 6 percent or more at 54—only 11 less than last October's 10-year high of 65.

The areas removed were Sacramento, San Francisco-Oakland and San Jose, Calif., Rockford, Ill., Boston and Philadelphia.

The six areas dropped only a notch in unemployment rates according to the Labor Dept. classification system. They slipped from the 6-to-8.9 percent category to the 3-to-5.9 percent bracket.

The Labor Dept. defines substantial unemployment as a rate of 6 percent or more with that rate expected to continue for at least two more months.

Four smaller areas were removed from the substantial list, but three were added and two others were added to the "persistent" unemployment category—areas with unemployment of 6 percent or more for the past year and a rate at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

There are 863 labor areas classified as having either substantial or persistent unemployment.

Rail Union Staffer Russell Blake Dies

Detroit — Russell J. Blake, research director of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes for the past year, died while on a union assignment in Chicago. He was 53.

Blake joined the union in 1939 and served as his local lodge's secretary-treasurer for 17 years and as its chairman for 15 years. In addition, he was chairman of the executive board of the union's Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific System Federation.

In Face of High Unemployment:

Manpower Programs Shift To Focus on Job Creation

Manpower programs have been expanding and changing since their inception in the early 1960s in an attempt to keep pace with the nation's needs—especially in the face of mounting unemployment, an article in the Federationist reports.

The early programs focused on retraining workers who had lost their jobs to automation. But in recent years, with the jobless rate holding at the 6 percent level, the thrust has shifted to direct action to lower the unemployment ranks, writes Alan E. Adams in the January issue of the magazine.

"Where project training in a variety of forms had been emphasized in the past, attention turned to the process of job creation," Adams notes.

However, the changes did not come about easily—as evidenced by continued resistance from the Nixon Administration.

"As a consequence and through much pulling and tugging between Congress and the Nixon Administration, the outlines of a broad scale effort to put the unemployed back to work have been drawn," he reports.

One of the major breakthroughs was the enactment of the public emploment program in 1971 that allotted $2.25 billion over the next two years for the creation of 200,000 public service jobs. Adams points out that Pres. Nixon had vetoed similar legislation a few months earlier.

Adams also cites two other key directions assumed by the manpower programs. They are:

- Reorganization and broadening of base program operations to state and local levels.
- Extension of training techniques to enhance upgrading on the job.

The programs first began with passage of the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, Adams recalls.

"In a sense, manpower training has been experimental in the first 10 years," he says. "Programs were developed, altered, redirected and redesigned and unemployment persisted—particularly among the disadvantaged, minorities, teenagers and veterans."

It took a long time to realize job creation was the key to piercing swollen joblessness "because it meant a shift from original theory that unemployment would succumb to a trained work force," Adams says.

"One of the most telling arguments" that led to the passage of the Emergency Employment Act to create public service jobs was that "the rate of unemployment would not succumb to the Administration economic policies," he stresses.

Despite the obvious need for federal assistance, Adams notes that EEA jobs have been filled with only moderate success because of Administration guidelines and Labor Dept. regulations.

"As if to blame local governments for the minimal pace of the program, Pres. Nixon wrote personal appeals to governors, mayors and county officials urging the communities to speed up public service hiring, despite his original reluctance to support the program," Adams points out.

An accompanying piece in the magazine cites labor's stand on the public service jobs, which the AFL-CIO convention termed "an important initial step." The statement says in part:

"It would be unfortunate, however, if the program were to be endangered by inept and politically motivated administration. Already funds have been allocated and program agents designated in a manner which distorts the intent and nature of the program in clear violation of Congress.

"We intend to maintain a close watch over the administration of this act and we will bring to the attention of Congress the extent to which it has been ignored or flouted. . . ."

Adams observes that the AFL-CIO has been involved in various manpower programs through its Human Resources Development Institute, state and local central bodies and affiliated unions and locals.

A representative program of worker upgrading in the public sector is being conducted by the State, County & Municipal Employes in Maryland.

The project is under way at 10 facilities of the Maryland State Hospital System in an effort to lift hospital aides out of dead-end jobs and into new career opportunities.

"Over a two-year period," Adams reports, "some 550 trainees have moved up the job ladder to become better-trained, more highly qualified workers."

By creating training and education programs for workers whose advancement after one year was not automatic, AFSCME could qualify them to move into more demanding jobs.

Entry-level positions are also created, Adams reports, as workers who formerly held them begin to move up to a professional, semi-professional or technical level.

Adams says that today's manpower efforts indicate a pattern for the future of decentralization of operations, consolidation of funding, and some decategorization of programs.

Rollcall on Enforcing Equal Opportunity Law

The Senate on Jan. 26 voted 48-46 to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the power it needs to enforce the ban on job discrimination through "cease and desist" orders. The action confirmed an earlier vote that had been nullified by passage of a motion to reconsider it.

Labor strongly supported the position of the 48 senators who voted for enforcement powers by rejecting an amendment that would have gravely weakened the bill.

FOR ENFORCEMENT

Democrats 31

Bayh (Ind.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Church (Idaho)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cranston (Calif.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Pell (R.I.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Harris (Okla.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Montoya (N.M.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hughes (Iowa)	Moss (Utah)	Williams (N.J.)
Humphrey (Minn.)		

Republicans 17

Aiken (Vt.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Beall (Md.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Boggs (Del.)	Mathias (Md.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Case (N.J.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Taft (Ohio)
Fong (Hawaii)	Percy (Ill.)	

AGAINST ENFORCEMENT

Democrats 20

Allen (Ala.)	Eastland (Miss.)	Long (La.)
Anderson (N.M.)	Ellender (La.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Ervin (N.C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Bible (Nev.)	Fulbright (Ark.)	Spong (Va.)
Byrd (Va.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Jordan (N.C.)	

Republicans 26

Allott (Colo.)	Dole (Kan.)	Miller (Iowa)
Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Roth (Del.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Smith (Me.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cook (Ky.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Young (N.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Jordan (Idaho)	

Paired for enforcement: Jackson (D-Wash.), Magnuson (D-Wash.).
Paired against enforcement: Buckley (R-N.Y.), Cannon (D-Nev.).
Announced for enforcement: Stevenson (D-Ill.).
Not announced: Mundt (R-S.D.).

All-Out Effort Planned:

Filibuster Holds Up Job Bias Legislation

Supporters of a stronger law against job discrimination fought to break a Senate filibuster launched by southern Democrats and conservative Republicans after the defeat of a series of key amendments aimed at weakening the legislation.

The first two attempts to close debate mustered majority support, but fell short of the two-thirds margin required by Senate rules.

Because of the traditional reluctance of the Senate to invoke cloture in the early stages of a filibuster, the civil rights coalition did not seek to persuade senators with important out-of-town commitments to return for the votes.

But an all-out effort is planned for what is considered the showdown vote, with civil rights supporters from both the Democratic and Republican sides of the aisle meeting to set the timetable.

The labor-backed legislation before the Senate would strengthen the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by giving it power to issue "cease and desist" orders to halt job discrimination based on race, religion, sex, color and national origin. All it can do now is try to persuade offenders to comply voluntarily with the law.

It also would expand coverage of the equal opportunity law to millions of local, county and state employes now exempt, including teachers. And it would cover also presently-exempt small establishments.

The enforcement power proposed for the EEOC is patterned on the machinery the National Labor Relations Board uses to enforce the nation's basic labor law. Opponents sought to substitute a cumbersome system of court enforcement which the House adopted last year by a narrow vote. The court procedure amendment was beaten, 48-46.

Other weakening amendments were rejected by substantial margins. An effort to strike out coverage of public employes was beaten, 59-16. And a move to exempt educational institutions was defeated by a similar margin.

The first effort to limit debate was supported, 48-37, but this was nine votes short of the needed two-thirds. A second try two days later resulted in a 53-35 vote for cloture—an encouraging gain, but still six votes under a two-thirds majority.

Meanwhile, the Senate adopted a two-shift schedule it has used before so that other major bills could be considered during the filibuster.

Under this plan, the Senate puts aside the equal opportunity bill at about 4 p.m. each day and turns to other business.

Using this procedure it took up a foreign aid appropriations bill in a new effort to reach agreement on spending for aid programs in a fiscal year that is already more than half over.

In a related area, the House passed a series of bills authorizing continued American contributions to the various international development banks that provide loans for high-priority projects in underdeveloped nations.

The House amended the legislation to bar U.S. support for loans to any nation that fails to take adequate steps to prevent international traffic in drugs.

HIGH FEDERAL STANDARDS are vitally needed for the workmen's compensation system to provide just benefits for workers and their survivors, Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke testifies. Burke, second from left in the foreground, was one of nine labor representatives testifying at hearings of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

NLRB Examiner Cracks Down On Employer, Sweetheart 'Union'

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has recommended a hard-hitting crackdown on a notorious "sweetheart" organization in the New York area that masquerades as a union.

He proposed to dissolve the contract between Amalgamated Local 335 and a Long Island auto dealer, compel the union and employer to reimburse employes for dues and initiation fees paid to the fake union, and require the union and employer to reimburse an Auto Workers local for its organizing expenses and attorney fees paid in connection with the labor board hearings.

The so-called "Amalgamated Local 335" is not affiliated with any union or union federation, in or out of the AFL-CIO. It has a long history of labor law violations involving collusion with employers to freeze out legitimate unions and sign substandard contracts covering workers.

In recognition of this past history, Trial Examiner Stanley N. Ohlbaum also recommended that:

- For a three-year period, Local 335 be barred from obtaining recognition to represent any new group of workers except through an NLRB secret election. Its past practice had been to obtain consent recognition from employers on the basis of alleged card authorizations—generally obtained by foremen and other management officials, the examiner noted.
- Also for the next three years, all membership applications and authorization cards of Local 335 would have to prominently display the following statement:

"The National Labor Relations Board has found this union guilty of collusion with employers to violate the rights of employes, and this union has been adjudged to be in contempt of court."

The court reference is based on fines levied by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals against Local 335 and two of its officials, Bernard Tolkow and Henry Stirt, for violation of previous NLRB orders involving similar cases of sweetheart agreements.

The trial examiner, in fact, listed 15 such violations by the fake union.

In urging the NLRB to uphold his recommendations and take forceful action against the so-called local, Ohlbaum said the time is "more than ripe" for such a crackdown.

"It should not be necessary," he said, "for the federal agency armed with responsibility for policing industrial relations to 'fox hunt' recidivists to earth with the same dull weapons which have repeatedly proved ineffective in the past. Nor is the board required to play hide-and-seek with violators of the National Labor Relations Act."

In the specific case, the trial examiner noted that the Auto Workers local had several years ago won an NLRB election to represent workers at the company, Russell Motors, Inc., and the company was found guilty by the NLRB of refusal to bargain in good faith and seeking to oust the union.

The examiner noted that the firm continued in its hostility "to the extent of threatening to go out of business" and then "foisted a sweetheart union" on its workers.

If the NLRB backs up its trial examiner's recommendations, both the employer and Local 335 will be compelled to post notices declaring their guilt in clear and simple terms.

The so-called local, for example, would have to say that the NLRB found that it had violated the law guaranteeing the workers the right to be represented by labor organizations of their own free choice "by entering into a sweetheart contract with Russell Motors . . . after using Russell supervisors to get Russell employes to sign Local 335 membership cards."

Firm Ordered to Pay Legal Costs For 'Frivolous' Refusal to Bargain

The National Labor Relations Board in a landmark decision ordered a company to reimburse the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the board for legal expenses incurred as a result of the company's "frivolous" refusal to bargain.

The case stems from refusal of Tiidee Products, Inc., at Dayton, O., to bargain with the IUE in 1967.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings hailed the award of legal costs as "an important breakthrough for unions in their efforts to overcome employer obstructionism in resisting workers' right to collective bargaining."

"The costs to the IUE in this case come to many thousands of dollars; the expense to the taxpayers totals additional thousands," Jennings observed.

He said, however, that the NLRB ruling still fell short of full protection of workers' rights.

He noted that the board failed to follow a court recommendation that it "make whole" workers for their losses "as a result of not having a collective bargaining agreement in four years that have passed since they voted for IUE representation."

Jennings said the Labor Board decision "takes this case only halfway to justice. The IUE intends to pursue it until full justice is achieved."

The union has petitioned the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Washington, D.C., to review the board's order.

The IUE said the Tiidee case, like the Auto Workers famed Ex-Cell-O case, provides a focal point of organized labor's efforts to get the Labor Board to provide effective remedies against employers who unlawfully refuse to negotiate with a duly certified bargaining agent.

Organized labor has long protested that inadequate remedies applied by the NLRB enable managements to profit from long legal battles over refusal to bargain during which union strength is sometimes dissipated through employe turnover and frustration.

Besides reimbursing the IUE and the NLRB, the board's order requires Tiidee to:

- Give the IUE access to company bulletin boards for union notices during the course of contract negotiations.
- Furnish the union with up-to-date lists of the names and addresses of company employes for a period of one year.
- Mail to each employe an NLRB-prescribed notice pledging not to commit further unfair labor practices, to take certain remedial actions and to bargain collectively with the union.

In February 1969, the board issued an order directing Tiidee to bargain, but it did not grant the union's request for a broader remedial order that would have made employes whole for wages and benefits lost due to the company's refusal to bargain. The union also sought reimbursement for lost dues and initiation fees because its standard practice was to waive dues and fees until a contract was executed.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Washington upheld the NLRB order, but sent the case back to the board for further consideration on the question of additional remedies.

Although the board decided that it did not have the authority to issue the "make-whole remedy" for employes, it held that ordering Tiidee to pay litigation costs "will undo some of the baneful effects" that were found to have resulted from the company's "clear and flagrant violation of the law."

Board Members John H. Fanning, Howard Jenkins, Jr. and Ralph E. Kennedy said the remedies contained in the NLRB decision will "aid the union in rebuilding its strength so that it may bargain effectively."

They suggested that the order directing Tiidee to pay litigation costs would discourage similar "brazen" refusals to bargain.

NLRB Chairman Edward B. Miller concurred in the decision but issued a separate opinion in which he expressed the belief that the effect of the order was to "ally this board with the union's organizational efforts."

CONVENTIONS

Puerto Rico AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for San Juan, March 11-12.

Ohio AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Cincinnati, June 6.

'71 Settlements Show Average Of 8.1 Percent

Average wage increases negotiated in major collective bargaining agreements during 1971 dipped to 8.1 percent measured over the life of the contracts, down from the 8.9 percent average for 1970 settlements, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Settlements included in the 1971 tabulations cover nearly 3.5 million workers in railroad, auto, agricultural implement, can, aluminum, steel, copper, communications, apparel and bituminous coal jobs.

The BLS said an additional 500,000 workers were affected by settlements reached after Nov. 13 and were not included in the 1971 statistics because they had not been acted on by the Pay Board during the year.

Major contracts covering 4.5 million workers expired last year, but not all had been renewed by the end of 1971 and the settlement terms of some were not yet known by the BLS, the report said.

Wage increases in contracts with cost-of-living escalators also declined from 1970, dropping to 7.1 percent from 7.3 percent. The average pay gain in contracts without the escalators was 9.2 percent, a drop from the 10.1 percent of the previous year.

Although the average wage increase in manufacturing settlements increased to 7.2 percent from 6 percent a year before, the average in nonmanufacturing industries declined sharply from 11.5 percent in 1970 to 9.0 percent last year.

Asks Major Assault on Poverty:

Labor Presses New Drive On Social Security, Welfare

(Continued from Page 1)

as well as the House bill's proposed cutback in full hospitalization coverage.

● On social security and Medicare financing, the AFL-CIO urged a further step-up in the taxable wage base from the $10,200 in the House bill to "at least $15,000." Labor also stressed the need for a share of the social security cost to be met from general government revenues.

● The House-passed bill narrows eligibility for Medicaid, the federal-state program of medical services for low-income persons regardless of age. It also would impose a set of charges based on income and reduce the scope of covered services. "These amendments would fatally undermine the promise and potential of this program," the AFL-CIO warned.

● The present form of the family assistance plan—the welfare reform section of the House bill—is "unacceptable" to the AFL-CIO.

The basic approach is sound—to provide "an income floor for those who can't work but are eligible for welfare payments and provide an incentive for all who can work to improve their income."

Biemiller and Seidman strongly supported the amendment originally introduced by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) which would raise the guaranteed income level to $3,000 for a family of four with no wage earner and provide welfare supplements for the working poor in gradually reduced amounts up to about $5,600 a year in total income.

Ribicoff, irked at the sniping by the Nixon Administration at his amendment at the same time that the Administration was expecting him to carry the ball for welfare reform against the adamant opposition of the conservative lineup on the Finance Committee, said earlier in the hearings that he was dropping his amendment to supplement the income of the working poor. Instead, he proposed a series of pilot programs to test the workability and cost of the program.

The AFL-CIO witnesses urged that the legislation provide for full implementation of the program after a testing period so that the already two-year-old drive for welfare reform wouldn't have to start from scratch.

Ribicoff said the concept of welfare reform is good. But he protested that he has received "no support" from the Administration and is convinced that "the President doesn't really believe in it."

After Ribicoff's blast, top Administration officials hastened to Capitol Hill to make peace with the Connecticut senator, who is a former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

Press reports indicated that substantial agreement was reached on support for legislation that would set a firm date for a national welfare reform program, preceded by smaller-scale tryouts of pilot programs. Congress would have an opportunity to change the basic program if it wasn't satisfied with the results of the pilot projects.

Biemiller and Seidman strongly urged that welfare recipients able to work be assigned only to jobs that pay at least the federal minimum wage or the prevailing wage, whichever is higher.

They vigorously protested proposals to subsidize employers by using federal funds to pay part of the payroll costs or to allow hirings below the minimum wage with welfare grants making up the income loss.

Such devices, Seidman noted, would depress standards for workers now employed and would be an incentive for companies never to raise the wages of their lowest-paid workers.

Testimony by the AFL-CIO, by Pres. George Hardy of the Service Employes and by Paul Minarchenko for the State, County & Municipal Employes urged strong protections for the job rights and working conditions of local and state employes currently administering welfare programs.

The final form of the legislation, Hardy said, should include continuation of collective bargaining rights for welfare workers shifted into the federal system and economic assistance to those not required for the new program.

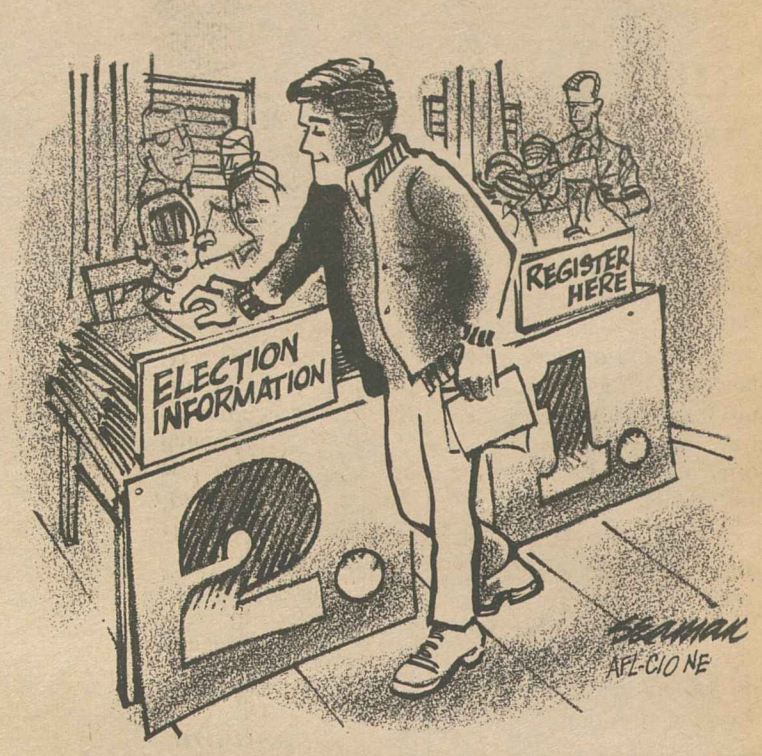
The National Council of Senior Citizens protested the inadequacy of the 5 percent social security benefit increase in the House-passed bill.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the 3-million-member council, said that if Congress accepts the recent actuarial recommendations of the government's Social Security Advisory Council, benefits could be immediately raised 20 percent without any increase in the social security tax.

The Senate committee also heard a strong endorsement for liberalizing the House-passed family assistance program from John E. Cosgrove, social development director of the United States Catholic Conference, the arm of the nation's Catholic bishops.

The group's proposals closely corresponded to the recommendations of the AFL-CIO witnesses.

Two to Get Ready



Legislative Report Cites Backlog of Major Bills

The unfinished business of the 92nd Congress overshadows the accomplishments of the first session in the AFL-CIO's annual legislative report.

A new edition of Labor Looks at Congress provides both a detailed account of the progress of major bills and a five-page foreword that analyzes the effect of the conflict between Congress and the Nixon Administration.

The pamphlet, latest in a continuing series, was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation and its director, Andrew J. Biemiller.

It recites the efforts of the White House to block needed social legislation and push "programs accommodating the narrow, more conservative concerns of big business."

The tactics used, "regrettably, with some success," included vetoes, veto threats and withholding of appropriated funds."

Similar tactics can be expected during the 1972 session, the pamphlet notes.

"The AFL-CIO believes this opposition can and must be overcome," the foreword concludes. "America's needs are too important to permit the narrow views of this Administration to prevent progress in this country."

The body of the pamphlet recites the background and step-by-step legislative progress of bills the AFL-CIO supported or opposed during the 1971 congressional year.

They are grouped under broad headings: Jobs and the Economy; Housing and the Environment; Health, Education and Welfare; Consumer Protection; Labor Legislation; Civil Rights, Civil Liberties; Elections, Congressional Reform, and Foreign Affairs.

And a concluding section, Unfinished Business, in effect presents labor's agenda for the second session of Congress that is now under way.

It includes such high priority issues as National Health Security, minimum wage improvements, foreign trade legislation, social security and welfare reform.

Single copies of Labor Looks at Congress 1971, Publication 77M, are available free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Additional copies are 15 cents each or $13.50 for 100.

2-5-72

Companies Flunk Learning Test, Reinforce AFL-CIO Opposition

The conclusion that business-run programs have failed to improve the learning ability of public school children reinforces the AFL-CIO position against performance contracts, Education Director Walter G. Davis said.

The contracts got a poor report card from the Office of Economic Opportunity, which had signed up six firms to bring their teaching machines into 18 school districts across the country.

After a one-year experiment costing $5.6 million, the OEO concluded that the business-operated classes for 13,000 children had produced "no significant improvement" in reading or mathematics achievement.

When the contracts were signed in 1970, OEO hailed the programs as a way to boost achievement, cut costs and make schools accountable for results.

At that time, Davis said the AFL-CIO "was concerned with the attempted departure of the federal government from a public education system as it has been developed."

"We documented previous experiences with this system by other countries," Davis noted, "and held that the profit motive did not have any effect in developing the abilities of American young people to master reading and mathematics."

In announcing the agency's disappointment in the performance of the education companies' programs, OEO Director Philip V. Sanchez said his agency would not pay for any more business-run ventures in the schools.

Before the results of the year-long achievement study were made available, another OEO study determined that the contracted programs were costing more than regular classes. The new results showed that the 13,000 students involved in the company-run programs did no better than other low-income children.

Davis said that labor hails the "forthrightness of the OEO in reporting the results of the evaluation and in indicating its willingness to go back to the drawing board."

"It would be helpful if in the future serious attention is given to the views of American teachers who are on the front line of the awesome struggle to bring about quality education for all Americans," he added.

Both the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association said the OEO report proved them right in their opposition to performance contracting.

In reviewing Pres. Nixon's budget proposal for education, Davis also expressed concern that inadequate funding seriously jeopardizes effective programs developed by Congress.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Davis said that Nixon's new $16 billion budget request "is not nearly enough" to bring the lagging educational system "up to par."

He pointed out that a great many of the programs designed to achieve "real quality education" are funded at only half or less of the authorized amount, noting that the Higher Education Act, for example, receives only 27 percent of the funds Congress approved for it.

Davis said a lack of "leadership" toward shaping "a solid system . . . a master plan" has resulted in "disagreement and division within the education community itself." And, he stressed, the multitude of specialized lobbies and "educational entrepreneurs . . . each with a new scheme and a new machine" to improve learning have helped "bog things down."

The AFL-CIO will "try to provide the leadership" needed in relationships with Congress to achieve a coordinated effort, he declared.

Davis said the Administration's "revenue-sharing approach" might take "the tension away from Washington . . . in a presidential election year," but it is not the key to more effective help at the local school level.

Chart Shows State Compensation Laws

Key provisions of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation laws in every state are listed in a newly-revised chart published by the AFL-CIO.

Benefit levels and coverage are shown as of Jan. 1, 1972.

The chart, Publication 36-0, is available free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Labor-Backed Democrat Wins In Louisiana

Baton Rouge—Strong labor support helped elect Democrat Edwin W. Edwards governor of Louisiana in a hard-fought campaign against a well-financed conservative Republican.

Edwards, who has represented a southwest Louisiana district in Congress since 1965, is considered significantly more liberal than incumbent Gov. John J. McKeithen (D).

In the general election, Edwards defeated Republican David Treen with about 57 percent of the vote. Last December, Edwards won a runoff primary for the nomination.

He had labor backing in the primary as well, and Congressional Quarterly magazine at the time described his victory as having been "made possible by a coalition—the first of its kind in decades in Louisiana—of blacks and low-income whites."

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Forced Arbitration Voted Despite Accord on Docks

Profits Post Biggest Rise Since 1965

The nation's businessmen wound up the year 1971 with the sharpest gain in after-tax profits for any single year since 1965, according to surveys reported by three national publications.

And some of the cleared profits were a direct result of the helping hand given big business by the Nixon Administration in the form of accelerated tax writeoffs and credits.

The Wall Street Journal noted that in the case of high and unexpected steel profits that the fourth quarter's favorable results "were in many cases attributable to various tax credits and bookkeeping procedures."

"U.S. Steel for example, was aided by $48 million in fourth-quarter tax credits, a fact that had considerable impact on its 18.9 percent gain in that period."

Business Week said that "U.S. business could have loafed through the fourth quarter of 1971 and still earned more money than it did a year earlier, when the long General Motors strike sent corporate profits tumbling."

Business Week estimated net income to business as 20 percent higher than the $39.2 billion seasonally adjusted annual rate of the fourth quarter of 1970.

The magazine quoted the Commerce Dept. as estimating fourth-quarter profits after taxes at an annual rate of $48.8 billion. The Commerce Dept. put profits for all of 1971 at $47.4 billion, against $41.2 billion in 1970—the sharpest gain for any single year since 1965.

"The real strength in the fourth quarter, as it was through all of 1971, was with the companies that sell to consumers, and the companies that one way or another are involved with residential construction," Business Week said.

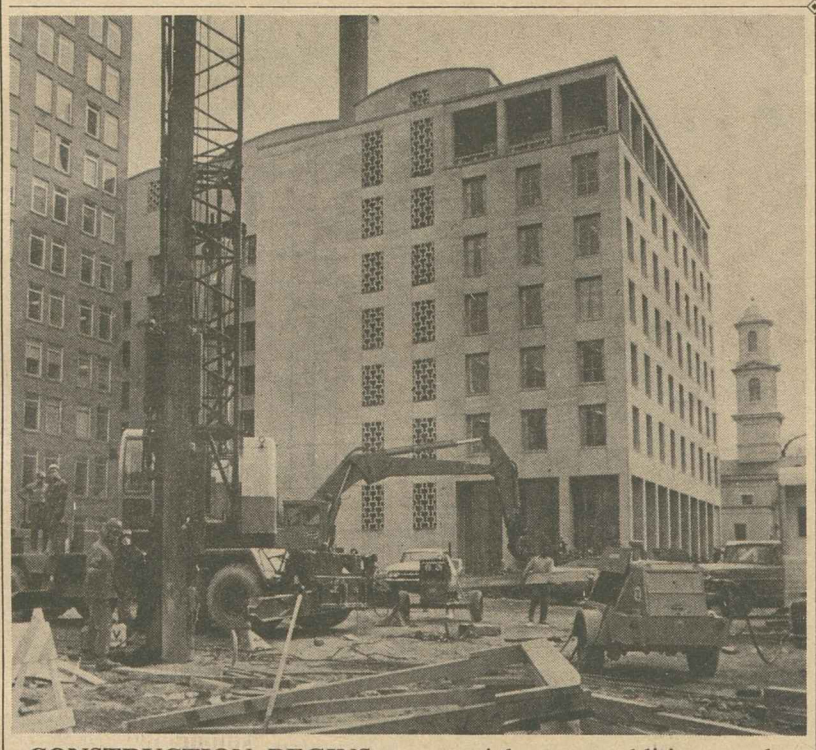
The Wall Street Journal surveyed 464 of the nation's firms and reported that their after-tax profits were up an average of 25.3 percent over the fourth quarter of 1970.

The Journal noted that although more than half of the 25.3 percent increase was due to a rebound by General Motors, the remaining 463 firms had earnings averaging 10.2 percent above the previous year.

Economic analysts were quoted by the Journal as saying that steel made a strong and unexpected showing with the earnings of 22 steel companies showing an increase of 43.6 percent in the fourth quarter.

Fourteen auto and automotive equipment manufacturers reported after-tax profits in excess of $596

(Continued on Page 8)



CONSTRUCTION BEGINS on an eight-story addition to the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington on the site where the old Lafayette Hotel stood. Useable office space will be nearly doubled to 190,000 square feet with the completion of work, which is expected to take about 18 months. The design of the addition will conform to the existing building in the background. **(Additional photos, Page 7.)**

Congress Gives In To Nixon's Demand

By David L. Perlman

Congress ignored a negotiated settlement of the West Coast dock strike and, under Administration prodding, passed a standby compulsory arbitration law.

Its action threw a damper over the initial elation at the news from the bargaining table. And it raised a big question mark over the impact of the forced arbitration threat on the contract ratification vote.

The Administration had scoffed at reports that the dispute was near settlement, and even after union and management negotiators announced an agreement, lobbyists from the White House and Labor Dept. kept up a steady pressure for passage of the bill.

It rolled through the Senate by a 79-3 margin. There was a stiffer battle in the House where the Democratic leadership and a majority of the House Labor Committee sought to block action in the wake of the strike settlement agreement. But a conservative coalition mustered a 203-170 majority on the key vote and the President had his compulsory arbitration bill.

The Senate, however, did rebuff a Republican effort to tie to the dock bill the permanent legislation sought by the Administration to impose a form of compulsory arbitration on all labor disputes in transportation-linked industries.

The permanent arbitration amendment was tabled on a 42-39 vote. **(Rollcall on Page 3.)**

Although the union involved in the West Coast dispute—the Longshoremen & Warehousemen—is not an AFL-CIO affiliate, the federation took a strong stand against the attempt to bypass the bargaining table.

Telegrams and letters from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Legislative Director Andrew J. Bie-

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Hangs Near 6% Mark

By Tom Castor

The nation's unemployment picture remained "essentially unchanged" during January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, with the jobless rate still hovering around the 6 percent mark—where it has been for the past 14 months.

The unemployment rate dipped to 5.9 percent in January from December's revised rate of 6 percent.

The BLS explained that the December figure was revised downward from 6.1 percent to 6.0 percent as a result of applying new statistics from the 1970 decennial census to the development of data on the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment rose by 240,000 to 80.6 million. Unadjusted figures showed a drop of 1 million—less than is usual at this time of year.

The actual number of jobless workers increased by 750,000 to 5.4 million—near the 10-year high of 5.5 million unemployed reached last July.

But because unemployment us-

(Continued on Page 8)

'Compulsory Poverty':

Abel, IUE Challenge $1.90 Wage Cutoff

The Nixon Administration is enforcing "compulsory poverty" as a result of the Cost of Living Council's decision to exempt only wages up to $1.90 an hour from pay controls, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel declared.

Abel, one of the five labor members of the Pay Board, called for hearings on the council's action—as provided for in the Economic Stabilization Act—in a sharply worded letter to Donald Rumsfeld, executive director of the council.

In other developments, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers filed suit in the U.S. District Court at Washington, D.C. in an effort to block the COL council's action.

The IUE suit asks the court to bar the council from putting the $1.90 exemption into effect and to direct it to exempt all wages below $3.35 an hour from the government's economic stabilization programs.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had denounced the Cost of Living Council's limited exemption as "callous and intolerable." The labor members of the Pay Board had sought exemption of all wages under $3.50 an hour, noting that the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower level family budget for an urban family of four would be more than $7,000 at today's prices—nearly twice the amount exempt from controls under the council's ruling.

The council based its figures on the assumption that there are 1.7 wage earners per family so that only $3,962 per individual worker is needed to meet the lower-level standard of living. Dividing that figure by "an assumed 2,080 hours per year gives an hourly wage rate of $1.90," the council said. The Pay Board's labor members pointed out, however, that the BLS budgets are calculated on the basis of one wage earner per family.

Abel's letter to Rumsfeld said "it was with disbelief, shock and dismay that we learned of the council's action which restricts

(Continued on Page 2)

Debt Limit Bill Used To Press Tax Reform

A labor-supported drive for tax reform picked up strong support in the House and Pres. Nixon was told that his next request for a rise in the national debt ceiling will meet a cool reception unless the Administration comes up with proposals to plug tax loopholes.

The President had asked for a $50 billion increase in the debt ceiling — an amount sufficient to cover anticipated deficit spending beyond Election Day.

Instead, the House voted only a $20 billion increase to enable the government to pay its bills until June 30. That would force the Administration to come back for new legislation this spring.

Before it does, House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) told the President, it had better get behind a plan to increase government revenue by cutting off some of the escape hatches the rich use to avoid taxes.

The blunt letter by Mills reflected a strategy developed by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) and a

(Continued on Page 7)

Aerospace Unions Push Suits Against Pay Board

The Machinists and the Auto Workers moved ahead with court challenges to the Pay Board's ruling that denied more than 200,000 aerospace workers part of the increases they would have received under agreements negotiated by the two unions.

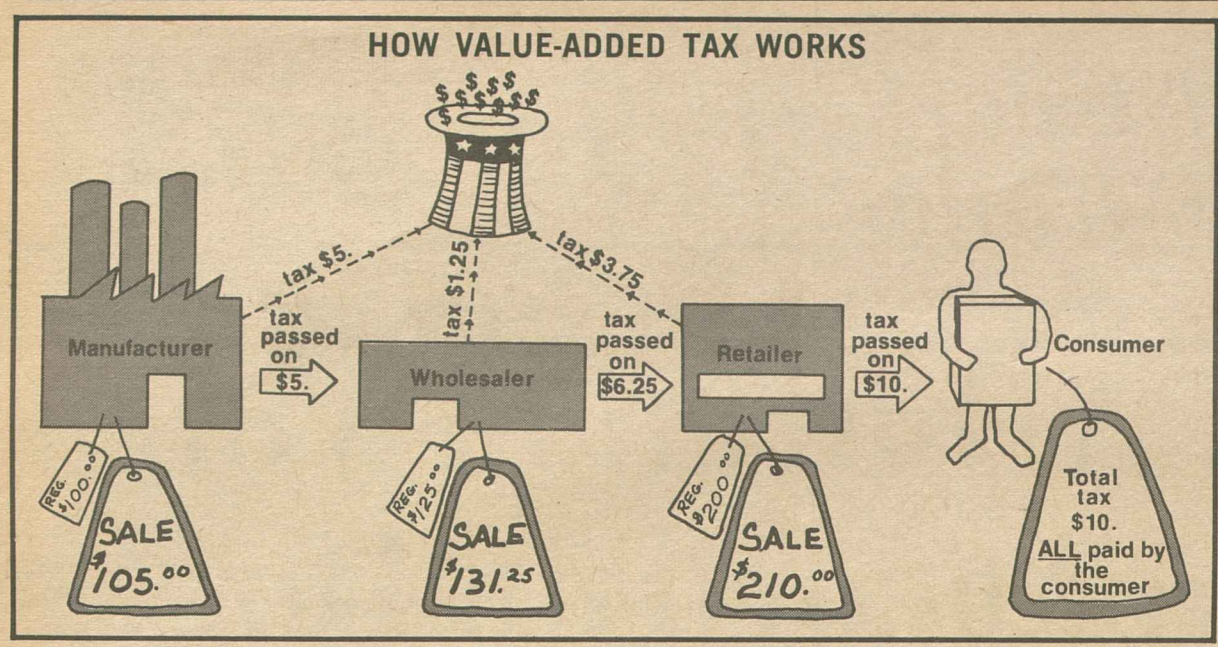
The UAW was first to file in the U.S. District Court at Washington, D.C. Its suit seeks a declaratory judgment that the aerospace contracts are legal, that the amounts negotiated should be paid and that the Pay Board acted unlawfully in denying the full pay increases provided in the agreements. The Machinists said the IAM suit would be filed within a week.

In other developments, the Pay Board acted to widen its scrutiny of deferred wage increases with a ruling that deferred raises of more than 7 percent covering units of 1,000 or more workers must be reviewed in advance by the board.

The board also modified its policy on merit raises applying a 5.5 percent guideline but making allowance for wide and varied exceptions.

Meanwhile, Judge George H. Boldt was formally confirmed by the Senate as chairman of the Pay Board despite organized labor's strong objections that he lacks qualifications for the post. The Senate

(Continued on Page 3)



Nixon's 1971 Bonanza to Business Sets Back Drive for Tax Justice

Labor's goal of tax justice is more distant than ever as the result of the tax bonanza Congress gave to business and industry at the urging of the Nixon Administration.

Arnold Cantor, an AFL-CIO economist, describes the impact of the 1971 tax legislation as "a giant step backward."

In an article in the January issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, Cantor terms the sharp reduction in corporation taxes "utterly lacking in economic or social justification."

He spotlights two critical defects of the new legislation:

- It decreases the share of the federal tax revenue paid by corporations, thus sharply reducing the business community's contribution to the costs of running the nation. At the same time, it increases the proportion of tax revenues taken from wage and salary earners.

- It severely limits the government's ability to meet the nation's needs by reducing the amount of revenue taken in.

"In a nation faced with glaring and obvious needs for sharply increased public investments in schools, hospitals, medical facilities, housing, mass transit and pollution controls, a tax-cutting spree is a luxury we obviously can ill afford," Cantor stresses.

Over a 10-year period, the article notes, the federal government will lose an estimated $100 billion in badly-needed revenue as a result of the new tax law.

"Of that $100 billion, individuals will receive $17 billion in income tax breaks while business will receive over $83 billion—a ratio of almost 5-1 in favor of business."

The tax changes, Cantor comments, are in line with the entire tenor of Pres. Nixon's economic game plans "to radically redistribute the nation's tax resources in favor of businessmen and the rich."

The tragedy, though, is that the tax cuts "are not temporary expedients for their damaging effects will continue long after this Administration's dismal record of economic mismanagement ceases to be news."

Corporations paid about one-third of the nation's taxes 10 years ago and will pay only about one-fourth in this decade.

The article spells out the harmful effects of the new tax loopholes opened up by the Administration and Congress—the accelerated depreciation formula which enables wealthy corporations to play accounting games at the expense of federal revenues, the investment tax credit which flows to businesses "whether they increase their rate of investment in machinery and equipment, decrease it or carry on as before," and the export sales gimmick which broadens existing tax loopholes.

But the trend towards taking a bigger proportionate bite out of the income of the ordinary wage earner won't stop with the 1971 tax law—if the Nixon Administration has its way.

The Federationist article takes a sharp look at the so-called "value-added" tax which the Administration is preparing to promote through a massive propaganda campaign.

The article stresses that the value-added tax is nothing but a national sales tax—which is ultimately passed on in its entirety to the consumer.

A portion of the tax is paid to the government at each stage of the process—from manufacturer to wholesaler to retailer. The wholesaler reimburses the manufacturer for the tax he has paid and pays the government an additional tax. The retailer reimburses the wholesaler for his entire cost—and adds the amount on to the price the consumer pays.

The consumer, of course, ends up paying the entire amount.

Cantor describes the value-added tax as "the darling of those who feel the federal corporate and individual income tax system overburdens wealthy individuals and businesses and treads too lightly on those whose incomes are modest."

Medical Experts Refute Racist Claims on Blood

Community services representatives of the AFL-CIO are being alerted to a new wave of racism that has emerged with greater awareness of sickle cell anemia—the genetic disease that exclusively affects Negroes.

Community Services Director Leo Perlis warned in a letter to the CSA representatives that new efforts are being launched to encourage segregation of blood plasma in blood banks along racial lines.

Perlis pointed out that although top medical authorities have rejected the theory that sickle cell anemia may be passed on through blood transfusions, racist groups continue to keep the myth alive.

Noting that these groups are attempting to restore the labeling of blood plasma by race, Perlis said that more than 25 years ago, "the American labor movement fought for the desegregation of blood—and won."

"We have no intention to lose this battle by permitting new myths to result in new racism," he stressed.

In letters to the Surgeon General of the United States, the American Red Cross and the Stanford University Medical Center, Perlis posed this question: "Can sickle cell anemia be transferred through blood transfusions?"

Answering for the Surgeon General, the Heart & Lung Institute of the National Institutes of Health said:

"The condition is transmitted only through inheritance; it cannot be transmitted through blood transfusion."

The Red Cross also said the disease is not transferable through transfusions. It further pointed out that "it is unlikely that patients with sickle cell anemia will ever turn up as blood donors because of the severity of their illness and would not be accepted because of anemia."

From Prof. J. Garrot Allen of the Stanford Medical Center came this response:

"The answer is a categoric no. It cannot possibly be transferred by transfusion in the sense of inducing sickle cell anemia in the patient receiving the blood."

Citing the replies to his inquiry, Perlis suggested that "we should be in a better position to combat the myth mongers and to help in legitimate voluntary efforts designed to combat sickle cell disease."

Burns Urges 'Flexibility' —On Prices, Not Wages

Arthur F. Burns thinks prices should be allowed to go up faster but the lid on wages should be tightened.

Burns is chairman of the Federal Reserve System and was the architect of Pres. Nixon's economic game plan that pushed up both unemployment and inflation.

In testimony before the congressional Joint Economic Committee, Burns said the Price Commission should be more flexible in allowing price increases because businessmen need capital to expand.

But he complained that the Pay Board has been too generous in approving "inflationary compromises" on wage increases.

Burns also reiterated his call for a law imposing compulsory arbitration of major labor disputes.

And he predicted that 1972 will be a glowing year for the nation's economy.

'Compulsory Poverty':

Abel, IUE Challenge $1.90 Wage Cutoff

(Continued from Page 1)

such relief to workers earning $1.90 an hour or less."

"By your decision, the United States government is enforcing compulsory poverty through your agency while supposedly combatting poverty through other programs," Abel charged.

The USWA president said that although the $1.90 figure is based on a 40-hour week for 52 weeks a year, the average American worker hasn't worked a 40-hour week since 1948.

"Hence, even the outside maximum . . . is an illusory figure under the council's $1.90 per hour ruling," he said.

Abel urged the council to rescind its action and instead exempt workers earning less than $7,000 a year, which Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, said was the clear intent of Congress in passing amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act of 1971.

Abel requested a hearing on the council's action—as provided under the act—"to afford the United Steelworkers of America, and other interested parties, the opportunity to develop fully the comments expressed" in his letter.

The IUE's suit, calling for exemption from controls of all wages below $3.35 an hour, said this would mean that an estimated 20 million more workers could receive pay increases not subject to the limitations of the Pay Board.

In announcing the filing of the suit, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings charged that the COL Council's action "restricting exemptions to less than $1.90 is a deliberate attempt to violate the intent of Congress. Since this action was taken by the Cost of Living Council, made up of Cabinet members and other high Administration officials, it must be laid at the door of Pres. Nixon himself."

"With the inception of Phase 2," Jennings said, "we have seen the Price Commission grant exemption after exemption from price control regulations to merchants, manufacturers, landlords and other businessmen. Controls on profits are so loose that a 40 percent increase is permissible. The steady and substantial increase in food prices goes unchecked.

"Yet Pres. Nixon has seen fit to jam a lid on the wages of the principal victims of inflation—the millions of workers near the bottom of the economic ladder.

"It is a cruel blow at America's working poor. Of these hard-pressed citizens, the President is saying, 'Let them eat cake.' "

White Collar Steel Units Win Service Bonus Plan

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers have negotiated a landmark "service bonus plan" for 15,000 salaried office and technical employes which could mean an annual bonus of several hundred dollars to be paid around Christmas.

The bonus plan, announced by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, resulted from 1971 negotiations between the USWA and the nine largest basic steel companies.

That settlement included a provision that the companies set aside 10 cents an hour for each hour worked by employes in the salaried bargaining units of steel producing operations—effective Aug. 1, 1971—pending further negotiations to determine how the money was to be allocated.

Talks concluded Jan. 17 with agreement on a formula based on bonus credits for hours worked, annual hours worked, total number of employes in each seniority grouping and the employe's length of service.

The longer the length of service and the greater the number of hours worked, the greater the bonus, the union said.

At U.S. Steel, for example, employes will receive bonuses averaging $263, and under normal working conditions at that company, bonuses could range from $103 annually for employes in the lowest eligible seniority bracket to $533 for those in the highest brackets.

An employe at U.S. Steel with 20 years service who worked 2,000 hours during a 12-month calculation period would receive an annual bonus of $294. But an employe with the same amount of service, who worked only 1,400 hours during the same period would receive a bonus of $205.80.

The union pointed out that the bonus amounts would vary from company to company because of differences in the seniority mix.

The USWA said it is now seeking the same bonus plan for office and technical employes at other steel firms.

At the same time, the union announced that it has reached a similar agreement, called an "attendance bonus plan" for iron ore miners working in non-incentive, hourly-paid jobs.

Dystrophy Group Names McClennan to Board

Houston, Tex.—Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters, has been elected to the policy-making board of directors of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, it was announced at the organization's annual meeting here.

The Fire Fighters and the union's local affiliates have since 1954 given volunteer services in support of MDAA organizations.

Despite Dock Settlement:

Congress Yields to Nixon, Imposes Forced Arbitration

(Continued from Page 1)

miller stressed the labor movement's opposition to forced arbitration.

The AFL-CIO is "unalterably opposed to any legislation which would deny freedom of contract to workers and management by imposing compulsory arbitration," Meany wired.

And in an article for the New York Times, sent to all congressmen, Meany charged that the Administration had grossly exaggerated the economic consequences of the strike and had impeded a settlement by holding out the promise of government intervention to force the workers back. (See editorial, Page 4.)

Meanwhile, a caucus of local union leaders was to meet in San Francisco to set the date for a ratification vote and to decide whether ILWU members should return to work before the vote.

Details of the settlement were not officially announced, but negotiators said they had reached agreement on all economic issues in dispute and had agreed on voluntary arbitration of several non-money issues.

If the settlement is ratified by the members, it will be subject to Pay Board approval.

If the compulsory arbitration law is invoked, the arbitrator's decision will be final. But the legislation directs that the arbitration decision be "consistent with the policy of the Economic Stabilization Act."

The original Administration bill would have directed the Secretary of Labor to choose the arbitration board. But the version drafted by the Senate Labor Committee and approved intact by the Senate and House permits the two parties to choose the arbitrator. If they are unable to agree, the selection will be made by the chief judge of the federal district court in Northern California.

Before the settlement was reached at the bargaining table, the House Labor Committee had approved a bill that would have required the longshoremen to load shipments of military cargo—which they have been doing throughout the strike—all food products, and all cargo to and from Hawaii, Alaska and Guam during a 60-day period. But the strike could have continued for all other cargoes.

The Rules Committee, however, took the rare action of blocking the Labor Committee bill and sending to the floor its own resolution which would enable the House to vote directly on the Senate-passed bill.

A brief congressional recess for traditional GOP Lincoln's Birthday speaking engagements was used by compulsory arbitration supporters as an excuse for insisting on passage of the bill despite the tentative settlement.

Opponents, led by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) argued in vain that it would be folly for Congress to blunder into the midst of the ratification procedure when it would be back in session the following week if the settlement should fall through.

"Let them tend to their business and let us stay out of it," Thompson urged. Compulsory arbitration, he insisted, is no way to bring labor and management together.

Never before, Bolling said, has the House "passed legislation purporting to establish a method of settling a strike after it has been announced by the parties involved that they had arrived at a settlement."

The key procedural vote of 203-170 for immediate consideration of the compulsory arbitration bill was followed by a 214-139 final passage vote.

The senior Republican on the Rules Committee, Rep. H. Allen Smith (Calif.), said during the debate that he had been assured by the White House that the President will hold off signing the bill provided the parties to the dispute "move expeditiously to consummate the agreement."

News reports on the dock settlement indicated that the parties had agreed on a two-year contract. The compulsory arbitration provision of the bill established an 18-month minimum for the duration of an imposed settlement, but no maximum. It also leaves the issue of retroactivity before the passage of the law to the discretion of the arbitrator.

The West Coast dock strike began last July and continued for 100 days before workers were sent back under an 80-day Taft-Hartley Act injunction. It resumed Jan. 17 after the expiration of the injunction.

Vote in Senate Blocks Permanent Strike Ban

When the Senate on Feb. 8 was considering a bill to halt the West Coast dock strike, Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) sought to add on the Administration's proposal for a permanent law that would curtail the right to strike in transportation industries and allow the President to impose compulsory arbitration.

The Senate tabled the Packwood amendment by a 42-39 vote, thus blocking its passage. Labor supported the position of the 42 senators who rejected the attempt to pass a permanent anti-strike law.

FOR ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Democrats 13

Allen (Ala.)	Ervin (N.C.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Byrd (Va.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)		

Republicans 26

Aiken (Vt.)	Dole (Kan.)	Jordan (Idaho)
Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Beall (Md.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bennett (Utah)	Fong (Hawaii)	Roth (Del.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Taft (Ohio)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Young (N.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hruska (Neb.)	

AGAINST ANTI-STRIKE LAW

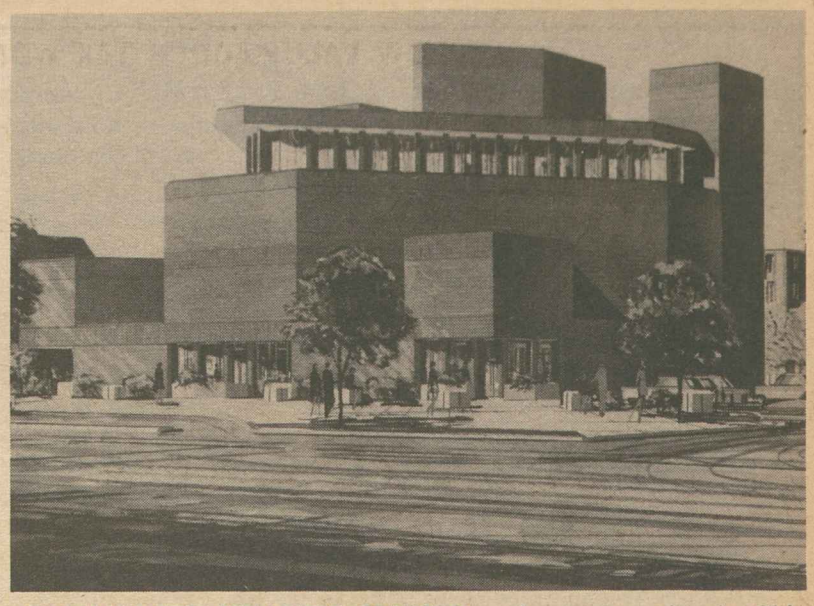
Democrats 29

Bayh (Ind.)	Hart (Mich.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Pell (R.I.)
Bible (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Church (Idaho)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Symington (Mo.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Montoya (N.M.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Moss (Utah)	Williams (N.J.)
Gravel (Alaska)	Nelson (Wis.)	

Republicans 13

Boggs (Del.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Mathias (Md.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Miller (Iowa)	Smith (Me.)
Cook (Ky.)	Percy (Ill.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Hatfield (Ore.)		

Paired for anti-strike law: Tower (R-Tex.).
Paired against: Magnuson (D-Wash.)
Announced for: Allott (R-Colo.).
Announced against: Jackson (D-Wash.).
Not announced: Anderson (D-N.M.), Bellmon (R-Okla), Cannon (D-Nev.), Harris (D-Okla.), Hartke (D-Ind.), Humphrey (D-Minn.), Kennedy (D-Mass.), Long (D-La.), McGee (D-Wyo.), Metcalf (D-Mont.), Mundt (R-S.D.), Muskie (D-Me.), Saxbe (R-Ohio), Stevens (R-Alaska), Tunney (D-Calif.).



COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER under construction in Chicago is being financed with a $2.5 million loan from the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust. The new Mile Square Health Center, shown in architect's sketch, will provide health care services for about 25,000 persons, including low-income workers and their families.

Aerospace Unions Push Suits Against Pay Board

(Continued from Page 1)

also confirmed C. Grayson Jackson as chairman of the Price Commission.

The IAM-UAW suits are the first such legal challenge to the Pay Board.

The UAW suit is divided into five parts, the first of which makes the point that of the 51 cents an hour negotiated in 1971 as the first-year wage increase in a three-year contract, 34 cents was a catch-up, cost-of-living increase agreed upon three years earlier.

The aerospace companies had agreed to the catch-up provision in return for a cap on a cost-of-living escalator contained in the 1968 agreement, the suit notes.

The Pay Board, in ruling on the aerospace contracts, disallowed 17 cents of that increase, tacking it on the second year of the agreement.

"We say this is clearly beyond their statutory authority," UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock told a news conference.

The UAW further charges that:

- There was a "denial of due process" required by the Economic Stabilization Act, including lack of public hearings, denial of transcript and faulty procedures.
- The Pay Board is without authority to reject the aerospace contracts because no proper regulations governing interest rates and finance charges have been issued as required by the recent amendments to the act.
- The Pay Board did not support its disapproval by substantial evidence and made its decision for administrative and political convenience.
- The aerospace industry has historically been in a "tandem relationship" with the auto industry and the aerospace agreements reflected that relationship.

"Pay Board members assured the unions that this tandem relationship would be respected, but later voted to deny the effect of this relationship," Woodcock charged.

In its ruling on deferred wage increases, the board said its decision does not arbitrarily limit deferred wage increases to 7 percent. It said existing contracts would be allowed to take effect as long as they are not "unreasonably inconsistent" with the board's guidelines, and as long as interested parties or five members of the board do not challenge the raises.

Labor members of the board opposed the decision but the five business and four public members voted approval with Boldt abstaining.

Under the ruling, the board must be notified 60 days before the effective date of deferred increases covered by the decision and it must be shown that the increases are not "inconsistent" with policy.

The new ruling for the first time brings units of under 5,000 workers under such scrutiny.

On its merit pay resolution, the board said increases of up to 7 percent could be exempted from guidelines if it is part of an established pattern. It said the merit pay rules would be published in the Federal Register with public comment invited before specific regulations on merit raises are adopted.

NLRB Buttresses Right Of Workers to Counsel

The National Labor Relations Board, by 3-1 vote, has strengthened the right of a worker to be accompanied by a representative of his union when he is summoned for an interview during a dispute with management.

In a case involving the Upper South Dept. of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Quality Manufacturing Co. of Point Pleasant, W.Va., the NLRB majority ordered that three workers who had been fired be restored to their jobs with back pay.

It also ordered that no employe be fired or disciplined for demanding the right of union representation in a dispute that could result in disciplinary action.

The dispute grew out of the insistence of the employer that an interview with a worker who had protested working conditions be held in private. The worker insisted on representation either by the union's chairlady or assistant chairlady. These, in turn, equally insisted that either one of them be present during the interview.

The technical issue at stake hinged largely on whether the worker could "reasonably" expect that the interview with the employer would result in disciplinary action. The NLRB majority decided that such was the case.

"This case," the board said, "appears to present an issue which we have not heretofore directly passed on. . . . After reflection, we have concluded that it is a serious violation of an employe's individual right to be represented by his union if he can only request or insist on such representation under penalty of disciplinary action."

Fire Fighters Hail Ruling by Usery

Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters has hailed as "precedent-making and highly constructive" a ruling by Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., that fire service captains are not supervisors and should be included in fire fighter collective bargaining units in the federal service.

Usery's ruling upheld a hearing officer's decision in a test case at the U.S. Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, Calif.

The assistant secretary ruled that fire captains hold only "routine or clerical" authority and are not supervisors within the meaning of the Presidential Executive Order.

Compulsion on the Docks

IT IS ALWAYS astounding and appalling when those who profess belief in the free enterprise system propose gimmicks and devices that are the antithesis of freedom in order to achieve a temporary goal.

That is exactly what the President and the Secretaries of Labor, Agriculture, Commerce and Transportation propose as the solution to the West Coast dock strike. Behind the slogans which characterize their approach is compulsory arbitration—the denial of freedom to certain Americans in order to aid certain other Americans.

Early in this Administration, the government conducted a full-scale study, commissioned by the then Secretary of Labor, George Shultz, into the facts and the truth about three previous longshore strikes—all on the East and Gulf Coasts. In those instances, previous administrations obtained Taft-Hartley injunctions, contending that the national health and safety were endangered.

This study concluded that these strikes did "not appear to have caused any lasting unfavorable shifts in the basic trends of either imports or exports." It also reported that there was "no visible impact on the economy as a whole."

Despite its own earlier study, this Administration did get a Taft-Hartley injunction against the West Coast longshoremen which has since expired. The government now seeks additional punitive action, basing its entire case on unsubstantiated economic statistics.

The Los Angeles Times, in a definitive study of these statistics, concluded that they were "wild guesses and exaggerations." For example, the government claims that California loses $17.5 million a day for every day of the strike—a statistic achieved by multiplying a guesstimate daily wage times every worker in the state involved in any manner with foreign trade. As the Los Angeles Times pointed out, if such had been the case, then the state's unemployment would have increased, not decreased as it did, during the strike.

The Des Moines Register commented that the statistics used by Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz to prove damage to farmers by the strike were just "wild statements." "The chances are," the paper wrote, "that the total export movement of feed grain and soybeans this year will be as great as it would have been without the dock strike."

IT IS AXIOMATIC that when one party to a labor-management dispute believes the government will bail them out, then there is no true collective bargaining. In this instance, the West Coast dock employers had every reason to believe the government would do what it has done—use the Taft-Hartley Act to enjoin the strike. And when that failed, that the government would seek new punitive legislation against the workers.

Having provided the employers with an incentive not to arrive at a collective bargaining settlement, the Administration now proposes an unprecedentedly broad compulsory arbitration measure. This proposal would ignore all agreements already reached by the parties to this dispute and would impose the will of the arbitrators on every single issue of wages, hours and working conditions.

The AFL-CIO is opposed to compulsory arbitration in any form, at any time, for any reason. We just as wholeheartedly support the concept of voluntary arbitration, where the parties jointly agree to an umpire's decision.

I don't like strikes, and I don't know a single union leader who does. But free workers—if they are to be free—must have the right to strike. Anything less is an abridgement of individual freedom.

—From an article by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the New York Times, Feb. 8, 1972.

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'We'll Do It MY Way!'

A Word Edgewise:

Campaign Button No License To Argue Morality of Vietnam

By John P. Roche

AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES multiply arithmetically, it seems that campaign rhetoric increases geometrically. Only a lunatic perfectionist would expect politicians to be wholly logical or totally consistent, but there is one problem that requires special treatment: the morality of the Vietnamese war.

For some years now, characters who couldn't distinguish a moral principle from a railroad tie have been wandering around the United States sounding like the prophet Isaiah, condemning the war as "immoral, obscene, etc." In past months this has been compounded by the suggestion that we should confer amnesty on draft-dodgers because they took the truly moral course.

The net consequence of this moralistic orchestration has been to indicate to more than 2 million young Americans who fought in Vietnam that they were evil men engaged in a wicked enterprise, that if they had any spiritual foundations, they would have skipped off to Canada and joined the band of saints.

Like medieval lepers, veterans of Vietnam are supposed to go around in sackcloth, ringing a bell, and announcing themselves as "unclean." Or they can find instant redemption by joining the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, confessing to war crimes, and throwing their medals away.

Only a handful have in fact joined the anti-war group. The rest (and their families) are smouldering at what they instinctively consider the injustice of the indictment, waiting for someone to stand up in defense of their honor and decency.

Since politicians, intimidated by left-wing dervishes, seem reluctant to undertake this job, I will volunteer. For openers I submit that the war in Vietnam was as moral a cause as Americans have ever fought for, that our armed forces did their job with courage and dedication, and finally that by comparison with World War II the atrocity level in Vietnam was remarkably low, particularly given the context of guerrilla warfare.

To begin with the character of the war, there are two grounds, and two grounds only, for the argument that our intervention in Vietnam was "immoral."

First, those who say all wars are immoral, religious or philosophical pacifists, are quite within their rights to apply the designation to Vietnam. These, however, are people with no favorite wars: they condemn Arabs, Israelis, Communists, anti-Communists with complete impartiality. For them, there are no "just wars."

The second group with standing to question the morality of the war comprises those who believe it is wrong because we are shooting the wrong way, that is, they believe that Hanoi is right, that we are supporting a "reactionary, comprador clique" in Saigon against the "progressive" forces of Communist righteousness. For them, the war is "just" and Hanoi is the instrument of justice.

ALL THE OTHER ARGUMENTS against the war are prudential or pragmatic in nature. You can, for example, argue that it was a mistake to get mixed up in Southeast Asia, that the game wasn't worth the candle, that we should have fought a different kind of war . . . all eminently debatable questions. But not moral questions.

Let me make the point differently: in my judgment, an American armed response to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, would have been perfectly moral—there is nothing immoral about resisting totalitarianism. But in prudential terms it would have been a mistake.

Or, to shift to Africa, there would in my judgment be nothing immoral about supporting a black liberation movement in the Republic of South Africa. But given the power realities on the ground, it would be an act of irresponsible, bloody adventurism.

If the presidential candidates want to argue the wisdom of our commitment to Vietnam, they are free to do so, even though it is a waste of time. However, before they start throwing moral thunderbolts, they would be wise to consider the fact that, unless they are pacifists or Hanoi hawks, they have no standing as prophets. And furthermore, that 2 million Americans understandably resent being excommunicated by bogus messiahs.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Stock Deals, Interest-Free Loans:

Corporations Use Gimmicks To Fatten Income of Executives

By Phillip Ray

AT FIRST GLANCE, it would seem fair to rule —as the Pay Board did in December—that corporate executives had to sacrifice like the workers in their plants and restrict their pay increases to the same 5.5 percent general pay increase standard. Fair, that is, only at first glance.

It doesn't take a degree in economics to point out that 5.5 percent of a $200,000-a-year executive salary is $11,000—or about $211.50 a week. That same 5.5 percent rule applied to the wage of an $8,000-a-year worker means $440—or $8.46 a week.

So that corporate executives wouldn't have to sacrifice too much under the restrictive pay standard, the Pay Board left virtually unrestricted many of the other methods under which executives are compensated.

Forbes magazine reported, for example, that less than half of America's top executives depend upon their salary for their total compensation.

Stock options are a favorite gimmick of companies to reward an executive. While the Pay Board made a passing nod in the direction of stock options, the overall effect was little more than recognition the practice existed. Corporations were prohibited from granting more stock options than they did over the average of the last three years; however, absolutely no restraints were placed on the income that results when an executive exercises his options.

Thus, if the stock market goes up only a fraction of the most bullish predictions for 1972, then the income potential of the beneficiaries of the stock option gimmick will make the 5.5 percent pay standard a patent sham.

For example, according to Forbes magazine, the Wyly brothers—Sam and Charles—who hold the respective titles of chairman of the board and president of University Computer Co., were offered options in 1970 to purchase 225,000 shares of UCC at $26.50 a share. Last year, while the stock market generally was depressed, UCC stock climbed as high as $38.50. In 1968, UCC stock had reached a peak of $168 per share.

How high this stock will go is anyone's guess, but if it were to rebound to only half of its 1968 high, the Wyly brothers would realize a combined profit of $10.5 million. While their combined salary of $240,000 is subject to the 5.5 percent pay standard, the Wylys could receive a 4,100 percent compensation increase off their stock options.

Paul Thayer, chairman of Ling-Temco-Vought, shares the Wylys' hopes for a stock market rebound, the article noted. Thayer was voted options to 200,000 shares at $12.62 a share. If LTV stock goes as high as $25 a share—only one-seventh of its all-time high—then Thayer would realize a $2.5 million profit. His base salary in 1970 was only $262,000.

Thayer and the Wyly brothers are not atypical examples. A 1969 survey of 943 of the nation's biggest companies by the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. showed that 80 percent of the companies had stock option plans for their executives.

Another popular scheme for rewarding corporate executives is for a company to issue new stock options whenever the stock happens to decline in value. This is absolute protection against the normal risks taken by private investors. This is how the scheme works: Mr. Big, president of United Widget, was voted options on 100,000 shares of stock at $10 a share; but the price of the stock dipped last year to $5. Hence, Mr. Big would lose money if he exercised his option to buy the stock at $10 and sell it at $5. So the company helps out by voting him options at $5 a share. That way, if the stock goes back up to $10 a share Mr. Big would net $500,000.

MANY CORPORATIONS also help their executives over the tight-money hurdle of offering them interest-free or low-interest loans. A recent study of 165 major companies by the management consulting firm of McKinsey & Co. disclosed, according to Dun's, that one company in every 10 makes these loans to their top executives or at least is thinking seriously about doing so.

Xerox is one firm that makes loans to its executives. In its proxy statement from 1971, Xerox listed $10 million in outstanding company loans to 16 top executives. These loans enabled the executives to buy restricted stock at 50 percent of its market value. The company lent the full amount of the stock purchase price—$1.3 million in one case—to each executive in exchange for his promissory note. The interest rate on the loans was 4 percent. At the same time, Xerox workers were paying 8 percent interest on new home mortgages.

As generous as Xerox was, Ford Motor Co. went them one better. Ford lent six of its officers $538,000 in 1970—interest free, says Dun's.

No list of the gimmicks companies use to compensate their executives would be complete without the "phantom stock." Without ever having to buy stock, an executive receives the dividends and a cash payment of the difference between the option price and the stock value five years later. Of course, if the stock declines in value the executive doesn't have to pay the company the difference.

Campbell Soup and Du Pont have used phantom stock plans for years, Dun's says, and the idea recently spread to such companies as ITT and Kraftco. In fact, CBS recently started offering executive phantom stocks under the name of "performance share units." One stockholder objected to the arrangement. The stockholder: Investors Mutual, Inc., a multi-billion dollar mutual fund.

—Phillip Ray is an intern in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Keyed to Quality Care:

Health Security Financing Plan Offers Effective Cost Controls

SINGLE-SOURCE FINANCING of health care provided by the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill would bring "disciplines and controls" badly needed to hold down medical care costs, declared AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman.

The "so-called intermediaries . . . or middlemen" like Blue Cross and Blue Shield, who collect premiums and pay the doctors, hospitals and other providers of health care, Seidman said, "are completely indifferent to the costs of medical care."

He pointed out that the intermediaries "take about 13 to 15 cents of every dollar for their profits and administrative costs, which is entirely excessive," but do little or nothing to "improve the efficiency or quality of the medical care that the providers make available."

The private insurance companies "ought to be the agents of the people who pay" the premiums—workers and their employers, he asserted, but instead, "they seem to be the agents of the providers" of health care.

He noted that the Kennedy-Griffiths bill "calls for a large input of consumer representatives at every level," national through local, giving those who pay for the plans a much stronger voice in the efficiency, cost and quality of health care.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman said that while it is encouraging that the Nixon Administration now "recognizes . . . that the nation faces a very difficult health care crisis," its National Health Insurance Standards bill "falls far short of the mark."

He said the major shortcomings of the Nixon proposal are "inadequate benefits . . . financial barriers to people when they need medical care . . . and reliance on the private insurance companies, which have shown themselves completely inadequate, in terms of controlling either the cost or the quality of medical care."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE BEGINNING of a new year always brings with it an analysis of what happened to the economy during the past 12 months and what we can expect from it during the next 12.

Usually it is an exercise enjoyed chiefly by economists—notably rival ones who like to boast about how right they were last year and how wrong the opposing school of economics was.

This year we are getting it hot and heavy.

Examination of the President's Budget which he has just sent to Congress, the Report of the Council of Economic Advisers and the 1972 economic forecast of the Dept. of Commerce reveals an interplay of economic theory and Nixonian politics that make this year's analyses of more than usual importance.

What this interplay boils down to is that Nixon politicians are glowing in their promises of a bright future; the Nixon economists are a lot more guarded for understandable reasons. Their 1971 predictions fell flat.

The record demonstrates this clearly. The 1971 forecast by the Nixon Administration called for a vigorous recovery of the economy from the recession of 1969-70; a Gross National Product of $1,065 billion was forecast; unemployment would drop from the December 1970 rate of 6 percent to about 4.5 percent; the rate of inflation would decrease to around 3 percent.

It didn't turn out that way. At year's end the GNP was many billions short of the January forecast; unemployment was actually 6 percent instead of 4.5; the rate of inflation for the year had been 4.3 percent instead of 3.

Faced with that kind of a disastrous record for forecasting by its economists, the Administration is still claiming victory for the past and a greater victory for the future.

The President's Budget message to Congress is filled with 1972 presidential politics. Putting the best possible face on a budget deficit for Fiscal 1972 estimated at $38.8 billion, the President promised to hold the 1973 deficit to $25.5 billion.

IN HIS ECONOMIC REPORT to the Congress, the President showed little sense of modesty about his accomplishments during 1971. "First," he said, "I imposed a 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents; second, I suspended conversion of dollars into gold and other reserve assets; Third, I imposed. . ." etc.

These actions he counted as his accomplishments of the past year despite the fact that their efficacy is still open to grave doubts. Then, blaming the unemployment problem largely on the winding down of the war—the downturn actually started long before that happened —he promised to reduce the unemployment rate "significantly" this year. Again, no figure.

The Council of Economic Advisers also hedged on the rate. In its 1971 report, the council held out the bold promise of a "path that would see the unemployment rate reduced to the 4.5 percent level by the second quarter of 1972."

The 1973 "pitch" is different. This time the council cautiously outlined the measures now being taken by the Administration and suggested that employment will rise sharply "if" the rate of output hits about 6 percent. "This implies," the report said, "a fall in the unemployment rate to the neighborhood of 5 percent by year end."

Simply put, this means that the first two years of the Nixon Administration produced a surge of unemployment from the 3.4 percent level that prevailed when he came into office to 6 percent and the last two years will find the nation with the still shocking level of 5 percent and no guarantee that living costs will be much lower than they are now.

These are the human facts which go behind the statistics and forecasts. Workers this election year will find it essential to be aware not only of the economics of the situation but the politics as well.

DISCIPLINES AND CONTROLS needed to hold down medical care costs are key features of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security plan, said AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Donald Finley, left, of United Press International, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

EXPLORER SCOUTS who made a Report to the Nation on Boy Scout activities in visits to Congress, the White House and the Supreme Court, confer with labor representatives during a two-week stay in Washington. From left are David Boshea, BSA headquarters representative; Scouts Frank Ramirez, Jr., Pueblo, Colo.; Kenneth L. Beale, Jr., Jarretown, Pa.; Eric E. Hillary, Dallas; Edwin R. Yarbrough, Chillicothe, O.; and David Barrus, Provo, Utah; Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters, and George F. Atkinson, AFL-CIO Community Services representative with the Boy Scouts. A report on scouting was also given to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Union Efforts Help Perk Up School, Retool Courses for Airline Careers

New York—Things are looking up at the new August Martin High School with its retooled curriculum geared to prepare students for careers in the aviation industry—the result of trade union cooperation and innovation.

Until last fall, it had been the under-utilized Woodrow Wilson vocational school where morale was low, pupil attendance was spotty and graduating classes ran about 125, well below its capacity.

But John Burnell, a regional representative of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, came up with an idea on how to improve conditions.

Because the Jamaica, L.I., school is only a short distance from Kennedy International Airport, Burnell explored the possibility of putting to use the resources of the airport in vocational training.

A preliminary survey showed that jobs for ground support personnel at New York's major airports outnumber flight personnel 7 to 1, and with the increase in air travel, job opportunities are expected to grow.

Burnell, a member of the Transport Workers who also runs the job placement program for the New York City AFL-CIO, called on other local union leaders for assistance. They came from the Teachers, Machinists, Service Employes, Transport Workers, and the Teamsters. American Airlines also pitched in.

"We wanted a comprehensive high school, hooked to the airlines, that would motivate kids to higher things," Burnell said.

In 1969, an advisory commission to the new school was named, and in 1970, the board of education voted its approval and the change of name and direction for the school.

The school was named after a black aviator who was killed while flying emergency relief supplies to Biafra.

Under the plan, the old courses were phased out, and this fall 950 eager ninth-graders, all of whom had chosen to go to this particular school, entered Martin as its first class.

Next year, another class of ninth-graders will enter, and so on until the school has approximately 3,000 students.

As Principal Lawrence Costello explains it, Martin is one of three comparatively new "experimental" high schools in New York City—John Dewey and Hillcrest are the other two.

All are comprehensive schools, offering a mixture of academic and vocational courses, and all have some new ways of doing things, in common and individually.

For example, each is on a "cycle" system—short terms of courses throughout the year, minimizing the risk of failure and providing more variety for the students. Martin, along with Dewey, has paraprofessional workers staffing "resource centers," where students can go to study, rest, or chat. Each school provides for independent study, though not under identical circumstances.

Martin is using aviation and aerospace as both a motivational device in such traditional courses as English and math, and also as a lead to future occupations—such as ticket clerks, travel agents, stewardesses and stewards, cleaners, air controllers, and so on.

At present, the only jobs for which Martin students will be directly trained at the school are in the servicing of ground-support vehicles; all the others will require advanced or specialized education elsewhere.

In some other ways, the school is unique. All students take English, algebra, and a foreign language, and science. In ninth grade, all take practical arts. In the tenth grade, all will take typing. Costello believes Martin is the only New York City high school to require all students to take a foreign language, and certainly one of the first to have both boys and girls together in practical arts classes.

Teachers Local 2, which represents teachers at the school as well as in other New York City schools, was called upon to help work out curriculum plans for the new program, and teachers spent many months preparing for the new emphasis on air studies at Martin.

Things are working out well, with the attendance rate running at 93 percent. Teacher Martin Muller, who has been at the school for 10 years and who teaches carpentry and plastics, has girls in his shops this year for the first time. "They're tremendous," he said.

An advisory group of union leaders, community and industry representatives, continues to meet about once a month, and will have an important role in the school's future. So far, the verdict is unanimous, their cooperation has given a fine start to some deserving kids who might not have had it otherwise.

Trade Balance Vital to Labor In U.S., Japan

Tokyo, Japan — Greater understanding and cooperation are needed between the workers and peoples of the United States and those of Japan—especially in trade relations, Japanese unionists were told.

Pres. Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers, speaking for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the annual convention of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI), said that the labor movements of both countries have responsibility of raising the living standards of their members.

Reciprocal trade procedures are vital to the well-being of trade unionists and workers in the entire world, he stressed. "Without equitable and balanced trade arrangements, the greed of international corporate powers and the designs of totalitarian dictators seeking world domination would be furthered," Power warned.

He said that DOMEI and the AFL-CIO are bound together in attaining for Japanese and American workers "a life free from the cruel burdens of poverty, the inhuman tyranny of dictatorship and the horrors of war."

"In fighting for the protection and improvement of our standards," Power observed, "we fight for your standards and those of working men and women the world over. . . . A cheap labor market anywhere is a threat to the economic, social and political welfare of all."

JOSEPH T. POWER

Effective Apr. 7:

Election Reforms Signed Into Law

Political candidates and parties with the most money to spend will have less of an advantage after Apr. 7, and big contributors will no longer be able to conceal their generosity under a camouflage of fund-raising committees.

Pres. Nixon waited until the last possible day to sign the new election reform legislation—which takes effect 60 days later. But he nevertheless found some words of mild praise for the measure, in contrast to his veto two years ago of a more limited bill that merely set a ceiling on campaign spending for television and radio broadcasts.

The new legislation covers most forms of campaign advertising, with spending restrictions on newspaper and magazine ads, billboards, paid telephone solicitations, radio and television broadcasts and spot commercials.

It doesn't limit total campaign expenditures, but it does close numerous loopholes in the existing, virtually unenforced law governing reporting of campaign contributions and identification of large donors.

An important provision in the bill from labor's viewpoint reaffirms the right of unions to carry on political education and action programs for their members—and to establish and administer voluntary funds for political purposes.

Thus, COPE and similar labor political committees may provide direct support to endorsed candidates through funds voluntarily contributed by union members.

Unions are also specifically authorized to use dues income to conduct registration and get-out-the-vote drives aimed at union members and their families and to communicate with their members on political and legislative issues.

All of these rights are in accordance with existing law and court interpretations. But in view of apparent attempts by the Justice Dept. and conservative groups to curtail union political activities, the new law more clearly spells out labor's rights.

In all elections to federal office, candidates are limited to spending either 10 cents for each registered voter or $50,000—whichever is higher—for the regulated areas of campaign advertising. But no more than 60 percent of this ceiling may be spent to buy television or radio time, although the entire amount may be used for non-broadcasting expenses.

Under this formula, the broadcast spending ceiling for each candidate in this year's presidential election would be about $8.4 million.

During the 1968 presidential campaign, Republicans spent $12.1 million on post-convention broadcasts for Nixon while the Democratic expenditures for Humphrey broadcasts came to only $6.1 million.

The new disclosure rule also for the first time requires full identification of all persons donating more than $100 to a candidate or campaign committee — including address and place of business.

For the first time, also, candidates are limited in the amount of their own money that can be used in a campaign—with a ceiling of $50,000 for president, $35,000 for senatorial candidates and $25,000 for House candidates.

Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D-Mass.), a sponsor of the new law, said this provision should "reverse the trend which has made running for political office into a rich man's game."

While the legislation passed Congress with strong bipartisan support, both parties showed some reluctance to launch the reform without one last bite at contributors under the old rules. Thus the Democratic-controlled House delayed final passage of the legislation by about a month, until the second session of Congress. And the President held back his signature until the last day allowed by law to sign or veto a bill.

Compromise Proposed In Deadlock on Job Bias

Sponsors of a Senate bill to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to enforce the law against job discrimination proposed a compromise in an effort to break through a filibuster.

The Senate has struggled with the labor-supported bill since Jan. 19, and two attempts to limit debate have fallen short of the required two-thirds majority.

Opponents have centered their fire on "cease and desist" powers proposed for the EEOC, similar to those held by the National Labor Relations Board in dealing with unfair labor practices. The Administration and employers are backing a cumbersome court procedure included in a House-passed bill.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) proposed to break the deadlock by combining elements of both approaches. In effect, federal district courts would oversee the EEOC's enforcement operations, review the hearing record if objections were filed, and set the remedy through a court order.

But Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.), who led the fight for the House version, and southern filibuster leaders served notice that the change would not meet their objections.

Dominick said the Williams-Javits proposal amounted to giving "cease and desist" enforcement powers to the EEOC "without using the words."

And he warned that unless the Senate reverses itself and approves his own court enforcement amendment, there wouldn't be a bill.

Heavy absenteeism in the Senate has compounded the difficulty of getting votes on key amendments and mustering the maximum strength in the efforts to limit debate.

A secondary feature of the Williams-Javits compromise was adopted by the Senate on a 56-26 vote. This broadened coverage of the law prohibiting discrimination in employment to embrace establishments with 15 or more workers. The present law covers only firms with 25 or more employes and the bill that came out of the Senate Labor Committee would have dropped the coverage floor to eight workers.

Warning to Nixon:

Debt Limit Bill Used To Push Tax Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

group of House liberals to use the debt ceiling bill as a prod for tax reform.

Since a number of conservative Republicans gag at the idea of a rising national debt and can't bring themselves to vote for a higher debt ceiling, the liberal bloc considered insisting on a tax reform amendment as the price for supporting the debt ceiling bill.

They were seeking a parliamentary way to attach an amendment that would require the President to submit a comprehensive tax reform program before May 1, 1972.

The amendment route was dropped after Mills, one of the most influential committee chairmen in Congress, wrote a strong letter to the President.

He called on Nixon to submit by Mar. 15 proposals to eliminate "loopholes in the federal income, estate and gift tax systems."

And with obvious reference to the liberal revolt, Mills told the President that "this matter has become all the more important because of developments in the House in recent days raising the question about support of continued increases in the debt ceiling unless such requests are coupled with tax reform."

The issue was also pressed by Reuss when George P. Shultz, director of the White House Office of Management & Budget, testified before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Reuss asked Shultz what Nixon would do if Congress refused to raise the debt limit until the Administration proposed "honest to goodness" tax reforms.

Shultz argued that the two subjects were not related and he told the lawmakers to "stop telling the President how to do his job." This isn't the time to raise anyone's taxes, Shultz insisted.

The debt limit bill passed the House, 248-147, after a number of liberal congressmen reiterated their insistence on tax reform as the price for future votes. It still must be acted on by the Senate.

In other action:

- The House voted 350-23 approval of a $250 million program of grants to enable states to provide one hot meal a day for the nation's elderly, with no charge to those on low incomes.

The projects would be operated by both public and private non-profit institutions and funds could be used to transport the elderly to community dining halls or to deliver meals to shut-ins.

A similar bill has already passed the Senate.

- Pres. Nixon renewed his proposal to shift virtually all federal manpower training programs to states and cities under a revenue-sharing plan, with only token federal supervision of how the money is spent.

He told Congress that America needs a better-trained workforce to increase productivity and make U.S. goods more competitive with products of other nations.

- A presidential message on environmental programs advanced one major new concept in addition to reiterating previous positions.

Nixon proposed a unique air pollution tax of from 10 to 15 cents a pound on sulphur oxide pollution from electric power plants, smelting, refining and other industrial plants in areas with dirty air.

Crafts to Take New Approach On Conferences

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., has decided that the department will not conduct a national legislative conference this year in keeping with a sweeping reorganization of activities authorized by the BCTD convention last November.

In past years, the legislative conferences have brought about 4,000 delegates to Washington to concentrate on matters of legislative importance to building trades unions.

"We are taking entirely new approaches to a number of situations," BCTD Pres. Frank Bonadio explained.

"These conferences have been generally highly successful," he noted. "But the executive council feels that the time now has come to consider a change in the format, just as we are restructuring a number of other activities to meet the new challenges and opportunities of the period."

In other actions, the council elected William Sidell to a council vacancy succeeding Maurice A. Hutcheson, who resigned as senior vice president of the department. Sidell is scheduled to succeed Hutcheson as president of the Carpenters Mar. 1.

EXCAVATION WORK for the two sub-level floors and foundation of the addition to the AFL-CIO headquarters building got under way Feb. 1 as remains of the razed Lafayette Hotel are dug up and hauled away. Carpenters, lower left, construct a barricade for "sidewalk superintendents," while an Operating Engineer, right, works the controls of a power shovel.

Job Expansion Emerges as Key To Minority Training Programs

New Orleans—The continuing task of developing minority training and hiring programs under the aegis of the labor movement was explored at a three-day conference here.

These programs must be linked closely to the creation of more jobs, it was stressed to the 350 participants in the fourth annual conference of the Joint Apprenticeship Program of the Workers Defense League/A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, said that the trade union movement "is the only instrument" that can provide the broad support needed to achieve vital economic and social goals.

He noted that through apprenticeship programs, thousands of minority youths are now working as apprentices and journeymen in the building trades.

But he warned, "Don't fall into the trap of developing minority programs only when they benefit the minority. Support them when they are for the good of all."

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman praised organized labor's Apprenticeship Outreach efforts as a program that has worked successfully even during an economic recession.

"This program was initiated and is run by young blacks," Slaiman noted. "Other programs should look at this and copy its success."

WDL Pres. Rowland Watts, while citing the need to develop more effective techniques in manpower programs, said that "there are only so many jobs and there is a problem of who is going to get them. We need to develop more jobs so all will be employed."

His comments were reinforced by Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO, who pinned the lack of jobs on national economic policies.

"If we expect to have job opportunity for people, we can't continue to have our economy stagnated by the Nixon Administration," he stressed. "We must elect a man who has some compassion for people. . . . There is little opportunity now because jobs do not exist for blacks or any other group."

Marvin Friedman of the consulting firm of Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates told the delegates that current manpower policy lacks sharp focus on specific problems and goals. He suggested shifting emphasis to "upward mobility . . . of minorities, not only in their jobs, but in education, health and housing."

A panel discussion on the housing crisis explored the government's role in construction programs, concluding that federal subsidies are not fully meeting their objectives.

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director John Evans said that the "only answer to housing is jobs. Subsidies to low-income people can help equalize opportunity, but government housing will never equal what a wage earner himself can earn."

Edward Gonzalez of Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations called for efforts to advance minorities in areas beyond employment through adult education programs.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis pointed out that the federation is trying to encourage non-whites to step up their involvement in union affairs. As low-income workers join unions to strengthen their position "they must make their voices heard by participating," Davis stressed.

Other key participants in the conference included Robert McGlotten, executive director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute; Tom Kahn, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy; John Lewis, director of the Atlanta Voter Education Project; Prof. F. Ray Marshal, chairman of the University of Texas economics department, and Ernest Green, executive director of the JAP.

THREE-DAY CONFERENCE of the Joint Apprenticeship Program in New Orleans brought together 350 representatives. Conferring here are from left, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, Workers Defense League Executive Director Rowland Watts, JAP Executive Director Ernest Green and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman.

Meany Urges Aid To Heart Drive

Union members were urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to increase their support of the Heart Fund campaign during February to finance research in heart and circulatory diseases.

Meany, who is serving for the 20th consecutive year as a sponsor of the drive, noted that "the men and women of the AFL-CIO have always given generously of their time and money to support this worthy cause."

Since 1949, $179 million has been contributed to the Heart Fund, with a substantial amount coming from organized labor.

5.4 Million Unemployed:

Jobless Rate Near 6% for 14th Month

(Continued from Page 1)

ually increases more during January, the BLS reported a seasonal decline in unemployment of 56,000.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson adopted an optimistic outlook as he stressed the seasonally adjusted gain in jobs.

"A look at the doughnut instead of the hole finds real growth in the economy," Hodgson said in a news release.

A note of optimism also was sounded by Herbert Stein who made his first appearance before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Stein predicted that the Nixon Administration's policies would reduce unemployment to 5 percent by the end of the calendar year.

But he rejected a proposal from the committee chairman, Sen. William D. Proxmire (D-Wis.), for a program to create 100,000 new jobs each month until the unemployment rate drops to the 5 percent level.

A program like that, Stein maintained, would cost $10 billion, on top of the budget deficit of $38.8 billion already expected in the Nixon Administration's fiscal budget.

The jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans in the 20-29 age group stood at 8.5 percent in January, the same as the previous three months. The rate for nonveterans in the same age group also was relatively unchanged at 7.5 percent.

The BLS said there are now 4 million returning GIs in the civilian labor force and that 3.4 million of them have jobs.

The jobless rate for full-time workers declined from 5.7 to 5.5 percent, but the rate for part-time workers increased from 8.4 to 9.0 percent.

The rates for major age groups showed little variation from December at 4.2 percent for adult men, 3 percent for married men, 5.5 percent for adult women and 17.8 percent for the 16-19 year-olds.

Negro joblessness increased from 10.3 to 10.6 percent while unemployment for white workers remained at 5.4 percent.

The average duration of unemployment rose to 11.8 weeks from 11.3 in December. There were 562,000 persons unemployed 27 weeks or more and 1.2 million without work for at least 15 weeks.

The BLS report said the average workweek for all rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined more than usual between December and January.

After seasonal adjustment, the average workweek was down three-tenths of an hour to 36.9 hours. But the largest drop in working hours occured in manufacturing where the workweek moved down four-tenths of an hour to 39.9 hours.

Factory overtime was down two-tenths of an hour to 2.9 hours.

Average hourly earnings rose 3 cents to $3.53, the BLS reported, but despite this increase, the shortened workweek resulted in a loss of $1.35 in average weekly pay to $129.20.

The BLS said that compared with January 1971, average weekly earnings were up $7.32 or 6.0 percent. During 1971, the Consumer Price Index rose at an average annual rate of 4.3 percent, the BLS said.

Tax Writeoffs Spur Big Jump In 1971 Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

million compared with a deficit of $98.6 million a year ago, the survey found.

The New York Times reported that earnings after taxes for 932 nonfinancial corporations showed an increase of 24 percent over the corresponding quarter of 1970, and a 14 percent increase over the third quarter of last year.

The Times quoted a survey by the First National City Bank which disclosed that fourth-quarter profits for the 932 firms were nearly $6 billion as compared with $5.2 billion in the previous quarter and $4.8 billion for the final three months of 1970.

Transit Fare Cut Spurs Sharp Rise in Bus Use

Terre Haute, Ind.—More people are riding the bus in Terre Haute these days.

They're paying a lower fare and they're getting improved service.

The city government, the Amalgamated Transit Union and the management of the municipally-owned bus service are all enthusiastic about the experiment.

Their eventual goal is a no-fare system, a concept endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention last fall as a means of overcoming traffic-clogged streets and reversing a national trend towards high fares and declining patronage of mass transit systems.

The fare cut, the local union reported, resulted in a dramatic rise in bus usage in little more than a month.

Fares had been 25 cents, with an additional 5-cent transfer fee.

At the same time that fares were cut to 15 cents, the frequency of service was stepped up and routes were extended to several outlying areas that had been without bus service.

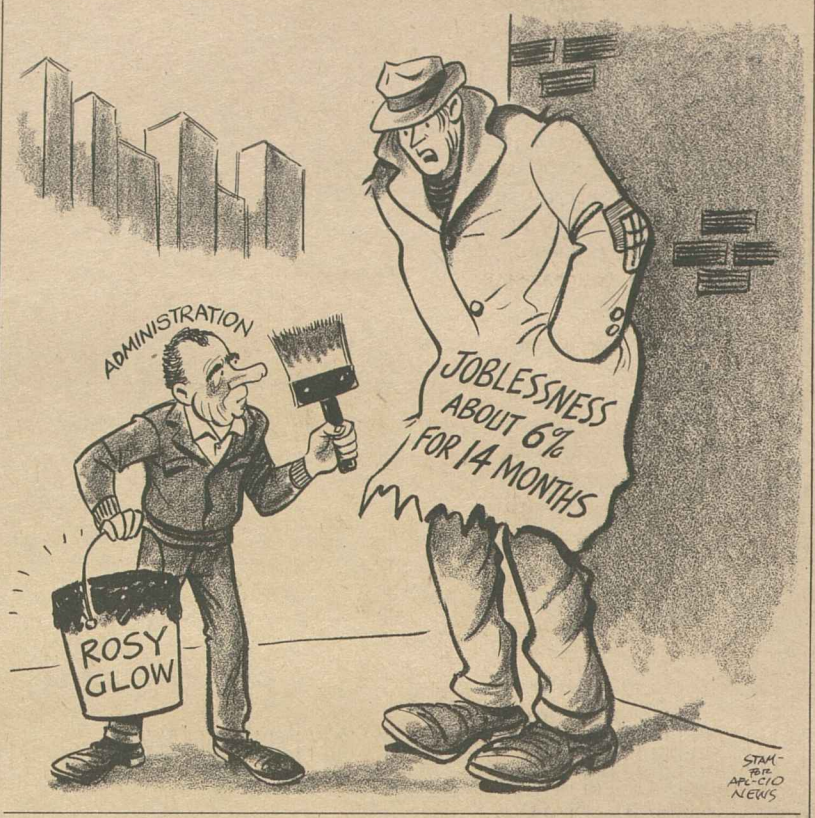
Patronage nearly doubled and the system is collecting as much money from the reduced fare as it did at the higher rates. Six new drivers have been added, and plans are under way to replace old buses with new equipment.

The local union president, Robert J. Pond, reported to the international union publication, In Transit, that patronage on his own bus run has risen from fewer than 100 passengers a day to more than 200.

Terre Haute's recently-elected Mayor William Brighton was pledged to a no-fare transit goal—a concept that also has the strong endorsement of the city's central labor council.

The already-adopted budget blocked immediate implementation this year but the city is seeking a federal grant to speed up improvement of the transit system.

'You Can't Paint Me Over!'



Employers Win Delay On Reporting Injuries

The Labor Dept. has relaxed the rules for employers on record-keeping and reporting on-the-job injuries and illnesses despite the protests of organized labor.

Amended rules will allow firms covered by the Occupational Safety & Health Act to hold off up to six working days before reporting injuries to workers. Earlier, reports had to be completed within 48 hours.

And if a safety log is maintained at a computer installation away from the local plant where the injury occurred, employers will have 45 days to update the local plant log.

The rules changes were issued by Commissioner Geoffrey H. Moore of the Bureau of Labor statistics and Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who heads the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Guenther said the amendments resulted from petitions by employers for exceptions from record-keeping requirements of the job safety act. The new rules provide "more flexibility" to the employers, the Labor Dept. said.

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, said the changes further reflect the Nixon Administration's policy of giving special favors to employers.

"This is another instance where OSHA has tempered its stand for industry at the expense of the workers," Taylor observed.

The AFL-CIO had objected to the changes after the proposed regulations were published in the Federal Register last November.

In a letter to Guenther Dec. 2, the federation's safety committee suggested that OSHA alter its proposal for computerized safety logs so that data on accidents and injuries would be available at all times at the local plants.

"If the multi-unit establishment processes occupational illness and injury data at a centralized place, we propose that a carbon copy of the log be made and retained at the individual establishment when the original is sent to the central place," the federation urged.

With the availability of the duplicate report at the local installation, inspection officers would have access to past and current data to assess the safety record of the establishment, it noted.

However, OSHA put its amendments into effect without commenting on the federation's recommendation. It also ignored other AFL-CIO suggestions, Taylor reported.

In a another report, Guenther announced that 49 states have declared their intent to submit plans with OSHA to assume responsibility for occupational safety and health programs as an alternative to federal enforcement of the act.

OSHA has encouraged the states to develop their own programs. But labor is opposed to the policy on the grounds that states have poor records on job safety enforcement.

Facing the likelihood that state legislatures will upgrade their safety laws—but not to the protections offered in the federal law—the AFL-CIO has issued model occupational safety bills to guide state and local labor organizations in the development of safety legislation.

CONVENTIONS

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Pittsburgh, Feb. 29.

The American Postal Workers' 1972 convention will be held at New Orleans, Aug. 14-16.

The New York AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Kiamesha Lake, Sept. 6-8.

CWA Strikers Vote on Pact In New York

New York—Communications Workers throughout the state of New York were voting on a tentative agreement with the New York Telephone Co. that could end the seven-month strike that has idled more than 38,000 telephone workers.

The mail ballot, under the supervision of the Honest Ballot Association, was scheduled to be completed by Feb. 16.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne recommended acceptance of the proposed contract terms which include a full agency shop for the New York workers.

The settlement also includes premium pay of 15 percent for Saturday work as opposed to the past practice of paying straight time to employes whose fifth consecutive working day fell on a Saturday.

The union also won an additional increase of $1 during the first year of the contract for top craftsmen who would receive a $29 weekly hike. An additional $1.50 was secured for workers scheduled to receive a weekly increase of $26.50 during the first year.

The national agreement, accepted by other CWA units across the country last July, provided increases of $29 in the first year, $7.50 the second year and $8 during the final year of the contract term. The weekly rate for the top classification had been $193.

The proposed New York settlement also includes improvements in overtime pay, pensions, payroll deductions and insurance premiums.

2-12-72

U.S., Mexican Musicians Reach Accord on Jobs

New York—Agreements designed to protect the jobs of professional musicians in the United States and Mexico have been ratified by the American Federation of Musicians and the two unions representing musicians in Mexico.

AFM Pres. Hal C. Davis expressed optimism that "musicians on both sides of the border will benefit, because the agreements call for equal jobs, equal opportunities, and equal exchanges."

He added that "they also insure that professional wages and working conditions will prevail in both countries, and that the AFM and its counterparts in Mexico will assist each other in compiling and exchanging information vital to the protection of all the unions' members."

Davis recently led an AFM delegation during three days of negotiations in Mexico City with officials of the Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores de la Musica del Distrito Federal, representing musicians working in Mexico City, and the Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Musica de la R.M., which has jurisdiction in the provinces.

The agreements provide that the musicians unions in Mexico will exert "all possible efforts to persuade the Mexican Immigration Bureau" to enforce union membership as a prime condition of visa approval.

The AFM has recently given new emphasis to stronger relationships with unions of musicians in other countries.

Last year, Davis announced new agreements with the British Musicians Union.

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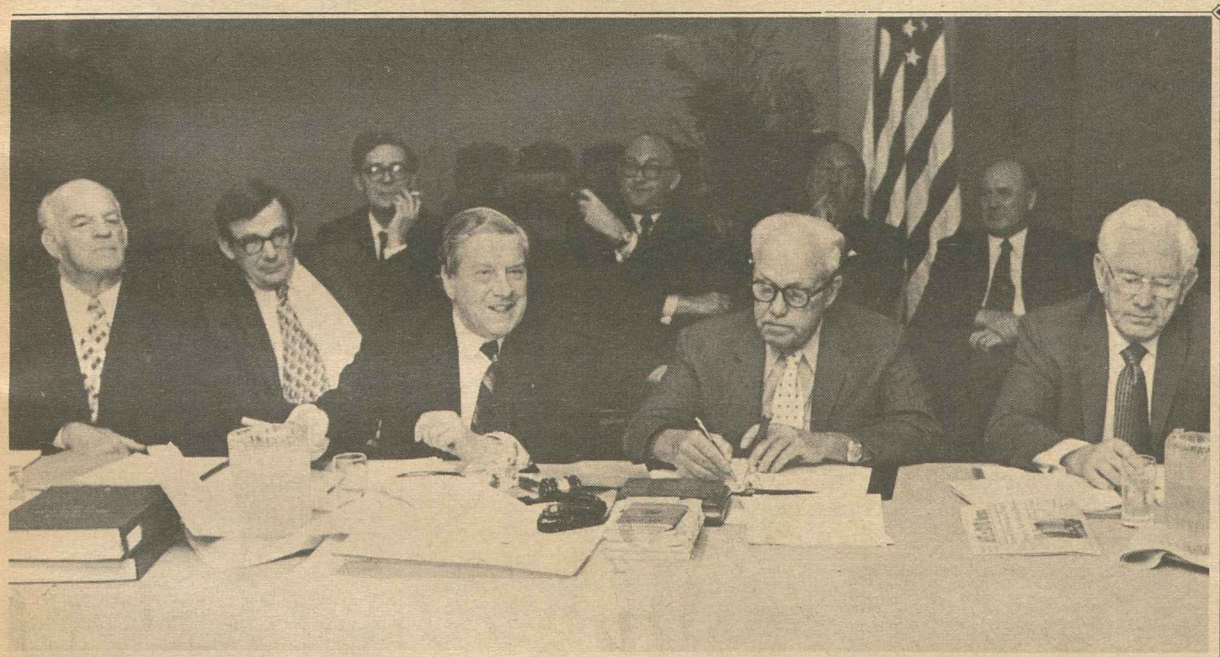
Council Spurs Mobilization For Crucial Election Battle



FRATERNAL TIES were strengthened as delegation from Britain's Trades Union Congress met with AFL-CIO Executive Council. In foreground, from left: AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland; Victor Feather, TUC general secretary; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. I. W. Abel. Other TUC officials are seated in the back.

Support for COPE Stressed as Vital

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO summoned the labor movement to do battle in the November elections with a call for "total mobilization" to meet the "most serious challenge the trade union movement has ever faced."

There is a clear and pressing need, the Executive Council declared, "to elect progressive, liberal men and women" at every level of government. With an all-out effort through COPE "we can win the most important election of the century," the federation said.

The election call-to-arms highlighted the mid-winter meeting of the council here in its opening days and was supplemented by a number of statements dealing with critical national problems and failures of the Nixon Administration.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a series of press conferences, made it clear that the federation would make no choice of presidential candidates until after the nominating conventions. A major federation goal is to have as many trade unionists as possible at the major party conventions so that labor would have a voice in the decisions.

Meany commented that there is a long way to go until November and that many things can happen. He said he doesn't believe that Pres. Nixon is a "shoo-in" for re-election and that he could not foresee how the President would win this year any of the states he lost in 1968.

The AFL-CIO president said the federation's endorsement would come at a meeting of the General Board after the nominating conventions, but he ruled out any possible backing of Alabama Gov. George Wallace, whom he termed a "bigot and racist and anti-labor down to the soles of his feet."

The council's statement calling for full support of COPE said that while there were many candidates who deserved support on the basis of their liberal, progressive records, many incumbents are proven allies of big business "dedicated to the disproven 'trickle-down' system of economics, uninterested in the plight of the poor and minorities and opposed to the programs of progress essential to the well-being of workers." They deserve defeat, the council said.

The council called for "the total mobilization of the labor movement at every level for a commitment by all members and all union officials to join in the COPE program to the fullest possible extent."

This involves registration drives, educational programs, assignment of staff to help with various programs, involvement of retirees and young family members and the strengthening of the labor-minorities coalition.

(Continued on Page 3)

Justice, Equity Demanded:

One-Sided Controls Seen Victimizing Workers, Poor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Flagrant favoritism" that puts the burden of wage-price controls on workers and the poor "is rapidly destroying public support" for the economic stabilization program, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

To restore some semblance of fairness and equity in the Nixon program, the federation called for a series of actions that will insure justice for the working poor. The council statement called for:

- Action by the Pay Board to reopen the question of exempting only earnings of less than $1.90 an hour from wage controls, determine an equitable figure and petition the Cost of Living Council to adopt it.
- Support of legal challenges to the $1.90 ruling, applauding those unions which are taking such steps and pledging to back them.
- Support of workers who "will be forced to strike against these regulations."
- Opening of oversight hearings by congressional committees so that the mandate of Congress will not be flouted and, if necessary, enactment of new legislation.

The Executive Council reviewed the operations of the controls program and found them "completely inequitable."

The unanimously adopted resolution declared that "to the worker at the bottom of the economic ladder the control program means his wages are strictly regulated but the rent he pays and the price tag on most of what he must buy is free to rise."

The statement emphasized that about 75 percent of the nation's retail stores are exempt from price controls as well as nearly 50 percent of all rental units. Interest rates were never controlled and neither were prices of fresh foods, many used items, life insurance premiums, state and local taxes and the price of homes and loans.

The statement cited the report by the President's Council of Economic Advisers that 21 percent of items reflected in the Consumer Price Index are not subject to any controls.

Citing the Cost of Living Council's ruling exempting only hourly earnings below $1.90 an hour from wage controls, the AFL-CIO council stressed the COL council "rejected the Pay Board's advice and flouted the congressional mandate" for a higher figure.

(Continued on Page 4)

Labor Supports Busing That Benefits Children

Bal Harbour, Fla.—School busing that will improve educational opportunities for children and result in quality, integrated education is wholeheartedly supported by the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council unanimously adopted a statement emphasizing its opposition to "those individuals or groups who are creating a divisive political issue out of America's vital need for quality, integrated education," and voiced its opposition to "the constitutional amendment approach" because it runs counter to educational needs.

The council's statement strongly reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's long-standing support for quality and integrated education, federal funds to improve substandard schools and legislation to achieve open housing as the most effective way to achieve integrated education. The school busing statement, it said, is a natural extension of those views.

Federation Pres. George Meany told reporters that organized labor's position goes back to its strong support for the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school desegregation and that the AFL-CIO is very actively opposed to present proposals for a constitutional amendment to prohibit busing. He said there is a great deal of confusion as to where Pres. Nixon stands on the question, and there has been such confusion over the past few years.

The thrust of the AFL-CIO posi-

(Continued on Page 2)

3 New Vice Presidents Fill Council Vacancies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Presidents of three large unions were elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting here, filling vacancies left by the retirement of their predecessors.

The new council members, who also become vice presidents of the AFL-CIO are: James T. Housewright, president of the Retail Clerks; George Hardy, president of the Service Employes, and Al H. Chesser, president of the United Transportation Union.

Resigning from the council were James A. Suffridge, president-emeritus of the Retail Clerks; David Sullivan, president-emeritus of the Service Employes, and Charles Luna, president-emeritus of the United Transportation Union.

Suffridge had served as an AFL-CIO vice president since 1957, Sullivan since 1965 and Luna since 1969.

Of the new council members:

Housewright, 50, has been president of the Retail Clerks since 1968.

(Continued on Page 4)

POLICY RESOLUTIONS charting the position of the AFL-CIO on major issues were studied, discussed and acted on at this meeting of the federation's Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Direct Government Share Sought To Finance Social Security Costs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—One-third of the total cost of the social security system should be covered by general tax revenues to achieve a more equitable system and a decent standard for the elderly, the AFL-CIO declared.

The current method of contributory financing by workers and employers has been of key importance in achieving the present level of benefits while maintaining the right to the benefits, the federation's Executive Council said in a statement.

But, it added, to extend and improve benefits exclusively through the present system "would place too heavy a tax burden on low and middle income workers." These workers, the council said, "are rightly concerned that the social security tax rate is already quite high and is scheduled to rise still higher."

The federation recommended an increase in the earnings base on which benefits are paid from the present $9,000 to eventually $15,000 and a general revenue contribution gradually reaching one-third of the cost of the program.

This combination would increase benefits by approximately 50 percent from the present inadequate level of payments, the statement said.

The concept of a general revenue contribution to the social security system is "not a radical new idea but only an old proposal that has never been properly implemented," the council said as it traced the history of the concept.

The original social security legislation submitted to Congress in 1935 contemplated an eventual government contribution to reach one-third of the total cost of the program, and 1965 was mentioned as the likely year when an initial government contribution might be required.

A provision contemplating such a contribution was included in the Social Security Act in 1944 through 1950 and then dropped despite the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Social Security.

The use of general revenue funds would help reduce the cost of public welfare programs by increasing social security benefits; a large part of present contributions are now being used to cover past service liability; general funds could be used to cover prior service costs; and the principle of general revenue payments has already been accepted by the system in a number of specific areas—military service, hospital insurance benefits for non-insured persons, special age 72 benefits and half of the Part B Medicare cost.

The AFL-CIO, the statement pointed out, has long advocated that the wage base be increased to cover the same proportion of wages and salaries as was covered in 1935.

When the program began, about 97 percent of the persons in the social security system had their full earnings covered; that proportion is now about 77 percent.

"We recommend," the council said, "raising the earnings base to at least $15,000 so that a larger proportion of the earnings of high income workers will be covered. Thereafter there should be subsequent periodic adjustments in line with increases in workers' wages."

Nixon Assailed on Veto Of Day Care Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. Nixon was sharply condemned by the AFL-CIO for vetoing a dramatic new national program of day care centers and placing political strategy above the needs of the country's children.

The federation's Executive Council accused the President of playing "cruel politics with the welfare of pre-school children and their working parents" and filling a veto message with "right-wing rhetoric pleasing only to ultra-conservatives."

The council pointed out that there are 3.7 million working mothers with children under the age of 5 and day care facilities for only 700,000 children. It noted that the President had earlier seemingly taken note of the need and that, in addition, the 1970 White House Conference on Children had made a comprehensive child development program a top national priority.

Congress, responding, passed legislation that would have made an important start toward meeting these needs with a wide range of educational, health and nutritional services for young children along with day care centers controlled by local communities and involving parents, with fees based on ability to pay.

The President vetoed the legislation, leading to the federation's condemnation and a call to Congress "to re-enact a similar day care program during the present session." The statement voiced the hope that the President would reconsider his position and "place the needs of young children above political strategy."

Senators Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) have introduced a modified version of the vetoed child care bill which would carry a somewhat smaller price tag.

Mondale insisted, however, that children of working mothers need quality day care centers, not merely custodial "baby-sitting" facilities.

Meany Expresses Tribute to Graham

Dr. Frank P. Graham, the North Carolina educator and world statesman who died at the age of 85, "served America with distinction and humanitarianism," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany termed Dr. Graham a "well-loved friend of the American trade union movement and my long-time personal friend."

Dr. Graham had served as president of the University of North Carolina, as a public member of the War Labor Board, as a leading adviser to Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as a United States senator, and as a United Nations mediator in the dispute between India and Pakistan.

For Quality Education:

Labor Backs Busing To Benefit Children

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, he emphasized, is the "welfare of the children."

The council adopted also statements on financing education and new developments in career, or vocational, education and the positions taken by the Administration in these areas.

The council's reasoning on the school busing issue was that in many communities busing is not only feasible but desirable to improve educational opportunities for the children involved. Where school board and parents—both white and black—and local education authorities all support a plan to upgrade the quality of education for disadvantaged children, the law should permit the plan to go forward, even if busing is used as a tool.

However, busing merely to achieve racial balance that does not guarantee improved education opportunities should be opposed. The basic test is whether it helps the children.

School busing is fairly prevalant today in the U.S. with 19.6 million children involved at a cost of $1.5 billion a year. Of the total education outlay at all levels the amount spent on busing ranges from 0.7 to 6.9 percent.

The AFL-CIO has taken no position on widening school district boundaries embracing several counties, the problem involved in the court case covering the Richmond, Va., area.

The federation generally considers the Nixon Administration's approach keyed to political considerations, because the White House has not supported full funding of federal school aid legislation designed to achieve quality education in substandard schools.

In its statement on financing of education the council noted the series of state and federal court decisions holding that the states have a responsibility to insure equal educational opportunity and that school financing in many systems is not equitably raised now nor equitably distributed.

The council said "we must begin now to formulate new and more equitable solutions to the critical problems of educational finance" with the states and the federal government taking over a "substantially larger share."

The Nixon regime has shown "little enthusiasm" for federal aid to education, the council noted, and is now considering raising federal education funds via a "shocking" federal sales tax known as a value-added tax.

The council said that plugging loopholes in the federal income tax system would yield an additional $15 to $20 bilion to finance the needed federal share of education costs.

In a statement on career education, the council warned that "we will not allow it to be won at the expense of" basic vocational education programs. While the general approach is in line with federation thinking, the council said, labor's enthusiasm has been "tempered" by Administration plans that fail to adequately fund existing programs and that would, through block grants, endanger specific career education programs.

The statement assailed a proposal that would in effect turn "a major part of the public schools over to a 'consortium of employers'" and also grant new tax loopholes to employer groups.

Article XX Sanctions Imposed on Laborers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all affiliates that the Laborers' International Union of North America has been found to be in non-compliance with the decision of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures and is therefore subject to sanctions under the federation's constitution.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan. The dispute involved city employes in Jacksonville, Fla.

In his notification to affiliates, Meany said the Laborers, effective Feb. 9, 1972, would be subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution:

"1. The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Sec. 16;

"2. The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article;

"3. The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the constitution;

"4. No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

In addition to the Laborers, the following unions are currently in non-compliance with an impartial umpire's decision: the Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union, International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen.

Text of Council Statement On School Busing Issue

Text of the statement on school busing adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 15, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

The AFL-CIO has consistently supported both quality education and integrated education. We have just as staunchly supported mass investment of federal funds to improve substandard schools. We have fought for legislation to achieve open housing as the most effective way to achieve integrated education.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council categorically reiterates these positions and adds:

1. We wholeheartedly support busing of children when it will improve the educational opportunities of the children.

2. We deplore the actions of those individuals or groups who are creating a divisive political issue out of America's vital need for quality, integrated education.

3. We will oppose the constitutional amendment approach because it will do a disservice to the quality, integrated education which we support.

Council Calls for Election Mobilization

Stresses Support for COPE Drive To Meet Crucial Test for Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

"It means," the council stressed, "an all-out effort to collect $2 for COPE from every member possible to help narrow the funding gap that always exists between labor's political friends and its political foes."

At a meeting of the COPE Administrative Committee, consisting of the COPE Operating Committee, the federation Executive Council and about 20 presidents of affiliated unions, Meany said COPE had developed a most effective and efficient operation and he was sure it would pull its full weight in the elections this year.

COPE hopes to increase sharply the number of delegates to the Democratic National Convention from the 200 plus 100 alternates of 1968 to about 500 this year. It is expanding its registration drives to identify unregistered union voters in 40 states and anticipates greater success in light of favorable changes in state registration statutes.

Polls of delegates to three recent COPE regional conferences indicated an overwhelming rejection of Pres. Nixon, very low percentages for Wallace and basic preferences for Humphrey and Muskie. The meetings in Atlanta, Dallas and Cincinnati were attended by more than 1,600 local union leaders in 15 states. The highest Nixon percentage was 1.1% at the Atlanta meeting covering seven southern states.

The political drive will work cooperatively with the A. Philip Randolph Institute, senior citizens organized in the Concerned Citizens for Better Government and young voters through Frontlash. It is working also with a group of trade unionists who have developed an anti-Wallace campaign in Florida —the Committee for a Vote that Counts. **(Story Page 10.)**

A new COPE film on key issues in the '72 elections was premiered for the Administrative Committee. It deals with the Nixon Administration and is entitled "Promises and Performances."

In policy statements adopted in the first days of the session, the Executive Council:

- Called for "immediate" action by Congress on the stalled minimum wage legislation. The wage floor of $1.60 set in 1966 is below poverty levels by present-day living costs. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Warned that public support for wage-price controls is being destroyed by "flagrant favoritism" at the expense of workers and the poor and termed the administration of the stabilization program "completely inequitable." **(Story, Page 1.)**
- **Denounced Pres. Nixon's veto of a day care program for children of working parents and urged Congress to revive a similar bill in this session. (Story, Page 2.)**
- Asked a substantial increase in federal funds for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and development of long-term financing. **(Story, Page 5.)**
- Stressed the need to provide federal general revenue funds to meet one-third of the total cost of social security benefits to provide a decent standard for the elderly without a sharp rise in payroll taxes. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Endorsed a national voter registration law that would remove artificial barriers that discourage or disqualify persons from registering. **(Story this page.)**
- Warned against moves to make "a divisive political issue" out of school busing, opposed a constitutional amendment, and reiterated support for "quality, integrated education." **(Story, Page 1.)**

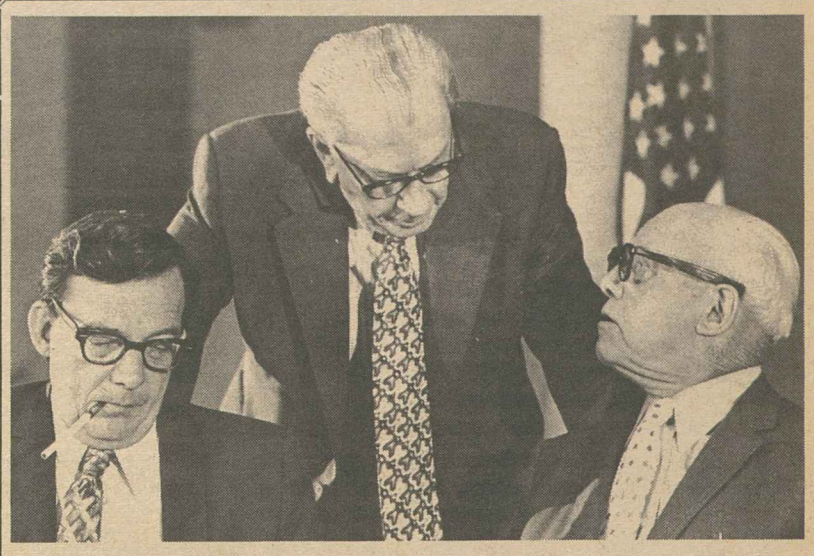
The council also elected three new members to fill vacancies left by the retirement of Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, David Sullivan and Charles Luna. Named to the council were James T. Housewright, president of the Retail Clerks; George Hardy, president of the Service Employes; Al H. Chesser, president of the United Transportation Union. **(Story, Page 1.)**

The council heard a report from a delegation of British Trades Union Congress leaders on problems affecting both countries as well as distinctly TUC problems. The delegation was headed by Victor Feather, general secretary of the TUC.

At a series of press conferences Meany made the following points:

- Labor members will remain on the Pay Board because it would serve no good cause to leave at this time. If the country gets fed up with the ineffective enforcement of price controls while wages are strictly curbed there may be a new policy, a new presidential "flip-flop."
- Nixon's China visit was keyed to the 1972 elections and it will not produce any important changes in China and its dictatorship. Meany expressed again, however, his general support of the President's policies in Vietnam on winding down the war and the Vietnamization program.
- Assailed top White House aide H. R. Haldeman for his attack on Democratic candidates as consciously aiding the enemy in North Vietnam, but said the candidates opposing Nixon's Southeast Asia policies were encouraging Hanoi to believe that it can win a victory from the American people.
- Termed the dock legislation adopted by Congress a "disaster" and a first step toward the destruction of the free American way of life.
- Said that visits with the council by Democratic presidential candidates Hubert H. Humphrey, Henry "Scoop" Jackson and Vance Hartke were frank and friendly discussions of important problems.

Meany said that the council had a particularly useful discussion with Jackson on the busing issue. The federation president and a number of council members met with Edmund S. Muskie during the sessions here.



PRESIDENT of Carpenters, M. A. Hutcheson, leans over to chat with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at council session. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is at left.

National System Backed For Voter Registration

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A measure that would dramatically increase voter registration and improve participation in elections was strongly urged by the AFL-CIO as a "wise" and badly needed law.

The Executive Council urged passage of the national voter registration program introduced by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) as a "citizens bill" that would open the "voting booth equally to all."

The program would sweep away artificial barriers that prevent citizens from registering for federal elections, the council said, noting that while only 60 percent of the potential eligibles vote in presidential elections, more than 80 percent of those registered cast ballots.

The McGee bill would establish a national voter registration program for all federal elections and pay the states for the cost of administering a "registration-by-mail procedure." States also would be encouraged—though not forced—to accept the federal registration for state and local registration as well.

The measure provides that registration forms be mailed to each postal address in the United States not earlier than 45 days and not later than 30 days prior to the close of registration. Forms would be available without a time limit in post offices and other government offices.

By filling out and mailing a simple form, a citizen would thus be registered. This is a far cry, the council said, "from the present system which in many states obliges persons to travel some distance to a central registration office at hours inconvenient for most citizens—certainly for wage earners—and often to endure a long wait once there."

The council pointed out that the program set up under the legislation would help to relieve the labor movement of the responsibility of devoting substantial resources, time and energy to a non-partisan registration campaign, and at the same time "likely yielding a larger number of union member registrations."

'To Elect Our Friends, Defeat Our Enemies'

Following is the statement on support for COPE adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 17, 1972:

The elections of 1972 pose the most serious challenge the trade union movement has ever faced.

At every level of government, there is a clear and pressing need to elect progessive, liberal men and women, committed to moving this country forward again.

Many of the candidates for national and state office are proven friends of workers, consumers and ordinary citizens. They deserve re-election and they merit our support.

On the other hand, many incumbents are proven allies of big business, dedicated to the disproven "trickle-down" system of economics, uninterested in the plight of the poor and the minorities, and opposed to the programs of progress essential to the well-being of workers. These incumbents deserve defeat and they merit our opposition.

In every instance, the judgments of the AFL-CIO will be made on the records of the candidates, regardless of their party affiliation. In every case, we will do our utmost to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

To achieve this goal, the AFL-CIO Executive Council calls for the total mobilization of the labor movement at every level, for a commitment by all members and all union officials to join in the COPE program to the fullest possible extent.

This entails a massive effort to register every union member and voting-age member of his or her family, to wage a full-scale educational campaign, to acquaint our members of the truth about the record of the candidates and to produce a record turnout of union people at the polls.

It will require complete cooperation from every affiliated union and state AFL-CIO council, the assignment of staff people to COPE to assist in this political-educational effort among union members; the involvement of retirees and young family members in the drive and strengthening of the labor-minorities coalition that has been victorious in the past.

It means all-out effort to collect $2 for COPE from every member to help narrow the funding gap that always exists between labor's political friends and its political foes.

The 1972 election will be a major task. We enter it with our COPE operation in peak condition. With all-out support of COPE, we can win the most important election of the century.

Ingredients for Victory

Randolph Is Voted Murray-Green Prize

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council broke with precedent and voted one of its own members—A. Philip Randolph—the Murray-Green Award for outstanding humanitarian service.

Federation Pres. George Meany announced the decision to give the award to Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO since its founding and president-emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters. Randolph is the dean of the nation's civil rights leaders.

Meany said the award honors Randolph's "great contribution" to America.

The annual award, labor's highest honor, is given in memory of Philip Murray, late president of the CIO, and William Green, late president of the AFL.

PRESS CONFERENCE following AFL-CIO Executive Council session gives newsmen a chance to question Federation Pres. George Meany. Leading newspapers, magazines, wire services and television-radio networks covered the council's mid-winter meeting.

Congress Urged to Act On Wage Floor Increase

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on the House Rules Committee to quit stalling on the minimum wage bill approved by the House Labor Committee and report it out for floor action.

The Executive Council declared there must be "immediate" and "affirmative congressional action" to bring the minimum wage up to acceptable levels.

The $1.60 minimum wage floor of 1966 "no longer even approaches the federally defined poverty level for a family of four," the council said in a statement, and the buying power of that minimum "has been all but destroyed" by a rise in living costs of more than 25 percent.

Enactment of the House bill with an immediate increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour and extension of coverage to about 5 million more workers "would be a valuable step forward," the council said. But it cited the goals adopted at the November 1971 AFL-CIO convention of a $2.50-an-hour wage floor, full coverage, equal wage levels for all workers and a single standard.

The council warned that the Administration is working for a measure that "would undermine the minimum wage by establishing a separate subminimum rate for youth," and stated its categorical rejection of this concept.

The President's subminimum wage for young workers would not increase employment; "it would merely rearrange the statistics of unemployment," the statement asserted.

The council statement called also on the Senate Labor Committee to complete deliberations and report a bill to the Senate for prompt action.

Metal Trades Ask End To Hatch Act 'Shackles'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Amendment of the Hatch Act "to permit federal employes to become first-class citizens" was given a top priority by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

At a meeting of its executive council here, a campaign to remove the "shackles" of the act was approved as a matter of "high legislative priority."

The council declared that the act, originally designed to protect federal workers from political pressures and preserve the integrity of federal employment has "become an anomaly and an albatross around the necks of all federal employes." The council's statement declared:

"Federal workers in our changing society must have the shackles of the Hatch Act removed. They are entitled to first-class political, economic and social citizenship. They are entitled to run for federal office on the same terms as all other citizens; to make political contributions individually or through their organizations in the same way as other citizens and otherwise to engage in political action individually and through organizations of their own choice. The Hatch Act has not freed federal workers; it has served only to enchain them politically."

The council adopted also a statement urging the "immediate release of already-appropriated funds being held back by the Nixon Administration."

In view of existing wage and price controls, department Pres. Paul Burnsky said, "Pres. Nixon no longer has an excuse to claim that release of funds would add fuel to inflation."

Release of the funds, the department statement stressed, is urgently needed "to provide jobs for Americans who merely want an opportunity to earn a decent living . . . the real problem simply is getting America back to work."

Strikers Vote On West Coast Dock Accord

San Francisco—Members of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union were voting on a tentative settlement in the West Coast dock strike after a caucus of local union leaders decided to put the 18-month contract to a vote and recommended its acceptance.

Meanwhile, leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association set March 8 for a ratification vote on a new national contract that would prevent the renewal of strikes at East and Gulf Coast docks.

Just after the tentative West Coast dock settlement was reached, Congress passed and sent to Pres. Nixon a bill that would force an end to the West Coast walkout through compulsory arbitration. Key congressional Republicans reported, however, that Nixon had pledged not to sign it into law as long as he is satisfied progress is being made toward ending the strike.

The vote among rank and file ILWU members at 24 ports in California, Washington and Oregon was expected to be completed by Feb. 19. If the agreement is ratified, the 15,000 strikers could begin returning to work the next day, the union said.

A caucus of the local leadership from the 24 ports questioned ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges and his fellow negotiators for four days before recommending acceptance of the agreement reached with the Pacific Maritime Association.

Settlement terms were not made public pending the ratification vote. Among major issues in the dispute were guaranteed annual wage provisions and containerization.

Protests Force Utility Freeze:

Skepticism Mounts On Price Policies

The Administration's Economic Stabilization Program was faced with new controversies and skepticism as it completed its first six months.

Responding to a rising public protest over utility rate increases, the Price Commission reversed an earlier policy and decided to take another look at all companies whose rates are regulated by federal or state agencies.

The commission imposed a 30-day freeze on utility rates to gain time to study the 900 rate boosts that have already been approved by regulatory agencies and to reexamine its policy in this area.

Previously, the Price Commission had delegated authority to approve utility rate increases to the individual agencies requiring only that it be given reports of the actions.

Opponents of this policy had maintained that regulatory agencies are usually staffed with persons close to the industry they are charged with regulating, with the consumer given little or no consideration.

Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson acknowledged that the freeze had been instituted because of the magnitude of a number of the rate increases.

Criticism has surfaced within the commission of its policy allowing a company to pledge to hold its total price increases below 2 percent in exchange for the freedom to boost individual prices as much as it chooses.

Grayson contends that price increases have been held to 1.5 percent of sales, but critics assert that increases approved by the commission itself are running much higher.

The average increase granted during a one-week period in February came to 4.55 percent, significantly above the 2.5 percent guideline.

Meanwhile, the Cost of Living Council is still "formulating the guidelines" for informing complainants of the disposition of their complaints.

More than five weeks ago, the COL council said it would notify persons who complain about price violations to the Internal Revenue Service of the validity and disposition of their complaints in a "number of circumstances."

As yet, no complainant has been notified as to the validity of a complaint or whether restitution of overcharges is required.

Workers, Poor Called Victims Of Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

A wage of $1.90 an hour, the federation said, is below the government's poverty line in terms of annual earnings and is "about 44 percent less than the hourly earnings needed to reach the $7,000 annual income, which is the Labor Dept.'s lowest estimate of what it costs a family of four to live in an American city."

The statement asserted that "no amount of slick propaganda can hide these self-evident facts from the American people—there is no fairness and equity in the Administration's so-called control program. It is weighted against workers and their families, with the greatest burden placed on the backs of those at the bottom of the economic ladder, who are least able to protect themselves."

A key to achieving economic justice is ending the $1.90 an hour limitation for exemption from wage controls, the federation statement concluded.

3 New Vice Presidents Fill Council Vacancies

(Continued from Page 1)

He joined the RCIA in 1947 in Indianapolis and was elected secretary-treasurer of Local 725. He was named to the union's international staff in 1953, serving as a division director, executive assistant to the president, and international vice president before his election as president.

Hardy, 61, became president of the Service Employes last May after having served as a vice president for 23 years.

He joined the SEIU in San Francisco in 1932—when the union had less than 400 members in the entire state. He formed the first California state council of the union and helped build the SEIU's membership above the 100,000 mark. In 1946, he was named director of the union's Southern California organizing drive. He also was a leader in establishing the 11-state Western Conference of Service Employes.

Chesser, 58, was the national legislative director of the United Transportation Union when he was elected president at the UTU convention last summer.

He began his career as a brakeman on the Sante Fe Railroad at Wellington, Kan., and later transferred to Amarillo, Tex. He served as legislative representative for his lodge of the former Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, later became state legislative representative and, in 1962, the BRT's national legislative representative. He retained the top legislative post in the subsequent four-union merger that established the UTU.

The three replacements for the retired council members bring the Executive Council to its full complement of 33 vice presidents plus the federation's president and secretary-treasurer.

AL H. CHESSER

GEORGE HARDY

JAMES T. HOUSEWRIGHT

'Opening Wedge':

Maritime Trades Hit Anti-Strike Measure

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. called for all-out opposition to Administration-sponsored legislation that would curtail the right to strike in the transportation industry.

The department's Executive Board at a two-day meeting here gave top attention to a resolution declaring that the threat to transportation workers was a threat to every other industry and worker and is part of "an opening wedge" to "render America's unions and their members helpless" in their struggle for a fair share.

MTD Pres. Paul Hall warned the board of the encroachment on free collective bargaining and said the situation would require top priority attention from the labor movement.

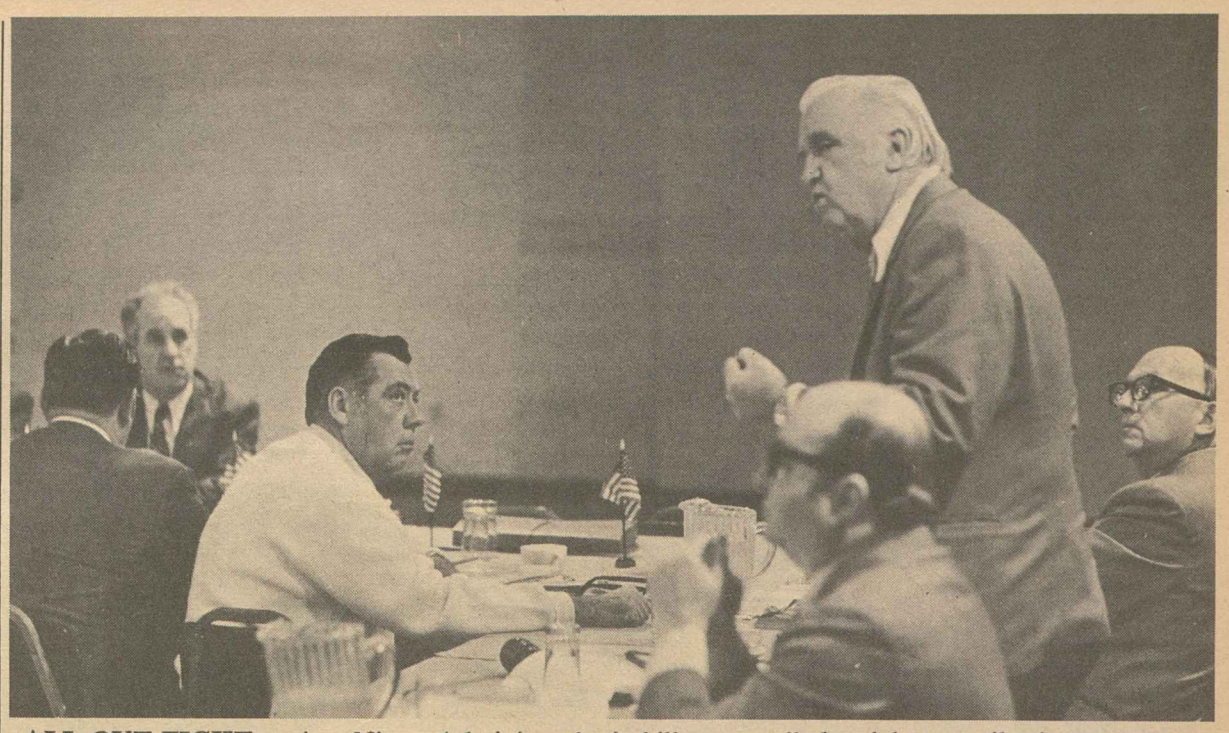
The resolution strongly opposed "any form of compulsory arbitration in the settlement of labor-management contracts, for compulsion and freedom are incompatible."

The board called on Congress to eliminate all "national emergency" sections of the Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor Acts.

In other actions the board:

- Pledged its active support of the foreign trade and investment bill to restrict the unregulated growth of multi-national corporations and to stem the export of American jobs, technology and capital.
- Heard a report from Department Administrator O. William Moody, Jr. that the department will focus on promoting jobs during the current session of Congress, with special emphasis on maritime matters.
- Received reports on the necessity for a national policy covering all modes of transportation if the nation is to avoid serious economic and social consequences and of the need for a drastic change in economic policy "to replace the pious rhetoric of the past three years."
- Called on all MTD affiliates to support actively the "watchdog units" of the AFL-CIO in riding herd on price increases under Phase II of the Administration's program.
- Urged legislation to provide for safety glazing that would eliminate needless injuries and deaths due to people walking through glass doors and panels.
- Called for immediate implementation of the 30-merchant-ships-per-year construction program promised in the Merchant Marine Act of 1970.
- **Criticized the Administration for its failure to enforce the Jones Act governing U.S. waterborne domestic commerce and urged closing of existing loopholes in the act.**
- Renewed its call for retention of Public Health Service Hospitals and accused the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare of "attempting to hoodwink Congress" on their intentions, which are directed to transfer or closing of the hospitals.

Moody told the sessions that job prospects in the maritime industry for 1972 are no better that they were in 1970 or 1971 and that every effort must be made to push for job-producing legislation.



ALL-OUT FIGHT against Nixon Administration's bill to curtail the right to strike in transportation industries is urged by Maritime Trades Dept. Pres. Paul Hall at a meeting of the department's executive board. A resolution termed compulsory arbitration "incompatible" with freedom.

Funds Urged For Non-Profit Broadcasting

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An immediate substantial increase in federal funds for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting as a stopgap measure until stable long-term financing can be enacted was called for by the AFL-CIO.

The federation made clear, also, its opposition to the "Administration's attempt to circumvent the intent of the Congress by syphoning off funds for the CPB to be administered by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare."

Public broadcasting, the Executive Council said, has made significant and continuing progress in recent years, but it must be guaranteed a stable, long-range system of financing to develop and reach its full potential. Such a system would remove "this vital medium" from potential political pressure and constantly changing governmental budgetary standards.

Long-term financing would allow increased assistance to local stations and community-oriented programming, the council said, pointing out that the Administration's approach would inject partisan politics into public broadcasting "at a time when public television and radio must be insulated from such pressures."

NEW APPROACHES planned by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. are discussed by Pres. Frank Bonadio with top officers of the department's affiliates. At left is Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine.

Factory Injury Rate Rises to 19-Year High

The injury rate in manufacturing climbed in 1970 to the highest level in 19 years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Preliminary data show that the number of disabling injuries per million man-hours rose from 14.8 in 1969 to 15.2 last year. This was the highest level since 1951, when the injury-frequency rate was 15.5, the BLS noted.

The rates are based on the American National Standards Institute records and not on the Occupational Safety & Health Act record-keeping system, which went into effect in July.

Despite the increase in the factory injury rate, coal mining and contract construction continued as more hazardous occupations.

Disabling injuries in coal mining were at 41.6 per million employe-hours last year, slightly lower than in 1969. The injury rate for construction was 28, the same as a year earlier.

The BLS said that the injury rate tapered off between 1951 and 1960, but since 1961—when a rate of 11.8 was recorded—it has moved upward.

In the manufacturing group, the high-risk occupations were lumber and wood products, food and kindred products, stone, glass and clay products, fabricated metal products, and furniture and fixtures.

The injury rate for lumber and wood products was 34.1 last year, down five-tenths from 1969. The rate for food and kindred products rose to 28.8 from 27.3 in 1969. Also on the rise were injuries in stone, glass and clay products at a rate of 23.8, and fabricated metal products, 22.4. The injury rate for furniture and fixtures dipped slightly to 22.

Crafts Cite Plant Maintenance Gains

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. reported that significant progress is being made in expanding contract plant maintenance work with 35 major contractors.

The progress reports came at conferences here among 13 building trades unions participating in the program of renovation, modification and maintenance of existing facilities and contractor representatives.

The sessions covered maintenance rates, greater flexibility of work crews and methods of handling disputes.

Michigan Union Leader 'Gus' Scholle Dies at 67

Detroit—August Scholle, retired president of the Michigan AFL-CIO who was a leader in the labor movement's successful fight for "one man, one vote" legislative apportionment, died in his cottage on Saginaw Bay on Feb. 15.

"Gus" Scholle, 67, was released from a hospital a few days earlier where he had been taking treatment for cancer. His wife, Kathleen, died Jan. 7.

Scholle retired in 1971 after 30 years as a state body president. He headed the Michigan CIO Council from 1940 until the 1958 merger of the two state units and continued to head the state federation until last June.

Besides his 15-year fight for fair congressional and legislative districting, Scholle was also successful in leading the battle to the U.S. Supreme Court that entitled workers to "portal to portal" pay.

In a message to the Michigan AFL-CIO, Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said, "Gus was a staunch trade unionist, a great leader, an outstanding citizen of Michigan and a fine gentleman. We valued our long and warm friendship with him. We shall miss him."

Scholle left high school in 1920 for a job as a glass worker and later as a construction worker. In 1935, he was elected president of the Toledo, O., Local 9 of the Flat Glass Workers, a forerunner of the Glass & Ceramic Workers.

The glass union was one of the original affiliates of the CIO, and in 1937 Scholle was appointed CIO regional director for Michigan and northwestern Ohio. He held that post until 1954, except for a period in 1939 when he was the CIO regional director in Illinois.

He also headed the CIO Political Action Committee in Michigan, and after merger he became chairman of the Michigan AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

In 1946, Scholle's legal suit for "portal to portal" pay reached the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled that workers should be paid for the time they spend on the employer's premises. The suit involved the claim of Mt. Clemens, Mich., pottery workers that they were not paid for nearly an hour of time spent getting their equipment ready and walking to and from work stations while on plant property. The decision by the court meant millions of dollars of additional wages for workers throughout the country.

In the high court's ruling on "one man, one vote," the final decision contained many of the arguments presented in Scholle's suit.

Besides his many and varied functions in the labor movement, Scholle was also highly active in a number of public service organizations, including membership on the boards of trustees of both the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

Commenting on Scholle's death, Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. William C. Marshall and Sec.-Treas. Walter Campbell said: "The vitality of the Michigan labor movement today results from Gus Scholle's pioneer efforts in the early days of the CIO and his dedicated leadership of the AFL-CIO."

Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers said of Scholle, "His service to the total community was as great and dedicated as to the union members he represented. The UAW mourns a close ally and good friend."

Scholle is survived by two daughters. Private services were held Feb. 17, and public memorial rites were scheduled for Feb. 19 in Madison Heights, Mich.

Rules Issued To Clarify Pension Rights

New rules have been proposed by the Labor Dept. to give workers a clearer understanding of the benefits and pitfalls in private pension programs.

In announcing the proposals, which were published in the Federal Register Feb. 1, Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., said that many pension plan participants and beneficiaries are "misinformed and misled as to their rights."

He said the regulations would require administrators of the plans to furnish on request of their participants "a comprehensive description of what the pension plan provides in simple non-technical language."

The information would also have to specify clearly "the circumstances under which they might lose benefits."

The rules would further require the administrators to notify in writing all persons covered by the plans of their right to examine and receive copies of the plan descriptions.

A one-year study by the Labor Dept. led to the formulation of the rules which implement the provisions of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

No Fairness, No Equity

ALMOST WITHOUT exception, the decisions of the Cost of Living Council—the key mechanism in the Nixon economic control program—have been completely inequitable.

Instead of trying to achieve a better balance in the control program, the Administration is continuing to move it in a lopsided direction. When on Jan. 19, the Cost of Living Council, headed by Sec. of the Treasury John Connally and Director Donald Rumsfeld, lifted price controls from three-quarters of all retail stores and nearly half of the nation's rental units, its excuse was that complaints of violations were so numerous it was necessary to reduce the workload of the Internal Revenue Service.

Ten days later, the council added to the record of unfair policies by exempting only hourly earnings below $1.90 an hour from wage controls. This was clearly contrary to the terms of the amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act, which had been adopted towards the end of 1971.

In enacting those amendments, Congress had determined that wage controls should not be imposed on wage increases of "any individual whose earnings are substandard or who is amongst the working poor." Moreover, in response to a tentative recommendation from the Cost of Living Council, a clear majority of the Pay Board had decided that a $1.90 limitation was too low and would be "inconsistent with the purposes of the amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act."

A wage of $1.90 an hour results in annual earnings of $3,952 for a full working year—below the government's poverty-line of more than $4,100 for a four-person family at current prices. It is about 44 percent less than the hourly earnings needed to reach the $7,000 annual income, which is the Labor Dept.'s lowest estimate of what is costs a family of four to live in an American city.

NO AMOUNT of slick propaganda can hide these self-evident facts from the American people—there is no fairness and equity in the Administration's so-called control program. It is weighted against workers and their families, with the greatest burden placed on the backs of those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

This flagrant favoritism is rapidly destroying the public support that is a prerequisite for a successful stabilization effort in a free society. It is undermining confidence in the ability of the government to manage the nation's economy in the public interest.

A key to achieving economic justice is ending the $1.90-an-hour limitation for exemption from wage controls. We do not believe the unconscionable rejection of the needs of low-wage workers and their families by the Cost of Living Council can be allowed to stand. There are four avenues to justice for these workers:

1. The Pay Board can and should immediately reopen this question, determine on an equitable figure and publicly petition the Cost of Living Council to adopt it.

2. Legal challenges can and should be undertaken. We applaud those unions which are taking such steps and we will support them.

3. Some workers will be forced to strike against these regulations and we will support such efforts as well.

4. The Congress must not allow its mandate to be flouted. The appropriate congressional committees should immediately open oversight hearings, call before them Sec. Connally and Director Rumsfeld and demand an explanation of this clear violation of congressional intent and, if necessary, enact new legislation that will insure justice for America's working poor.

—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 14, 1972, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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'Everything's Under Control'

A Word Edgewise:

Vigilante Reprisals in Ghettos No Solution for Lawlessness

By John P. Roche

THE POLICE in many big American cities are increasingly faced with a novel problem in law enforcement: the return of the vigilantes.

The initial signs were bodies of "known" dope-pushers that turned up, killed by a person or persons unknown. The cops, who have plenty of important jobs to keep them occupied, have not exactly broken their backs trying to solve these particular homicides. Their philosophy here parallels that toward "gangland slayings": One less for us to worry about."

Actually vigilantism is one of the major strands in the American tradition. The police force as we know it is a modern invention. For the best part of our history the enforcement of the laws was delegated to the citizenry with the sheriff's posse the standard instrument.

In time of crises, the sheriff would swear in able-bodied men as deputies. Under certain circumstances, where for example the sheriff was corrupt or inert, the citizens would simply act without badges. The famous vigilantes who cleaned up San Francisco back in the 1850s fell into this category.

From one viewpoint there is something commendable about this do-it-yourself approach to law and order—the community of concerned participants is part of the democratic ideal.

However, there is and was an ugly side: too often it was impossible to differentiate the posse from a lynch mob. And the vigilantes seldom wasted much time on legal niceties; as the expression went, they gave a man a fair trial and hanged him. This notion—that "bad" men have no rights—runs head-on into those standards of decency and equity called due process of law.

However, before getting unduly pious about civil rights, we have to realize that the new vigilantes have arisen in the black ghettos to cope with the appalling reality of drug addiction and the fearful crime rate that goes with it. And it must be confessed that city police forces have failed, often for perfectly understandable reasons, to provide minimal standards of law in the ghetto.

First of all, there simply are not enough police; the cruiser is no substitute for patrolmen on the beat. Second, there is an imperative need for Negro policemen to deal with the black neighborhoods. This is not racism—the Boston "Soul Patrol," a special task force of Negro police, makes excellent police sense.

What lunatic would ever send Italian cops to break up a St. Patrick's Day brawl? There are certain cultural realities that have nothing to do with racism.

BUT WHILE CONCEDING that the ghetto vigilantes are responding to a genuine need, and admitting that we have failed to cope adequately with their baleful problems, we simply cannot as a society accept Georgia State Rep. Julian Bond's formulation that "the sellers of poison to our children know that the price of drugs is death at the hands of the community." (The impassioned young black legislator did later back off somewhat, denying that he advocated murder.)

In a Mosaic sense, of course, Bond was right, but we can't run a society of more than 200 million people by the lex talionis—the "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" system.

If private enterprise in law enforcement ever gets legitimated—even in the most worthy cause—there is no telling where it will end. Thomas Hobbes, the English philosopher, probably described the end product correctly as the "war of each against all" where life is "nasty, poor, brutish and short."

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1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Calls for Changes in Makeup:

Meany Condemns Unfairness Of Pay, Price Control Panels

The following is excerpted from an interview with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, published in the Feb. 21, 1972, issue of U.S. News & World Report magazine.

Q. Apart from the disagreements you have over the Pay Board, do you think that generally the control system is doing what it is supposed to be doing in slowing down inflation?

A. No, it's not doing what it's supposed to do.

Q. Why do you say that?

A. Because it's not working fairly. I mean, the Pay Board is working unfairly. I think the Price Commission is working unfairly. I think they're giving out exemptions right and left and—

Q. Do you think prices are going up too fast?

A. They're still going up.

Q. What do you think should be done about it?

A. Change the Pay Board, change the Price Commission.

Q. Change them to what?

A. Appoint people who are interested in the welfare of the country as a whole.

The Price Commission is practically under government control. The Pay Board is government controlled. And that means "this Administration control." In other words, decisions are made on the basis of what they will do to enhance the image of the Administration.

Q. After you advocated wage-price controls very early, did you change your position when they were imposed, as some Administration officials have said?

A. I didn't change. I yelled "Foul!" I said, "You gave us the controls, but you gave us a stacked deck."

The big scrap with Pres. Nixon during August, September and October was over his action in invalidating contracts and the wage increases they promised in the freeze period. But Congress ordered these deferred pay raises paid—they passed the labor members' proposal word for word, and the President signed the law. The labor members of the board had said, "Validate the contracts, give us our retroactivity, and we'll take the 5.5 percent as the formula for new contracts."

Q. On the basis of recent Pay Board decisions, Mr. Meany, do you think the labor members will stay on the board or walk off? Have things improved or deteriorated from labor's point of view?

A. Well, they haven't gotten any better, I would say. We don't feel at this moment that there is any particular good we could gain by getting off, but the thing is not working too well.

The decision of the Cost of Living Council on an exemption for wage increases for low-wage workers is almost a tragedy, to me. Congress insisted that these workers be exempt.

Labor members of the Pay Board wanted to allow wages to go to $3.50 an hour without requiring board approval. The board finally said the $1.90 figure recommended by the council was too low, but the council held it to $1.90.

The Pay Board, as a result, is going to be bogged down with disputes. When you have to take action on raises for anyone going above $1.90, your case load could be very much higher. There may be strikes over this figure. And it is just terribly oppressive and unfair to the low-income family.

* * *

Q. Is there any chance the AFL-CIO will support Pres. Nixon for re-election?

A. I would say the answer at this time is the chances are very slim. His record on domestic matters has been awfully bad. And I'll tell you, I'm not too much pleased with his turnaround on foreign policy.

I'd like to know from someone in this Administration how the hell we got into this Pakistan mess on the side of Pakistan—how we got in on the side of a military dictatorship, murdering people by the tens of thousands, and how we stayed with them and turned against India.

After all, India is a democracy, Pakistan is a military dictatorship, and we were with them 1,000 percent. Why, I don't know. And no one has ever explained why.

And I don't think we should allow ourselves to get into a box that I think Nixon is going to get himself in going to China just because of his re-election. That's the only thing he can possibly get out of the visit to China, if he gets a favorable response from the people in this country. But he's not going to outsmart the Chinese.

Q. To get over on the positive side of this thing what criterion do you have in judging candidates when it comes to domestic policies, for instance?

A. Our own view as wage earners and citizens: the economy, attitude toward labor, attitude toward civil rights, attitude toward consumer legislation, attitude toward poverty, attitude toward the ecology, and all of these things—the whole bit. We cover the whole bit.

We don't just think in terms of wages and hours for our people. You go over to our shop, and you'll find that we're all over the domestic scene.

Q. What marks would you give Mr. Nixon on his whole performance?

A. Bad. The domestic stuff—very bad. He makes good speeches but he doesn't deliver. He vetoes. He talks about poverty, he talks about the elderly—every bill that comes along that would mean anything for these people, he vetoes. So his record is bad.

Watchdog Report:

Inadequate Enforcement Cited In Runaway Price Increases

LACKING CLEAR-CUT rules and stiff enforcement, the Nixon Administration's Phase 2 price controls show "weakness in every aspect," the head of a union-sponsored price-watching effort in New York City declared in a network radio interview.

Elizabeth Feinstein, director of Operation Price-Watch, said that store-by-store surveys made regularly by volunteers throughout the city "show that prices are continuing to rise at an appalling rate," despite the optimistic claims of Administration officials.

"Grocery prices," she said, are "going up at as fast a rate of inflation as we've ever had," and meat prices are reported to be "the highest ever." Operation Price-Watch is sponsored by District 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

There is a real "need for consumers to be their own police," Miss Feinstein stressed, because the Internal Revenue Service, assigned as the Administration's enforcement arm, has neither "the money, nor the manpower, nor the facilities" to do the job.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Miss Feinstein said that some 300 union members and their families are now working with Operation Price-Watch in New York City, and a growing number of other groups and individual citizens are aiding the volunteer effort.

She said that "boycotting stores could bring a press focal point on the issue," but the greater need is for the federal government to adopt the "strictest possible controls" and enforce them vigorously.

"Hopefully, under a new Administration or under a different system, we would have a more equitable standard for controlling prices for working people and poor people," she declared.

"Item-by-item controls . . . would actually be an easier system for the IRS to monitor," she stressed, noting that "audit of the entire books of the store . . . or audit of all the stores in a chain" is the only way to determine whether or not particular price hikes are proper under the present system of "aggregate increases."

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH THE ELECTION still more than eight months away, Pres. Nixon's Cabinet is plunging into presidential politics at a time and to a degree unprecedented in past administrations.

No less than six Cabinet secretaries—Labor, Agriculture, Transportation, Commerce, Housing & Urban Development and Treasury—have unleashed attacks on the trade union movement in the dock strike that went far beyond the immediate dispute.

The far-ranging operations of Sec. of Agriculture Earl Butz and Sec. of State William Rogers—to underscore two case examples—provide a solid indication that Nixon has given his Cabinet members the initial role of attacking Democratic presidential hopefuls.

Within a week's time, Butz twice fired off letters to the five Democratic senators demanding that they use their influence on behalf of Nixon's compulsory arbitration scheme for ending the West Coast dock strike.

The Secretary accused the senators of "foot dragging" on ending a strike that "has cost farmers $1 billion in income." Butz, who organized a farm lobby of Congress in an effort to drive through the Nixon bill, was challenged on this figure at a press conference. "I can't prove it was a billion," he snapped, "but nobody can prove it wasn't, either."

Butz further boasted that the candidates didn't know farmers "as I do." Ironically, this issue was precisely the one upon which the AFL-CIO, the National Farmers Union and even some farm state Republicans opposed the confirmation of Butz last year. They charged that the only farmers Butz "knew," or represented, as an assistant to Ezra Taft Benson in the Eisenhower Administration, were of the "corporation" variety, not the family farmers.

THE BUTZ INTRUSION into the labor-management field underscores the prediction of a number of politics-watchers that Nixon's re-election drive will center on a try at turning union members against their leaders, and the public—including farmers—against unions.

As for Rogers role, New York Times columnist James Reston pointed out that past Secretaries of State—Marshall, Acheson, Dulles and Rusk—carefully avoided debate with a presidential candidate of the opposition party, knowing how often they had to appear before Congress for support of their policies.

But one cannot conclude that because every other President since 1944 has "recognized the dangers" of sending Cabinet officers into election battles, a free-swinging Nixon will be deterred.

In 1970, a non-presidential year, he announced in advance of the campaign that he alone would quarterback it. His unconcern for the future effectiveness of Cabinet officers was shown then in the amazing dispatch of Transportation Sec. John Volpe to Indiana to campaign against Sen. Vance Hartke, who headed a subcommittee handling most major transportation bills.

Hartke survived a close race and—sure enough—a few days after the election his subcommittee entertained Volpe as a witness. What followed was a merciless, Hartke tongue-lashing of the Secretary for failing to meet his responsibilities, climaxed by a not-too-subtle reminder that the senator "would be around for some time." Volpe squirmed for an hour, barely getting in a word.

Butz and Rogers are dealt with here because their participation in politics has been the most noticeable. But others are busy, too. Sec. of the Interior Rogers Morton has campaigned against Muskie in New Hampshire.

The activity is such as to intimate that Nixon, who loquaciously postures as being above politics at this time, already is running as scared as any President in history.

WEAKNESS SHOWS UP in "every aspect" of Phase 2 price controls, despite claims of Nixon Administration officials, declared Elizabeth Feinstein, center, director of Operation Price-Watch sponsored by District 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes. She was interviewed on Labor News Conference by Lynn Langway of the Chicago Daily News and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Surging Prices on Food Items Scorn Government Controls

By Sidney Margolius

CHUCK STEAK went up 18 cents a pound in Detroit in just the first two weeks of January, and 6 cents in New York in one recent week. Price tags on chopped beef jumped 6 cents a pound in New York and 8 cents in Baltimore. In one city the lowest price for bacon was 58 cents mid-January. Near the end of the month, the lowest price market reporters found was 79 cents.

Frankfurters, typically 59 cents a pound in mid-January in promotional supermarkets, now more often are 79 cents and in some stores as much as 99. Rib roast is up a dime; stew beef up 6 cents; shoulder pork chops, 6 cents.

These are just a few of the many increases in food prices that have suddenly erupted in supermarkets since the first of the year in a price surge that has made a mockery of the government's price control program.

The fact is, the government's current drive to require stores to post their base prices now represents only an illusion of price control. Few consumers check the lists of base prices and it wouldn't do them much good if they did.

Some of the most important foods are not under controls anyway, and retailers are permitted to pass along price increases, in any case. As well as increases officially granted by the Price Commission, manufacturers have other ways of bypassing the purported price controls, such as dropping lowest-price models and reducing the discounts and promotional allowances they often give on official list prices. Thus, real prices go up while "list prices" remain the same.

While the jump in meat prices is most drastic, especially since meat alone takes 25 cents of your food dollar, a number of other food items have gone up too, our study of prices in three major cities shows. Some varieties of fresh and frozen fish are up 10 cents a pound in just the past two weeks, and as much as 30 cents since Dec. 1.

Milk, too, has gone up 2 cents a half-gallon in many cities.

Price increases also have been noticeable on fresh produce. Of 32 vegetable items surveyed, nine went up in late January. Only one went down (collards). Among prominent increases have been jumps in prices of tomatoes, and increases on potatoes of a dime for a five-pound bag.

Prices of canned produce also have been affected. Consumers now pay a penny or two more for canned pears, corn and tomatoes; as much as 5 cents more for cut green beans, and 6 to 10 cents more for sliced pineapple.

Consumers have complained about rising coffee prices, too. A check with wholesalers indicates that large roasters have maintained official list prices to retailers on some types but reduced discounts; in effect forcing an increase in retail prices.

Other recent wholesale increases on dry groceries soon will show up in the stores. Some Campbell's soups are going up about 2 cents a can. Sugar will cost about 4 cents more on a five-pound box. Some brands of baked beans will cost a penny more.

THE NET EFFECT of the boost in food prices is certain to be another jump in total living costs on top of the rise of about one-half of 1 percent in December (a rate of approximately 5 percent a year). Food alone rose 1.1 percent in December even before this new upsurge in meat and other food prices.

The other hot spot for cost-harassed working families is housing. Some rental units have been removed from price controls completely; in many others, hikes have been permitted or are possible for landlords to secure. Average increases are variously estimated at 3.5 to 10 percent.

Not even the official cost of living index reflects the full extent of the actual recent and pending price increases. The index, for example, does not fully reflect the shift to higher-priced items in supermarket sales, and the dropping of lowest-priced items in some home furnishings lines.

The price control attempt was a futile, half-hearted one from the start, with no attempt to control farm prices, and no effort to solve the four major causes of rising living costs, namely, the high prices of food, housing, transportation and medical care.

With meat prices bouncing, what's left to eat? The three best buys at this time are eggs, eggs and eggs. This versatile food is selling at distress prices such as 50-60 cents a dozen (that's a pound and a half of no-waste food). Cured pork products such as smoked hams and shoulders lag behind the rising prices of pork. Poultry has not been affected seriously yet.

The only other strategy left, if the Administration and Congress don't take real action to stem price increases, is to use smaller portions of meat, stretching them with lower-cost protein foods like eggs and some of the milk products and grain foods. If the livestock people and middlemen have more meat left on their hands they can either eat it themselves or reduce prices.

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PUBLIC EMPLOYES prefer bona fide AFL-CIO unionism to independent union status, Federation Organization Director William A. Kircher, left, is told following a smashing election victory in San Diego County, Calif., by the State, County & Municipal Employes. AFSCME Local 127 rebuffed a raid attempt by the Independent Employes Association to retain bargaining rights for 560 county probation office employes. With Kircher are, from left, Local Business Rep. Joe Carpenter and members James Massa and Clyde Weston, who headed the election campaign.

Severe Health Problems:

Inner Cities Suffer Brunt of Pollution

HEALTH PROBLEMS related to a polluted environment are much more common and serious among inner city residents than they are among residents of the nation's more affluent suburban communities, a group of scientists and urban specialists told the Subcommittee on Environment of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Harlem has environmental problems that neighboring Westchester County never dreamed of, witnesses said. Diseases such as rat bite fever, salmonellosis and murine typhus fever may be unknown in the suburbs, but they are common in the ghetto, was the refrain.

Subcommittee Chairman Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) said the two-day hearing was called precisely to explore this "often ignored" aspect of our environmental crisis. "I refer to the environmental degradation imposed on our inner cities and their residents," he said.

Gustav Heningburg, president of the Greater Newark (N.J.) Urban Coalition and chairman of the National Association of Coalition Directors, testified that ghetto residents suffer not only from inadequate shelter, jobs and educational opportunities, they must also bear the added burden of residing in the most environmentally degraded real estate in the world.

Pollution to the middle-class American, who has some options about where and how he lives, means DDT, chemicals added to food products, unregulated streams and rivers, and other esoteric problems, Heningburg said.

But the ghetto dweller knows the problems of pollution as a constant companion, and their solution is urgent because it is a matter of survival, not convenience, he asserted.

Everyday environmental problems, he testified, are compounded in the ghetto: the sheer size of the garbage and solid waste in inner cities; over-crowding and congestion of unregulated land use patterns; highways cutting through urban neighborhoods pouring pollutants on densely-populated areas for long periods of time, and the lack of federal commitment to clean up ghettos.

THE INNER CITY POOR in general are exposed to 30 percent higher levels of carbon monoxide and other automotive pollutants, according to Dr. James Sullivan, of the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI). He also cited research data showing that noise levels in living quarters of the poor—due, in part, to crowding and poor construction—can be ten times the levels in suburban communities.

Louis Lombardo, a former urban poor specialist with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and now with CSPI, revealed what he identified as an internal EPA memo on a study indicating that ghetto children are possibly being exposed to toxic quantities of lead from automobile pollution. He urged a federal standard requiring the complete elimination of lead in gasoline by 1977.

Turning to another serious ghetto problem—that of solid waste disposal—Lombardo urged the Hart subcommittee to see that EPA's future plans for Federal support of sewage plant construction put special emphasis on locating and speeding up construction of such facilities so they benefit the poor.

He chided Congress for "being too soft" on holding EPA and other government agencies accountable for rigid enforcement of programs under their jurisdiction. "We've got some pretty good laws on the books, but they're no good unless they're enforced," he said.

He suggested the creation of a special advisory council—composed of "environmental activists"—to see that EPA does what it is supposed to do.

Soup to Nonsense:

Bargain Sales, Super Products, Time Saving Devices All Flop

By Jane Goodsell

I PURCHASED six sheets and 12 pillowcases at a January white sale at 25 percent off the regular price.

And I subscribed to a weekly magazine at the special two-year subscription rate which saves me almost 15 cents an issue.

And I bought a pair of gloves, regularly $11.50, on sale for a limited time only at the bargain price of $8.99.

And I redeemed a valuable coupon allowing me to purchase a nationally advertised brand of cake mixes, regularly 38 cents each, at the weekend special savings of 3/$1.04.

And I took advantage of a special introductory offer which entitled me to a purse-size flacon of cologne absolutely free if I purchased a jar of nutrient moisture cream and a bottle of astringent lotion.

And I drove to a grocery store 20 blocks out of my way to use a coupon entitling me to 100 extra trading stamps with a $5 or more purchase.

And what puzzles me is, how can someone as thrifty as I am be so broke?

* * *

MY BRAND of cigarettes is made of the highest quality mild tobacco.

And the dishwasher detergent I use fights drops that cause embarrassing water spots.

And my deodorant is one that I can count on not to let me down.

And my shampoo has conditioners to give my hair extra body, glow and gloss.

And my camera has a foolproof electronic shutter that automatically times my snapshots for me.

And the milk I buy is fortified with extra vitamins.

So how come I still have these feelings of insecurity?

* * *

MY FROZEN PEAS come in a nice little oblong box, already shelled.

And my electric can opener zips cans open lickety-split when I press the little lever.

And my instant oatmeal cooks in less than a minute.

And my automatic washer and dryer liberate me from washday drudgery.

And my no-iron fabrics don't need any ironing hardly.

And my dishwasher saves me hours of clean-up time.

So how come I always feel rushed and harried?

Key Vote on Compulsory Arbitration

The House on Feb. 9 voted to act on a compulsory arbitration bill for the West Coast dock strike even though a settlement had already been negotiated at the bargaining table.

The rule that made the legislation in order was adopted on a key 203-170 vote.

On labor's scoreboard, the 160 Democrats and 10 Republicans who voted against the compulsory arbitration maneuver were Right (R). The 64 Democrats and 139 Republicans who supported it cast Wrong (W) votes.

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) PW
3. Vacancy
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) A

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) A

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) PR
10. Gubser, (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) PW
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) W
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) W
35. Schmitz (R) A
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) PR
22. Corman (D) PR
23. Clawson (R) A
24. Rousselot (R) PW
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) A
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) A
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) A
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) W
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Vacancy
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) PR
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) PR
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) PW
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) PW
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) A
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) A
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) W
6. Curlin (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) R
7. Edwards (D) PW
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) PR
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) A
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) PW
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) PW
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan District
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) PR
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) W
8. Blatnik (D) PR

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) PW
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) PR
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) W

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) A
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) PR
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) A
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) PW
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) PW
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) A
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) PR
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) PR
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) PR
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) PR
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) PR

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) A
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) PW
2. Link (D) W

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) A
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) A
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) A
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) A

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) W
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) PW
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Vacancy

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) A
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evans (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) A
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) PW
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) PW
5. Cabell (D) A
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) PW
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) PR
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) PW
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) PR
4. McCormack (D) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) A
10. O'Konski (R) A

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Oilers Reach Wage Accord On Railroads

The Firemen & Oilers have won wage increases of 97 cents to $1 over 30 months for the 13,000 railway shopcraftsmen the union represents.

Because union negotiators, led by Pres. William E. Fredenberger, had been authorized to complete the agreement, the new contract, which runs from Jan. 1, 1971 to July 1, 1973, will not require ratification by the membership.

It will, however, require Pay Board approval.

The settlement follows the pattern set by four other shopcraft unions that already have signed. The only other union that hasn't reached agreement with the nation's railroads is the Sheet Metal Workers which is seeking restoration of certain work rules eliminated in the last round of bargaining two years ago.

In a letter directed to the membership, Fredenberger noted that "we were successful in getting 2 cents an hour more for all current rates at or below $3.30 an hour, and 1 cent for those at $3.31.

"While the amounts may be small, they affect almost 10,000 of our members and constitute recognition by the carriers of our problems with some of our base rates, which we have been trying to raise to get our pay level program into a more uniform and equitable position which will help boost all our rates."

Fredenberger said a most important part of the settlement "is the assurance of cooperation of the carriers to continue to negotiate in good faith on individual properties on our reclassification and wage adjustment problems."

The schedule of raises includes: 10 cents an hour as of Jan. 1, 1971; 15 cents an hour, Apr. 1, 1971 for stationary engineers and 8 cents an hour for all others on that date; 5 percent Oct. 1, 1971; 5 percent Apr. 1, 1972; 5 percent Oct. 1, 1972, and 25 cents Apr. 1, 1973.

Gains also were made in fringe benefits including an additional holiday — Veteran's Day — after Jan. 1, 1973. This brought the total of paid holidays to nine.

A MINIMUM HEIGHT REQUIREMENT of 5 feet 7 inches set by General Electric plant in Tyler, Tex., is being challenged in a sex discrimination suit filed by the Electric, Radio & Machine Workers on behalf of six women—three of them shown here with a height chart. From left are Brenda Young, Shirley Fletcher and Bonnie Allen.

Sex Bias Laid to GE On Height Standard

A minimum height requirement of 5 feet 7 inches for employment at a General Electric Co. plant in Tyler, Tex., is being challenged by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, in a sex discrimination suit that charges the rule excludes more women than men from employment.

Citing the latest national "Weight, Height, & Selected Body Dimensions of Adults," published by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the IUE asserted that the GE rule "disqualifies more than 94 percent of all females aged 18 to 79 from employment" at the plant and, therefore, is discriminatory against women.

The height case—one of two sex discrimination cases filed by the IUE against GE recently—was initiated in the U.S. District Court division at Tyler by the international and its Local 782 on behalf of six women who were turned down for jobs at the plant because the company said they weren't tall enough.

IUE asked the court to bar GE from imposing the 5-7 rule because it violates the Civil Rights Act of 1964, to order GE to offer the women jobs, and to require that GE pay lost wages and damages—plus interest—resulting from the previous denial of employment.

The IUE pointed out that the height rule, as applied to both men and women, "is not a reasonable or necessary requirement for employment" because "the vast majority of all jobs in the Tyler plant can be performed in the most efficient and satisfactory manner" by persons less than 5 feet 7 inches tall.

The plant produces central air conditioning units for the home.

The IUE said the height rule also discriminates against men and that the union is pursuing action on behalf of male workers denied employment at the Tyler plant on those grounds.

In the union's other sex discrimination suit, it charged that a General Electric plant in Fort Wayne, Ind., paid two matrons 35 cents less an hour than it paid male janitors in the same plant for work requiring "equal skill, effort and responsibiilty . . . under similar working conditions."

The union noted that the Equal Pay Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act forbid paying less than equal pay for equal work.

The IUE said that both the Tyler and Fort Wayne complaints are class action suits seeking recompense and relief "for other, unnamed persons who have been similarly discriminated against."

Asbestos Plant Closed:

Workers Lose Jobs To Health Hazards

Rather than correct health hazards at the Pittsburgh-Corning Corp. plant in Tyler, Tex., the company shut down production of its asbestos insulation operations—throwing 60 employes out of work, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers charged.

The plant ceased operations Feb. 3, shortly after it was fined the second time by the federal government for failure to correct the hazardous conditions. Excessive exposure to asbestos dust can lead to serious diseases, including abestosis and lung cancer.

Government occupational health officials had been made aware of the conditions at the plant several years ago, but failed to act on the complaints until last December. And then, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration imposed a fine for "non-serious or regular" violations.

Another inspection was conducted by OSHA in January. This time, Pittsburgh-Corning was fined $6,990 when it was found that the company had not abated the health hazards.

In addition to failing to correct hazardous conditions for workers, OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron warned that Pittsburgh-Corning was polluting the atmosphere by dumping asbestos wastes in open fields near the plant.

In a telegram to William Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Grospiron said that the firm should be required to bury its wastes, rather than allow the abestos fibers to blow around the countryside.

The threat of exposure to asbestos dust extends beyond the Tyler area, Grospiron further noted.

Burlap bags in which asbestos was shipped to the plant have been sold to nurseries in the area which in turn have used them to ship rose plants all over the nation.

"These bags are heavily polluted with asbestos fibers and this poses a health hazard to nursery workmen and possibly others, including ultimate consumers," Grospiron pointed out.

"We understand that Pittsburgh-Corning stopped selling these bags some months ago," he said "but we know thousands of them are still in use."

Grospiron estimated that during 18 years of asbestos production operations at the plant, 1,500 workers have been exposed to the health hazards. He said that "medical evidence is that many of them assuredly will suffer chest cancer or asbestosis."

In another telegram to Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who heads OSHA, Grospiron said that while Pittsburgh-Corning has chosen to stop production rather than correct the conditions, the government's safety agency should maintain surveillance of the situation. He warned that the operations may be moved to other plants.

"In view of the past conduct of this company," Grospiron asked, "is there any assurance that future employes of the company in other locations will not be subjected to such grave hazards?"

The union also urged the Environmental Protection Agency that a public announcement be made involving the health hazards of the burlap bags to gardeners. It suggested that all the bags be traced and recalled.

OCAW also warned that Pittsburgh-Corning should be watched closely by the EPA to prevent it from renewing open dumping of asbestos wastes if it shifts production to other areas.

Florida Unionists Spur Drive Against Wallace

Orlando, Fla.—Two trade unionists who voted for Alabama Gov. George Wallace in 1968 are now spearheading a campaign against Wallace in the Florida Democratic presidential primary.

They say that those who vote for the Alabama governor on Mar. 14 will, in fact, be voting to help Richard Nixon.

Cris Carnes, president of the Machinists' lodge in St. Augustine, and Al Ference, a member of the Railway & Airline Clerks in Tampa, feel so strongly about opposing Wallace that they have organized a Florida rank-and-file workers' Committee for a Vote That Counts.

They cite evidence showing that Wallace is pursuing the same tactics as "spoiler" in the 1972 elections that he did four years ago. Wallace now boasts his 1968 campaign was "effective enough to defeat Hubert Humphrey for the presidency of the United States," the co-chairmen said.

"We voted for Wallace in 1968," Carnes and Ference said, "and we know what a mistake it was. Wallace couldn't win. What we did was to help elect Nixon because Wallace took away enough votes to make the difference. We don't want it to happen again in this year's Florida presidential primary."

Sharing a common interest with other former Wallace voters, the co-chairmen explained they formed the committee as the best way to spread the word about voting for Wallace.

"We do not know if it is true, as has been charged, that there is a deal between Wallace and Nixon," Carnes and Ference said, "but it doesn't really make any difference. The effect of Wallace's candidacy is the same as if there was."

The committee intends to be active throughout the state. Worker meetings are planned, along with the distribution of leaflets displaying the Wallace-Nixon record and how it came about.

One feature of the campaign will be the distribution of aluminum half dollar-sized coins showing Nixon on one side and Wallace on the other. The slogan on both sides of the coin tells the Wallace-Nixon message: "Heads they win, tails we lose."

Veteran Organizer Charles Elder Dies

Covington, Ky.—Charles M. Elder, a veteran organizer for the AFL-CIO, died Feb. 10 in Covington of a blood clot after he had been hospitalized for a broken hip. He was 71.

Elder was a field representative in the federation's Ohio-West Virginia-Kentucky region when he retired in 1965 after 22 years as an organizer for the labor movement. He held several official positions with Boilermakers Local 120 in Louisville before joining the AFL organizing staff in 1943.

Juvenile Justice Studies Conducted by Unions

Organized labor is becoming actively involved in national efforts to curb crime and to guide juvenile offenders from repeating their run-ins with the law.

Pilot projects to aid union members in their understanding of the juvenile justice system are being conducted in a number of cities across the country by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services in cooperation with the National Council on Crime & Delinquency.

Programs have been launched in several communities in Ohio, Indiana and the Kansas City area.

Community Services Director Leo Perlis said that labor is encouraging unions and their members to promote a more effective system of "law and order and justice for all."

Initially, union members and citizens must get acquainted with the functions, responsibilities and problems of the criminal justice system "as it affects not only youthful offenders, but the entire community," Perlis stressed.

Volunteers from labor's ranks are also needed in the correction process, he said, not only to help obtain jobs for ex-offenders, but also to assist in probation and parole programs.

Labor's first project was conducted in Terre Haute, Ind., under the direction of CSA Rep. B. G. Culver. Other programs followed in Akron, O., and in the Kansas City area.

The programs include a series of training institutes that run for several weeks to acquaint union members and AFL-CIO leaders in the problems of crime and delinquency and what steps can be taken to overcome the shortcomings of the justice system.

In Akron, the Central Labor Council has formed a committee that is doing a 16-week research study of the strengths and weaknesses of juvenile justice process in Summit County.

Projects in Kansas City included a one-day seminar and a six-week training course that was attended by juvenile court officials, PTA members, educators, citizens groups, as well as union members.

And from the Terre Haute efforts, spin-off programs resulted in South Bend, Kokomo and Indianapolis. A short course on juvenile delinquency problems is planned for Columbus, O., early this year under CSA sponsorship.

Backs Employer Arguments:

Hodgson Rejects Pay Floor As Alternative to Welfare

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson told Congress that the federal minimum wage cannot and should not provide an "adequate family income."

Welfare payments from the government, not more money from employers, should make up the difference, Hodgson insisted.

As required by law, Hodgson submitted to Congress his annual report on the impact of the Fair Labor Standards Act and his policy recommendations to achieve the law's social goals.

Hodgson conceded there were "no obvious adverse effects" of the last step-up in the wage floor and the expanded coverage.

But he dusted off all of the arguments that have been used by employers since the enactment of the first wage-hour law in 1938 to warn that raising the wage floor too high or too fast and expanding coverage to millions not now protected would curtail employment and harm the economy.

"Too much has been asked of the minimum wage in the past," the Secretary of Labor insisted.

It is an "illusion that minimum wages can be set at a level equivalent to an adequate standard of living without regard for productivity, individual capacity or family size."

Hodgson also dragged in the Administration's wage-price control program, contending that an immediate jump to $2 an hour and expanded coverage as provided in bills pending in the House and Senate "would make the task of the Pay Board difficult if not impossible."

The pressure to maintain differentials for higher-paid workers, he contended, would make it difficult to hold increases to a 5.5 percent guideline for workers earning just above the minimum wage level.

As for expanded coverage, Hodgson claimed it is "unnecessary" to extend coverage to state and local government workers, it would be difficult to enforce a wage floor for household workers, and it would be "inconsistent with other public policy objectives" to cover employes of small businesses or farms.

Hodgson reiterated the Administration's contention that the minimum wage should only be permitted to rise to $1.80 this year and from the present $1.30 level to $1.45 for workers on large farms—and that the rate for teenagers should be frozen at the present level.

He conceded that "it is probably not possible to demonstrate what contribution the pay increases under the increased minimum rates had in the price inflation in the late 1960s," but he speculated that "they were not quantitatively unimportant."

The presidents who looked on the wage-hour law as a means of providing "enough for those who have too little"—as Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed it when he signed the original law—were starry-eyed idealists, Hodgson implied.

"From the beginning," Hodgson claimed, "it was unrealistic to expect that the minimum wage could assure a minimum but adequate level of living for wage earners regardless of family size."

Keeping the wage floor low, while supplementing income through welfare program grants, he said, will keep open job opportunities "for the less skilled and inexperienced and disadvantaged" and keep wage rates in line with "productivity and individual capacity."

PICKETING FOR THEIR EMPLOYER, not against him, members of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 130 in Lakewood, N.J., march in a demonstration with their children to have the landlord renew the lease of Loyal Cloak Co. They were successful and the shop remains open for business.

Labor Dept. Director Tilts to Management

Dallas, Tex.—The Labor Dept.'s new regional director here told a news conference that his goal is to "look after the interests of management a little better."

Truman Branscum, long active in the right-wing of Oklahoma Republican politics, managed to make headlines in the Dallas News with his "man bites dog" view of the Labor Dept.'s mission.

The department, he thinks, has for too long concentrated its efforts on organized labor while treating management indifferently.

"It's time in this department that we represent management more," the newspaper quoted Branscum.

Branscum was an unsuccessful GOP candidate for Congress in 1966 and served as state highway director under former Republican Gov. Dewey Bartlett. The Dallas News story said that for the past year Branscum has served "as chairman of a volunteer committee of 17,000 Oklahomans" who are pushing for the election of Bartlett to the Senate.

If Branscum seems to have the Labor Dept.'s mission mixed up with that of the Commerce Dept., his confusion may be understandable.

A recent article distributed by Press Associates Inc., a union-oriented news service, suggests that a rundown of key policymakers in the Labor Dept. "reads like a Who's Who in Business."

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson was a corporation vice president and industrial relations director, and Under Sec. of Labor Laurence H. Silberman specialized in labor relations law—for management. Silberman's executive assistant was an insurance company industrial relations official.

At the assistant secretary level, only W. J. Usery, Jr., who came out of the Machinists, has a union background.

The other assistant secretaries include an investment banker who formerly was a management industrial relations official, the president of a non-union hosiery company, a former management official in the auto industry, and the vice president of a big corporation.

The PAI article, by Harry Conn, notes that when the Dept. of Labor was established in 1913, Congress directed it "to advance the public interest by promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment."

Norman Smith Dies, Led Farm Union Group

San Bernardino, Calif.—Norman Smith, formerly director of the AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC), died in a hospital here after surgery. Burial was in Steelville, Mo.

A one-time representative of the Auto Workers, in 1959 Smith became director of AWOC one of the predecessor organizations that formed the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in 1966. During his directorship, AWOC conducted many strikes in California's Central Valley, helped raise California farm workers' wages substantially and focused national attention on the plight of agricultural employes. Smith retired in 1964.

George P. Delaney Dies, Envoy for U.S. Labor

George P. Delaney, former international affairs representative for the AFL-CIO and retired State Dept. official, died Feb. 9 of a cardiac arrest shortly before his 63rd birthday.

Delaney, known to his friends as "Phil," had been with the State Dept. from 1963 until he retired last March as special assistant to the Secretary of State and Coordinator of International Labor Affairs. He served in the Labor Dept. 1959-63 in a similar capacity.

Born in Washington, D.C., Delaney became an apprentice molder at the U.S. Navy Yard in Washington in 1928. From 1938 to 1942 he was an international representative with the Molders.

After three years in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he joined the AFL as an international affairs representative and continued to serve in that post with the AFL-CIO following merger.

In a message of condolence to Delaney's widow and family, Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland called him "a devoted trade unionist who served his fellow workers with diligence in many crucial assignments . . . a warm friend, a true gentleman."

Delaney began a long association with the International Labor Organization in 1948 as a worker delegate and a member of the ILO Governing Body. He was influential in the adoption of ILO conventions on reduction of working hours and on the abolition of forced labor. He also was active in the formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Delaney left the AFL-CIO in 1958 to become the director of organization for the Operating Engineers. In 1959, he was named the special assistant for international labor affairs in the Labor Dept. and served on the U.S. government delegation to the ILO 1963-70.

Also, starting in 1964, he served as the first director of the Office of Labor Affairs in the Agency for International Development.

On his retirement from the State Dept. last year, Delaney was presented the department's Superior Honor Award and AID's Distinguished Honor Award.

Following retirement from the government, Delaney served as the Washington representative for the Longshoremen.

He is survived by his wife Margaret, four children and one grandchild.

Responses to IBEW Survey Reveal Retired Workers' Economic Plight

The economic plight of retired workers trying to make ends meet with inadequate social security checks and pensions is poignantly documented in responses to a survey by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Data from the survey, conducted by the IBEW's new Special Services Dept. will be used to develop programs for retired members or those about to retire.

More than 21,000 retired IBEW members responded to the survey. Some described their problems in detail. Among samples of the replies:

"I did not have a vacation for 25 years before I retired and, now that I have the time and health for a vacation, there is no extra money for one."

"I have arthritis so bad I have to be on crutches. My social security check and my pension are just not enough to live on."

"I had to retire from the trade this year at the age of 58 on account of medical disability. I thank the IBEW every day for my pension, which is a major factor in helping me get by. However, I worry how I'm going to make it in the period ahead."

The IBEW was gratified by the overwhelming response to the survey, noting that 55 percent of 42,000 retired members replied to the questionnaires. Many communications experts consider a 2 percent response good, the union noted.

IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard said in releasing the comments of the retirees that the union's Special Services Dept. was established to better serve its retired members.

The department is headed by Harold G. Tate, a former executive board member and assistant business manager of an IBEW local in Corpus Christi, Tex.

Referring to the problems of the retirees, Pillard said that "retirement should be the beginning, not the end."

"We of the IBEW have a sincere desire to provide information and assistance to improve the economic, social and community life of our retired members," he stressed.

Among comments received from retired members' wives were:

"We own our home but, after 28 years, you need a new roof, a new furnace and house repairs you cannot handle yourself. So you take out a sizable loan.

"What all of us need is a higher pension—more income. We all pay the higher prices everyone else pays, and we have a tough time making a go of it."

Another wife wrote: "My husband has had four heart attacks and the last left him with brain damage. He was president of his local union four years and gave his all for the union. I am proud of him for it.

"Now, poor man, he is in the Veterans Administration hospital. I manage to get by on his social security and union pension and have about $20 left to carry me over from one month to the next. It is very hard to get along."

Labor Aides Added To Red Cross Units

Five AFL-CIO community services representatives have been named to the staffs of newly established Red Cross divisions, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis announced.

The new representatives are: Thomas J. Kiousis, Jr., Northeast Ohio Division, Cleveland; Mrs. Evelyn Thomas, Wolverine Division, Detroit; David Oliver, Alabama Division, Birmingham; Wallace O. Nelson, Heartland Division, Omaha, Neb., and William Wheatley, Los Angeles Chapter, Los Angeles.

Court Amendment Adopted:

Civil Rights Job Bill Weakened in Senate

The Senate reversed itself and dropped a key section of a bill giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to halt illegal job discrimination.

The 45-39 vote for a weakening amendment that the Senate twice previously rejected was a victory for the Nixon Administration and its Chamber of Commerce allies.

It also was a victory for the filibuster tactics of a conservative coalition that was willing to let the Senate vote on amendments—but not on final passage of the legislation.

And it was a setback for labor and civil rights groups that have fought for years to give the EEOC the right to issue "cease and desist" orders against job discrimination based on race, religion, sex or national origin.

The amended Senate bill is similar to the House-passed version. It would compel the EEOC to file a court suit if an employer, employment agency or union refused to abandon a discriminatory policy. The crowded dockets of federal courts virtually assure that an employer seeking to avoid compliance with the law could count on months, perhaps years, of delay.

Twice before, the Senate had rejected a similar court enforcement amendment by the same sponsor, Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.). And twice, after defeat of the Dominick amendment, a majority but not the required two-thirds had voted to limit debate.

Heavy absenteeism that has plagued the Senate this year was a factor in the eventual passage of the Dominick amendment. Most of the absentees had voted or had been announced against the earlier version of the amendment.

Also a factor was the apparent inability to get the legislation to a final vote.

In an effort to break the deadlock, the two chief sponsors of a strong EEOC bill—Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)—proposed a compromise that would have provided a court role in overseeing the enforcement activities of the fair employment agency.

But Dominick and the southerners rejected the compromise as inadequate.

In effect, Dominick told the Senate, it was his amendment or no bill.

The southern leaders of the filibuster expressed elation at the passage of the Dominick amendment. But they still refused to agree to let the bill come to a final vote. Despite the weakening of enforcement powers, the legislation still expands the ban on job discrimination to cover public employes and small establishments.

A third—and final—effort to secure a two-thirds vote for cloture is scheduled for Feb. 22.

If a substantial number of northern conservatives switch and vote to limit debate, the bill will pass and a House-Senate conference committee will seek to reconcile the two versions.

But if the cloture vote remains below two-thirds, Senate leaders have served notice that the legislation will be dropped from the agenda.

Don Ellinger Of Machinists League Dies

W. Don Ellinger, director of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, died Feb. 12 of a sudden heart attack at the age of 56.

Ellinger, who is survived by his wife and nine children, joined the staff of the Ladies' Garment Workers as an organizer in 1937 and during World War II served as field representative for the federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Later, he was a CIO organizer, served two terms as president of the Texas State CIO council, and was named area director of the CIO Political Action Committee. After the AFL-CIO merger, Ellinger was named COPE director for the five-state southwest region.

After service in the Justice Dept. during the Kennedy Administration, Ellinger served throughout the 1964 campaign as coordinator with the trade union movement for the Democratic National Committee.

He became director of the Machinists' political program in 1966.

Phone Strikers Ratify N.Y. Pact

New York—Members of 23 locals of the Communications Workers voted to ratify a three-year contract that will end a statewide strike of plant craftsmen, including installers and repairmen.

The vote, tallied by the Honest Ballot Association, was 13,769 to 9,193 in favor of ratification.

The New York locals had rejected a national agreement negotiated last July. The settlement they approved provided an additional $1 to $1.50 a week and improvement in various benefits.

NEARLY 11 MONTHS on the picket line hasn't shaken the union spirit of these members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers who are striking the Derst Baking Co. at Savannah, Ga. Despite the hardships of the long strike, they raised $80 for COPE—nearly 50 cents per striker.

Survey Finds Women's Pay Further Behind

The gap between the average wages of women and men was greater in 1970 than it was 15 years earlier with women earning only $3 for every $5 paid men, according to a fact sheet released by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept.

The Women's Bureau said the study shows that in 1970 women's median wages amounted to only 59.4 percent of men's wages as opposed to 60.5 percent the previous year.

But in 1955, the median wage of women workers equaled 64 percent of that for male workers.

"Although the figures in the fact sheet do not necessarily indicate that women receive unequal pay for equal work, they do show that women are employed in the lower skilled and lower paying jobs," a news release from the Women's Bureau said.

"Nevertheless, examples of inequality of pay are found when the earnings of women and men in specific occupations and in the same fields are compared."

The fact sheet cites 1970 Census Bureau figures as indicating, for example, that among men and women working as accounting and payroll clerks in the same class, the men were better paid.

"The greatest gap was between women and men chemists—$10,500 for women as compared with $15,600 for men."

A look at the earnings of full-time, year-round workers in 1970 showed that 12 percent of the women, but only 5 percent of the men earned less than $3,000.

Sugar Cane Workers 'Robbed' of Pay Raise

Thousands of suger cane workers have been cheated out of a pay raise, the Meat Cutters charged in a blistering letter of protest to Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz.

The Agriculture Dept., after hearings held last July, ordered a 10-cent hourly raise in the minimum pay for sugar plantation workers—raising the wage floor to $1.60 in Louisiana and $1.85 in Florida.

There was only one hitch. The increase wasn't made effective until Jan. 10, 1972. By then, the harvest had been completed in Louisiana and was past its peak in Florida.

Normally, it would have been put into effect in October at the start of the harvest season. The wage floor is set by the Secretary of Agriculture under a provision of the Sugar Act, which provides big subsidies for growers and requires in return that they pay their workers not less than the amount the Agriculture Dept. determines is "fair and reasonable."

But the department held back out of fear of upsetting the Nixon Administration's wage stabilization policy.

First it said the raise couldn't be put into effect because of the Phase I wage freeze. Then it spent several months pondering the relationship of the higher minimum to the 5.5 percent guideline.

And then it was too late to make any significant difference.

Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman called on Butz to rectify the "amazingly unjust action" of his department by making the increase retroactive to the start of the harvest season.

Otherwise, he said, it is simply a "fake" increase intended to leave the impression that the department had complied with its legal obligations "when it had actually robbed the workers of badly-needed earnings for the entire season."

As for the wage stabilization excuse, the union's letter noted that:

- Raw agricultural products were exempt from the freeze and, in fact, "the very large federal subsidy and aid to growers increased during the period."
- The wage freeze in any event ended on Nov. 14, 1971—not Jan. 10, 1972.
- Congress has specifically authorized retroactive payment of increases that came due during the Phase 1 freeze.
- Congress specifically exempted low-wage workers from wage stabilization controls. And even the most stringent definition of low wages would have to include the sugar plantation workers.

Labor Dept. data for the previous year show about 11,000 workers employed in Florida sugar cane fields during December—the peak month of the harvest—and 2,250 in Louisiana in November, the high month there.

2-19-72

NUTS AND BOLTS of labor's political program were discussed at this meeting of the COPE Operating Committee, held during the mid-winter session of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

CONVENTION

The Delaware AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Wilmington, Sept. 15-16, a change from the date originally listed.

Supervisors Ruled Subject To Safety Law

Coverage of the occupational safety act extends beyond other federal labor laws, it was determined by a hearing examiner for the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

Examiner Joseph L. Chalk ruled that even employes exercising supervisory functions are covered by the act. The case involved a suit brought against the American Bridge Division of U.S. Steel Corp.

The company attempted to vacate a safety citation following the death of a foreman, claiming that he was not an employe within the meaning to the act.

Chalk held that no such exemptions were made by Congress as was the case in the National Labor Relations Act or the federal Wage-Hour law. He said the occupational safety law applies to "every working man and woman without exception."

Dismal Nixon Record Tied To '72 Economic Outlook

AFL-CIO News

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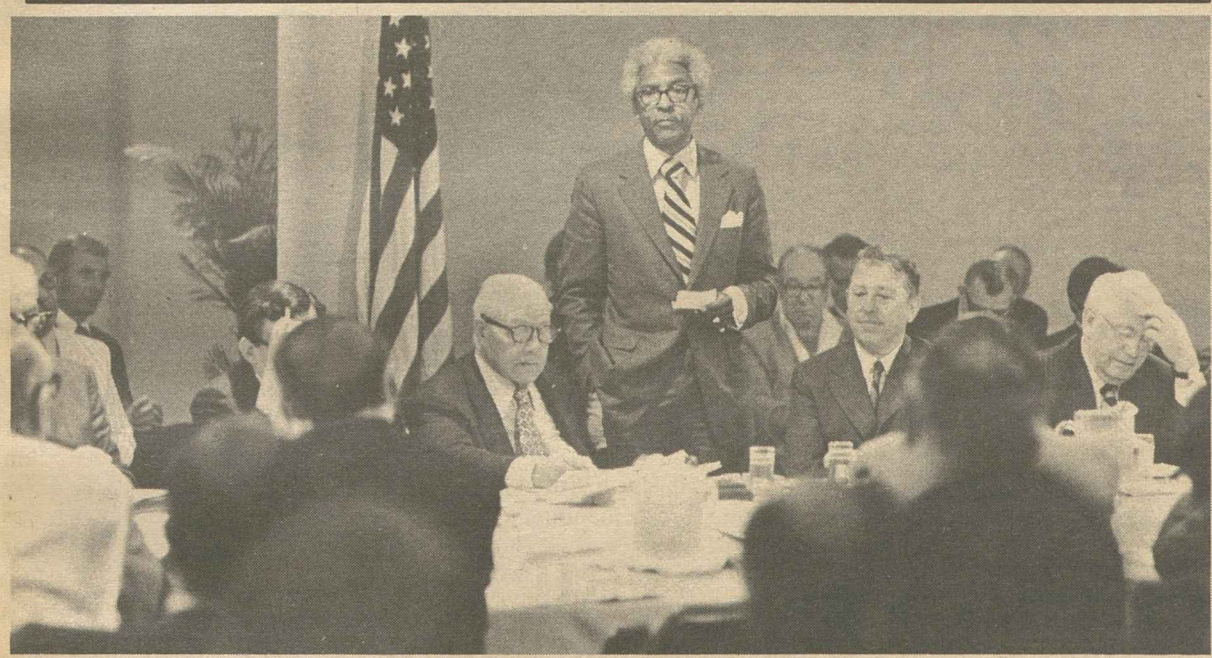


COPE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE hears from Executive Director Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute at a session at Bal Harbour, Fla. Among the participants were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, COPE Director Al Barkan and Federation Vice Pres. I. W. Abel. The Randolph Institute and several other organizations are working closely with COPE in voter registration campaigns throughout the country.

Council Asks Shift To New Programs

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Nixon Administration's "dismal record" of managing the economy will pretty much continue in 1972 for most Americans, the AFL-CIO Executive Council predicted. Only business and wealthy groups will find it "a good year."

The Administration's promise of a "sharp 1971 upturn from the engineered recession of 1969-1970 collapsed," the council declared, and under present Administration policies the outlook has not improved.

The federation's analysis points out that unemployment "will not go down appreciably," consumer purchasing power "will not increase enough" to take up the slack and neither will business investment in plants and equipment.

Industrial output "limps along at 75 percent of capacity with no evidence of early improvement" and the sharp expansion of the economy that is necessary to make 1972 "a good year" cannot be achieved "by the Administration's present fiscal policies," the council emphasized.

The council's statement on the economy highlighted the windup of the mid-winter sessions dominated by a call for "total mobilization" of the trade union movement for the 1972 elections.

More than a score of statements dealing with various aspects of national and international affairs were sharply critical of the Nixon Administration programs and policies, pointing out numerous failures as well as moves contrary to the best interests of the nation and the trade union movement.

At a final press conference ending the six-day meeting, Federation Pres. George Meany told reporters that the state of the national economy would be the major issue in the November elections and that it was fairly obvious that neither the unemployment rate nor the cost of living were going to come down very much, if at all.

The peace issue posed by the President's visit to China as well as the use of school busing will also play a role in the election, Meany said, but will not have the impact of the economic issues affecting the well-being of all Americans.

On internal AFL-CIO matters, Meany noted the importance of the federation's maritime unions getting together on critical questions of relationships with employers. He noted that they were not always together in the past and that the new approach is a "good program."

He announced also that a national union charter would be issued to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, which was created by the AFL-CIO in 1966 and now has a membership of about 30,000.

The council sessions also issued a new guideline on cases involving independent unions under Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution, the internal disputes plan, and acted on a number of resolutions referred to it by the recent ninth convention.

In its statement on the economy, the council said there is no reason to believe that the Administration's forecast for 1972 "will be much more accurate than last year's prediction," in view of its failure "to present positive measures to achieve its promises."

The council spelled out a seven-point program of "immediate, selective government measures" to create jobs, boost industry's operating rate and productivity to reduce pressures on costs and prices, and meet the nation's need for expanded public facilities and services.

(Continued on Page 3)

'Price Bulge' Shows Up In January Tally

The "price bulge" that Nixon Administration economists had predicted continued during January with the Consumer Price Index jumping three-tenths of one percent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The increase came on the heels of a December increase of four-tenths of 1 percent—the largest hike in consumer prices in six months.

The January rise brought the index to 123.2, meaning that the same goods and services that cost the consumer $10 in 1967—the base period for the CPI—now cost $12.32.

In terms of 1957-59 dollars,

(Continued on Page 8)

Job Loss 'Disastrous':

Trade Crisis Spurs Demand for Action

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The year 1971 was the nation's "most disastrous year in world trade," and the erosion of America's well-being by the export of jobs, technology and capital "is not abating," the AFL-CIO declared.

The Executive Council charged that the Nixon Administration has refused to offer "realistic remedies" for dealing with trade problems of the Seventies and is using "gimmickry and patchwork methods" having a limited short-range effect.

The Administration's range of proposals, the council added, will have a minimum impact on imports and on the outflow of jobs, capital and technology. "In today's world of multinational corporations, managed foreign economies, nontariff barriers and high speed communications and transportation" Administration proposals are "hopelessly unworkable."

A realistic and workable approach is contained in the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment Act, the council said, calling for early hearings and congressional attention.

The legislation contains remedies that include:

- Taxation of U.S. corporations' overseas operations so that they more closely relate to the tax rules domestically.
- Regulation of the torrent of imports that have smothered U.S. production and cost hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs.
- Regulation of the outflow of capital from the U.S.
- Procedures for the collection of more pertinent data on foreign trade and labeling procedures.
- Repeal of sections of the tariff Code ending an abuse whereby U.S. companies assemble products in foreign countries and ship them into the United States as "made in U.S.," paying only a minimum duty on so-called "value added."
- A new foreign trade and investment commission to administer the new legislation and bring modern concepts and methods to its operations.

The council statement said that the "warmness" with which the Administration embraces the multinational corporations as being good for America is "ominous" for the

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Assails Signing Of Dock Arbitration Bill

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced as a "gratuitous insult to all American workers" Pres. Nixon's signing of a compulsory arbitration bill aimed at West Coast dock workers—after the dockers had ratified a new contract and returned to work.

"The President, through his House leader, had promised not to sign the measure if the strikers returned to work," Meany said, but "like so many of his other promises, this pledge was broken without apology or explanation."

The 15,000 dock workers, members of the unaffiliated Longshoremen & Warehousemen, ratified an 18-month contract with the Pacific Maritime Association Feb. 18 and began returning to their jobs at West Coast ports from San Diego to Seattle.

A few days later, Nixon signed the controversial legislation that would have forced the dockers back to work had they not ratified.

He signed it while in Peking as a "symbolic gesture," according to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson.

Noting that "the Secretary of Labor called the signing 'symbolic,'" Meany described the

(Continued on Page 8)

Stronger Ties Urged To Asia's Democracies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The realities of world peace and freedom demand that the United States cement and improve its relations with Japan and India, the major democratic nations of Asia, rather than rely on an accommodation with Communist China, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

"Spectacular deals with persistently hostile dictatorships" are not in the country's best interests, the council said in a statement, and will not advance the cause of peace and freedom in Asia.

The federation specifically called on the Nixon Administration to seek Japan's permanent membership on the United Nations Security Council and urged Pres. Nixon on his scheduled visit to Moscow to seek the earliest return of the Kurilles to Japan by the Soviet Union.

The statement urged that every effort be made "to have Japan ex-

(Continued on Page 7)

New Formulas Urged to Widen Aid for Jobless

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to revise the "trigger formulas" on various unemployment compensation programs "so that payments will be available as long as there is widespread unemployment."

The federation's Executive Council warned that extended benefits under national, state or so-called "emergency" programs may be wiped out for most of the nation's long-term jobless workers while unemployment continues unabated at about 6 percent.

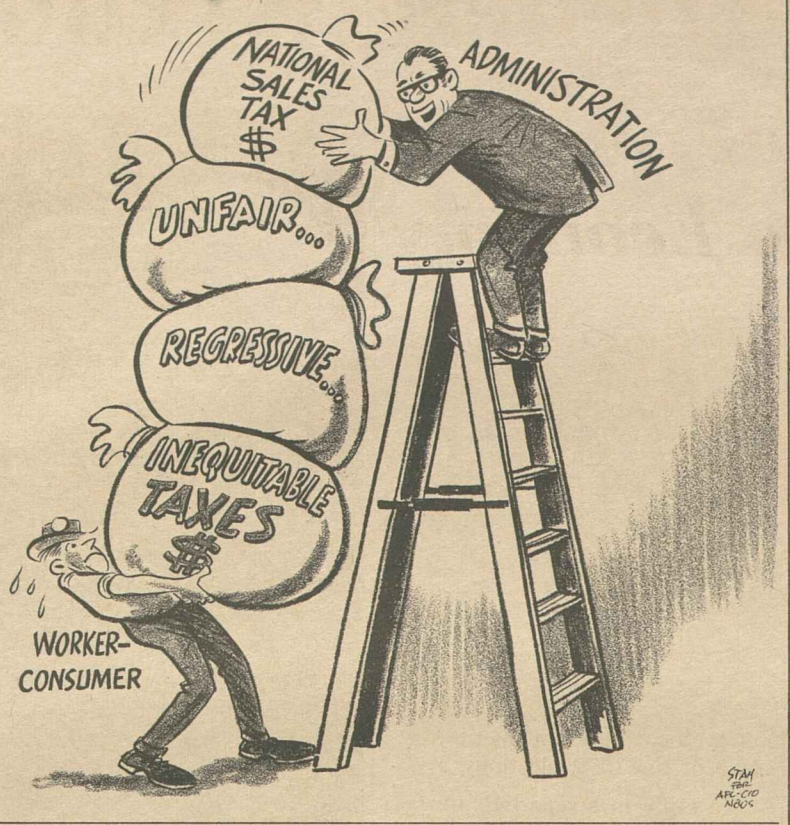
According to government figures, 1.2 million workers have been unemployed for 15 weeks or more, yet less than 400,000 workers were getting extended unemployment insurance benefits. Regular benefits have long since run out for many.

The failure of the Nixon Administration to require the states to inform workers of their benefit rights plus inadequate trigger formulas, the council said, "could result in hundreds of thousands of long-run jobless workers being denied extended benefits."

It is likely, the council statement emphasized, that by Apr. 1, 1972 extended benefits will be wiped out in all but 13 states and additional workers will have their benefits cancelled when emergency aid expires later in the year.

The council called on the Dept. of Labor to require all states to notify every jobless worker who has exhausted his regular benefits "of any potential entitlement to extended benefits," and on Congress to revise the trigger formulas and continue the emergency programs as long as joblessness persists.

'One More for the Road!'



Space Shuttle Funds Endorsed by Labor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Terming the development of a space shuttle "the next logical step for the United States space program," the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged Congress to vote funds for the Skylab project.

"It will make space as accessible as the airplane has made the other continents," the council said of the space shuttle. "It will assist us in exploration, in science and technology and, if necessary, in defense and provide 50,000 jobs in the United States.

"Without the shuttle we cannot develop our scientific and technological investments that already have given us space communications, weather satellites and geodetic programs," the statement said.

The council described the Skylab project, which would put nine astronauts into orbit for periods of four to eight weeks, as essential for future generations.

"Space applications in such fields as the management of our natural resources, monitoring of pollution, weather modification and climate control, television distribution, earthquake prediction and public health and safety will not be fully realized if we cannot reduce costs, raise efficiency and acquire a flexibility of action not yet possible," the council declared.

"That is what the space shuttle is for," the statement said. "Without it, we lose many valuable programs."

It was also noted that the proposed space shuttle comes as the U.S. space program is reaching another milestone.

"At the peak of the Apollo project, the space program employed 400,000 Americans—about half of whom have since been laid off," the council said, adding that this year will see the end of Apollo.

Citing the importance of space exploration to international relations, the council declared: "We cannot envision a secure, advanced western world without technologies that allow us the freedom of space as well."

Spurred by Deficits, Unemployment:

Call for Tax Justice Given High Priority

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor's call for tax justice takes on new urgency amid huge federal deficits and continued high unemployment, the AFL-CIO Executive Council stressed.

Tax loopholes were widened by Congress last year at the urging of the Nixon Administration, enabling additional billions of dollars of corporation and investment profit to escape the tax collector.

Even more will be lost in the future if the Administration has its way, the council warned.

"Unfortunately," it said, "this Administration continues in its relentless pursuit of policies geared to rewarding those who need it least at the expense of those who need it most."

It cited the Administration's obvious buildup for a "value-added" national sales tax and the President's proposals to allow high-income professionals to make tax-exempt pension investments up to $7,500 a year.

Strongly endorsing congressional demands that the Administration propose tax reform legislation before the national debt ceiling is again raised, the Executive Council declared:

"The federal tax structure is full of loopholes of special privilege for wealthy people and corporations. In 1970, the most recent date for available information, there were still 112 individuals with incomes of $200,000 and more—including three with annual incomes of more than a million dollars—who paid no federal income taxes whatsoever.

"The tax structure is rigged against wages and salaries, which are taxed in full, while only half of capital gains are subject to taxation and some other forms of income are not taxed at all."

The council statement noted that the Administration is using dissatisfaction with the state and local property tax to promote its national sales tax concept.

Much of the dissatisfaction with the property tax is valid, the council said. Reforms are needed to alleviate hardships to people with modest incomes, the retired and disabled. And too often industrial and commercial establishments are underassessed and pay too small a share of the tax burden.

"The states should be encouraged to rely more heavily on equitable taxes based on income and ability to pay and there should be a sharp increase in federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments," the AFL-CIO said.

The council statement termed the revenue-sharing approach of the bill introduced by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) "a sound step in this direction." The statement referred to the original version of the bill, which is currently being considered by the House Ways & Means Committee.

The 1969 Tax Reform Act moved the nation in the direction of tax justice, the council said. But the 1971 law had the opposite effect.

It is time to remedy the damage, the statement concluded. "The unfinished business of tax reform must be completed."

Convention Resolutions Considered by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council approved eight resolutions referred to it by the Ninth Constitutional Convention covering maritime problems, the metric system and rehabilitation programs.

It voted to non-concur in six other referred resolutions and deferred action until a later meeting on a number of others.

Although non-concurring on a resolution calling on federation affiliates to insert in their constitutions policy statements on affiliation with state and central local bodies, the council recommended that a letter be sent all national and international unions calling their attention to the section of the AFL-CIO Constitution which states:

"It shall be the duty of all national and international unions and organizing committees affiliated with the federation to instruct their local unions to join affiliated central labor bodies in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the federation to all local unions affiliated directly to it."

The resolutions approved by the council covered the following areas:

- A call to Congress for creation of a new study committee to conduct an inquiry into all phases of the conversion of weights and measures to the metric system, with labor fully represented and with the committee to conduct its study and make its report before action is taken on a pending conversion bill.
- An appeal to affiliates to support and work with legitimate organizations involved in rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped.
- Achievement and maintenance of an adequate U.S.-flag merchant marine through a 22-point program covering a wide range of problems affecting the maritime industry. The program reaffirms previously adopted federation positions and current policy approaches.
- Support for a strike by the Meat Cutters against Holly Farms Poultry Industries Inc., with all federation affiliates urged to place the products of the company on the unfair list.
- Opposition to foreign shipbuilding and a call for the rebirth of an American-built merchant marine and prohibitions of the use of defense funds by the Navy to subcontract in foreign shipyards.
- Aid for the Great Lakes fleet by providing adequate federal funds for construction, conversion, reconditioning and modernizing to stem the throttling of domestic trade.

Resolutions in which the council non-concurred included those dealing with labor policies at Coors Beer, farm worker jurisdiction, use of underground equipment, registry of foreign ships, and printing trades labels.

A resolution on a universal union label was referred to the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., to help develop a concerted approach to this problem, and a statement urging stronger enforcement of the McNamara-Ohio Service Contract Act was proposed in lieu of a resolution in this area.

AFL-CIO Set to Battle Compulsory Arbitration

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor will determinedly fight compulsory arbitration no matter what "novel new phrase" is contrived to disguise its meaning, the AFL-CIO declared.

There are solutions other than "government repression" for the temporary inconveniences sometimes caused by railroad or longshore strikes, the federation's Executive Council said in a statement.

Noting that free collective bargaining has long been a cornerstone of American democracy, the council hit out at the "short-sighted alarmists" in the Administration and Congress and their "radical new measures" that would "substantially undercut collective bargaining."

These proposals, the council said, "rely principally upon a new and untried form of compulsory arbitration designated as 'final offer solution.'" The net result would be to "put into operation by force of law" an offer selected by an arbitration board without the consent of the parties.

While the Administration plan and other similar proposals are currently limited to transportation, "we have little doubt that if these governmental restrictions and controls are enacted for these industries they will be extended to others as the opportunity affords," the council said.

The statement warned the employers who have embraced "repressive proposals" that fixing of the terms and conditions of employment will inevitably lead to "price fixing, profit fixing and complete government control. We do not want to see this nation set its foot on that road."

The AFL-CIO supports legislation that will provide effective incentives for bargaining in the railroad industry, the council said. As for the West Coast dock strike, it said "certainly that rather localized dispute should not be made the excuse for broad, repressive and permanent legislation which would gravely curtail the right to strike and to bargain collectively."

Value-Added Tax Called 'Fancy Name' for Trouble

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "value-added tax" being touted by the Nixon Administration was described by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as merely a fancy name for a national sales tax.

"By any name," the council said, "it spells trouble for the average worker and consumer, who will be forced to shoulder even more of the tax burden, lightening the load for big business and the wealthy."

Under the value-added gimmick, taxes paid at each step of the manufacture and distribution of a product are passed on to the next buyer until the final amount is added to the price paid by the consumer.

The council statement reaffirmed labor's opposition to "regressive" taxes that depart from the principle of ability to pay.

"We are unalterably opposed to a national retail sales tax, no matter how fancy a name it is given," the statement concluded.

CONVENTION

The Rhode Island AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Providence, Sept. 8-10.

Council Blasts 'Dismal' Nixon Record

Demands Action on New Programs To Provide Jobs, Revive Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

On national economic, consumer and labor matters, the council took the following positions:

- Rejected as inadequate the "patchwork" proposals of the Nixon Administration on foreign trade and reaffirmed labor's support for the Burke-Hartke bill to deal both with job-curtailing imports and "the outflow of jobs, capital and technology." **(Story, Page 1.)**
- Pressed for National Health Security legislation that would use the "tried, proven and accepted" system of social insurance to overcome the health care crisis. **(Story, Page 7.)**
- Urged the Senate to transform the House-passed social security and welfare reform bill into a major weapon against poverty in America. **(Story this page.)**
- Praised the efforts of Congress and the labor members of the Pay Board to bring more economic justice into the Administration's wage stabilization program, and protested the "inequities and continuing confusion" of the controls machinery. **(Story this page.)**
- **Demanded a consumer-oriented price control program and described the existing structure as a facade to conceal the fact that there are virtually no enforceable curbs on retail prices. (Story, Page 6.)**
- Warned that new tax loopholes are allowing billions of dollars of corporation and investment profits to escape taxation and stressed the urgent need for tax reform. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Termed the "value-added" tax proposal a fancy name for a national sales tax that "spells trouble" for workers and consumers. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Reaffirmed support for "no-fault" auto insurance despite the "selfish" opposition of special interest groups. **(Story, Page 6.)**
- Criticized the "foot-dragging, flabby enforcement" of the Occupational Safety & Health Act and the exclusion of unions from meaningful participation. **(Story, Page 7.)**
- Supported appropriation of funds for a space shuttle as "the next logical step" for the nation's space program. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Called on Congress to revise the "trigger formulas" that permit states to pay extended unemployment benefits "so that payments will be available as long as there is widespread unemployment." **(Story, Page 2.)**
- **Strongly rejected all forms of compulsory arbitration and "government repression" as a solution to the temporary inconvenience of strikes. (Story, Page 2.)**
- Adopted the report of AFL-CIO maritime unions aimed at bringing stability to the industry and job security for its workers. **(Story, Page 6.)**

On international matters, the council took the following actions:

- Proposed that the United States work to improve its relations with Japan and India, the major democratic nations of Asia, rather than rely on the dubious cooperation of Communist China. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- Termed respect for the human rights of all a key prerequisite to solution of the crisis in Northern Ireland. **(Story, Page 6.)**
- Asked the Administration to resume financial aid to the Assembly of Captive European Nations which has helped keep alive hope for self-determination and freedom. **(Story, Page 6.)**
- Urged Congress to provide funds for Radio Free Europe broadcasts to Eastern Europe and Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union. **(Story, Page 6.)**

Reviewing the develpments of 1971, the council statement on the economy pointed out that unemployment was the highest in 10 years, there was a 4.3 percent rise in living costs and "a widespread lack of confidence." The real volume of total national output rose only 2.7 percent, essentially in services and residential construction, and there was no increase in industrial production at all.

The tax bonanzas to business included in the 1971 tax law, the council stressed, "are adding to the government's financial troubles, created by the general economic mess." The statement pointed out that "the federal debt will rise nearly $92 billion in the four fiscal years from 1969 to 1973—more than twice the debt increase in all the previous 24 years after the end of World War II."

The council strongly urged the following action:

1. An expanded and strengthened public service employment program—federal grants to states, local governments and federal agencies for the creation of jobs to provide needed public services.

2. Elimination of major loopholes of special tax privileges for corporations and wealthy families to bring justice to the tax structure and provide additional revenues for the government.

3. Allocation of a significant portion of available bank credit at reasonable interest rates by the Federal Reserve System to effectuate construction of housing and community facilities.

4. An increase in the federal minimum wage and extension of coverage to millions of low-wage workers outside of the law's protection.

5. Increases in buying power of workers' wages as a basic prerequisite for economic growth.

6. Elimination of inequities that abound in the stabilization controls program which "are undermining public confidence in the government's ability to manage the national economy on a fair and equitable basis."

7. Enactment by Congress of the Burke-Hartke bill to stop the export of American jobs and to repatriate profits of U.S. subsidiaries abroad.

At his press conference, Meany reiterated his feeling that Nixon's primary purpose in visiting China and later in the year, the Soviet Union, was to solidify his position at home in terms of his re-election campaign. Meany stressed that he would have opposed a visit to Communist China "no matter who the President was" and that from his own point of view, the matter was much more important than the outcome of the 1972 elections.

In reply to a reporter's query, Meany assailed a White House charge that a memorandum demonstrating the Administration's intent to create an anti-AFL-CIO feeling at the November 1971 convention at which Pres. Nixon spoke was a hoax. Meany asserted that "the memo was authentic."

He aired the contents of the memorandum on the national CBS program "60 Minutes" in an interview with Mike Wallace. Two days later, Meany noted, the White House claimed the memo was a hoax although the text had been printed in the AFL-CIO News in its Jan. 8, 1972, edition. "They didn't deny it in January," Meany said, nor early in December when it appeared in a John Roche column or immediately after the Wallace broadcast.

The council approved contributions to a number of organizations including the National Council of Senior Citizens, Consumer Federation of America, CARE, National Housing Conference, Clergy Economic Foundation, New Leader, Conference for Economic Progress, Committee for National Health Insurance, Institute for Collective Bargaining, and the National Park Foundation.

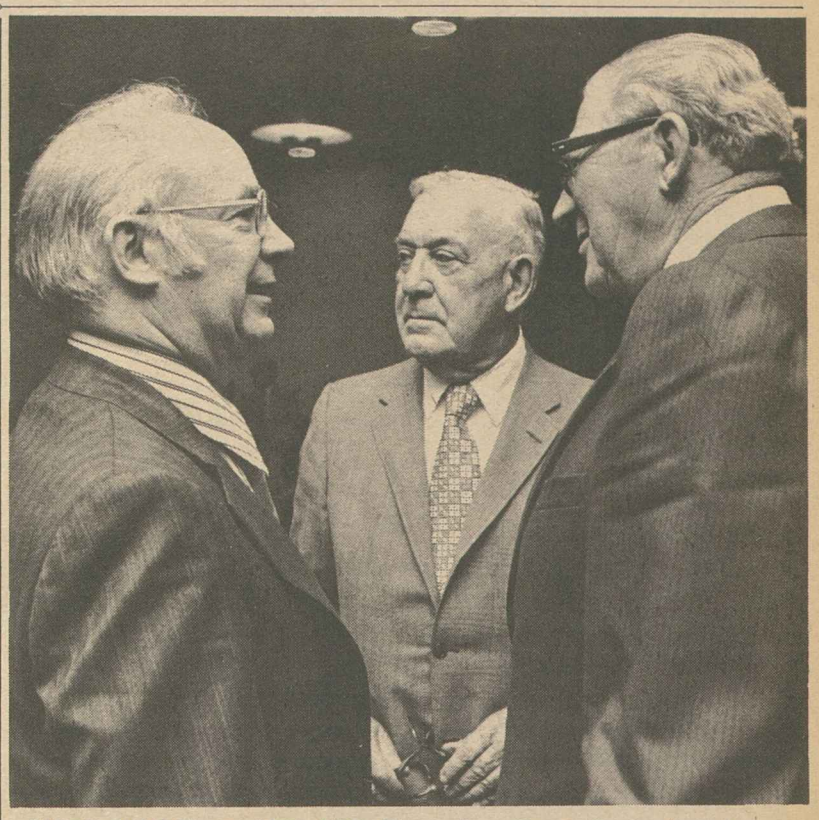
The next meeting of the council was set for May 2-3 in Washington.

Mills Asks 20% Hike In Social Security

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, has introduced a bill to raise social security benefits 20 percent—four times the amount provided in a bill Mills steered through the House last year.

Mills urged the Senate to insert the higher amount in the House-passed bill, which is currently before the Senate Finance Committee.

A new study of the social security system shows the program is over-financed, Mills said, and can pay out substantially higher benefits. He proposed also to trim back part of the higher social security taxes called for in the House-passed bill.



SHOP TALK at AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting is exchanged by Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith. All are vice presidents of the AFL-CIO.

Pay Board Setup Hit On 'Confusion, Chaos'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The American worker has Congress and the labor members of the Pay Board to thank for whatever measure of economic justice he has been able to obtain under the Nixon Administration's wage control policies, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

"Whatever justice has been achieved for workers in the stabilization program—such as the granting of deferred increases that were due during the freeze period under previously negotiated agreements—has been largely the work of the Congress, backed by the Pay Board's labor members," the council said.

It reiterated the AFL-CIO's wholehearted support of the efforts of the labor members to achieve equity for workers.

"We will continue to support the use of every legal means at our disposal—collective bargaining, legislation, litigation and direct strike action—to obtain justice and an improved standard of life for all workers," the council pledged.

But as to the total wage-control setup, the Executive Council found that "the Administration and business-dominated Pay Board continues to extend a web of confusion and chaos in labor-management relations across the country."

"Instead of simple and clear policies and procedures, with a great degree of self-administration, the Pay Board has painfully developed complicated regulations and reporting requirements sometimes followed by official interpretations and re-interpretations that add to confusion.

"Such developments," the council said, "have frequently left unions and managements in the dark as to allowable increases in wages and fringe benefits and required procedures. As a result, smaller unions and newly organized groups of workers, in particular, have been vulnerable to the tactics of unscrupulous employers who attempt to stall and confuse negotiations."

While major elements in the cost of living are exempt from price and rent controls—and further exemptions are added almost weekly—"the Pay Board attempts to apply stringent controls on pay increases of the overwhelming majority of workers."

The Executive Council denounced the Pay Board's disapproval of aerospace contracts as "a flagrant rejection of responsible collective bargaining, with a loss of about $350 for each aerospace worker."

"In addition to hampering collective bargaining relationships," the council statement continued, "the inequities and continuing confusion in the control set up are contributing to the lack of confidence among consumers that pervades the national economy."

Senate Urged to Pass Old-Age, Welfare Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A long-stalled social security and welfare reform bill can become the vehicle to "move the nation a long way down the road" to elimination of poverty, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

A council resolution urged the Senate to improve on the House-passed bill by:

- Providing social security benefit increases totaling 25 percent over a two-year period. The 5 percent increase in the House bill was described as "woefully inadequate."
- Enacting a gradually-increasing federal contribution to the Social Security Trust Funds until it amounts to one-third of the total cost of the program. At the same time, the wage base on which workers and employers paid social security taxes should be raised in steps to $15,000 "to provide additional revenue for improvements and to keep benefit levels more closely in line with rising earnings."
- Eliminating the monthly premium Medicare beneficiaries must now pay for the optional physician services insurance as provided in the House bill, but without adding the cost to the payroll tax.
- Including prescription drugs under Medicare and coverage of disabled persons under 65—but without the two-year waiting period in the House version.
- Maintaining the existing Medicaid program without the "regressive" curtailment of benefits in the House bill.
- Improving the welfare reform section of the House bill by adopting the omnibus amendment introduced by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) and 21 co-sponsors.

This would raise the guaranteed income level for a family of four with no wage earner from the $2,400 in the House-passed bill to $3,000 a year. It would provide income supplements for the working poor in gradually reduced amounts until total income reaches about $5,600 a year.

Noting that extensive hearings were held in both the 91st Congress and in the current Congress and that legislation was twice passed by the House and is still being considered by the Senate Finance Committee, the council concluded:

"We believe the time for debate is over. We believe the time for action has come."

To Turn the Economy

BY EARLY 1972, after three years of a growing economic mess, the size of the task of turning the economy around toward prosperity is great.

The required measures must be decisive and selective, to create jobs and provide the greatest impact for each dollar of government outlay:

1. We urge the Congress to adopt an expanded and strengthened public service employment program—federal grants to the states, local governments and federal agencies for the creation of jobs to provide needed public services.

A special program of federal financial aid is required to step-up job-creating, short-term public works construction and repairs in areas of high unemployment.

We urge the President to release immediately a major portion of the billions of dollars of congressionally appropriated funds, which he has frozen—to create jobs in a variety of federal programs, ranging from Appalachia to highway safety.

Such actions are essential to lift sales, production, employment and public confidence. They would also boost government revenues as employment and incomes rise—the soundest way to reduce federal deficits that have resulted from the Administration's engineered recession and continuing economic sluggishness.

2. Justice in the federal tax structure and additional tax revenues are required—by eliminating the major loopholes of special tax privilege for corporations and wealthy families.

3. Congress should direct the Federal Reserve system to allocate a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable interest rates, to effectuate the construction of housing and community facilities.

4. We call on the Congress to immediately increase the federal minimum wage and to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the millions of low-wage workers who are still outside of the law's protection. Early action along these lines would improve the living standards of the working poor and provide the economy with high-velocity buying power that will be quickly spent.

5. Increases in the buying power of workers' wages and salaries are a basic prerequisite for economic growth—to provide workers with a share in the benefits of economic progress and to establish the foundation for the needed expansion of consumer markets.

Rapid economic growth will not be possible without a substantial boost of consumer sales, which account for almost two-thirds of national output. The needed rise of consumer expenditures cannot possibly be achieved, unless increases in the real incomes of workers are attained.

6. We urge the Administration to quickly eliminate the inequities that abound in the stabilization controls program and are undermining public confidence in the government's ability to manage the national economy on a fair and equitable basis.

7. We urge the Congress to adopt the Burke-Hartke bill to stop the export of American jobs and to repatriate the profits of American subsidiaries abroad.

Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 18, 1972, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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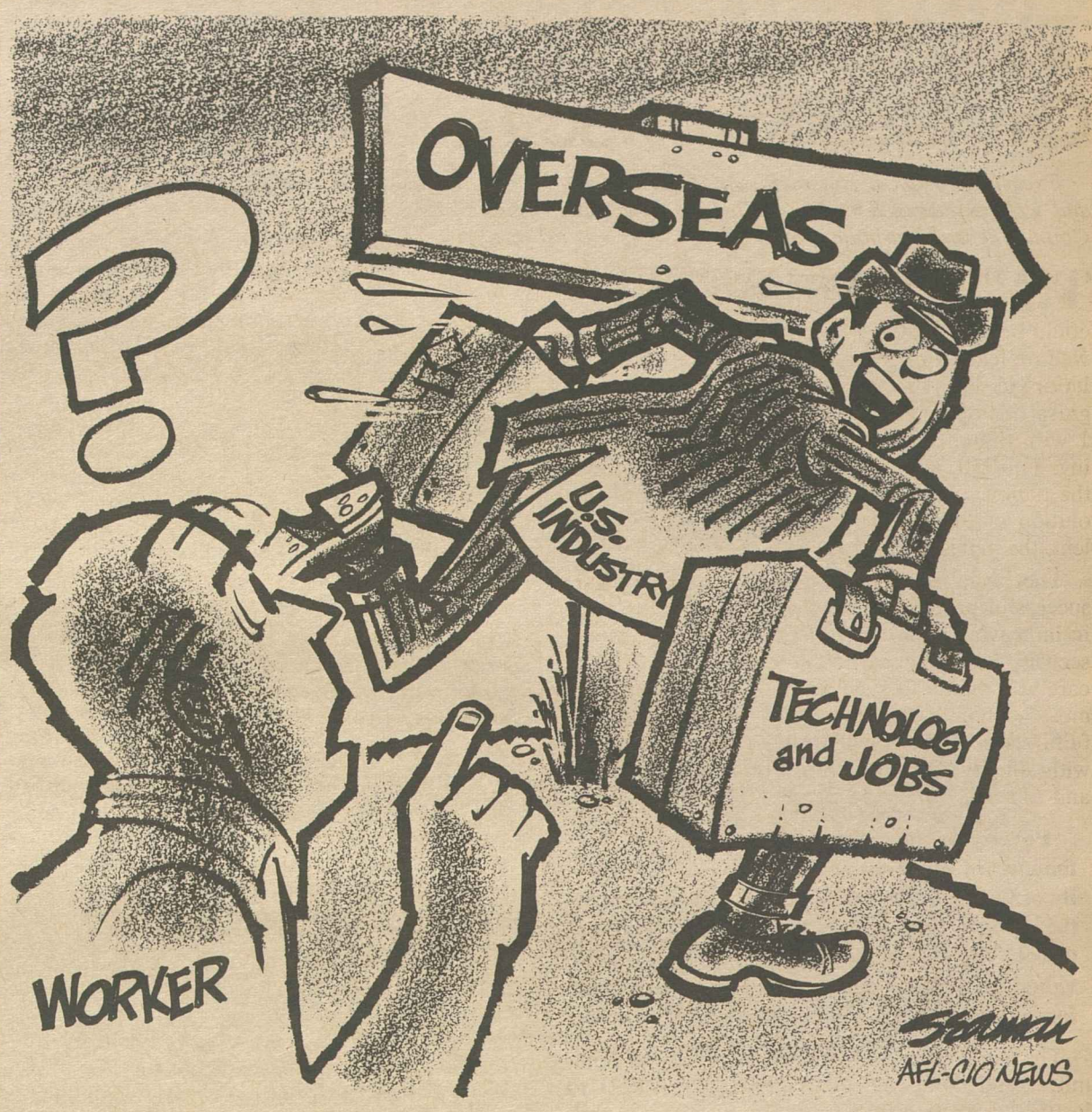


A Word Edgewise:

Year in China Should Satisfy America's Maoist Students

By John P. Roche

UNLESS AN OLD FRIEND who is accompanying Pres. Nixon to China lets me down, the Ministry of Education in Peking will shortly have in hand my proposal for massive educational interchange.

Every year—with, I hope, foundation support—I propose to recruit 50,000 American college students for a junior year in Sinkiang, modeled on the common junior-year-abroad programs. There is one major difference: these volunteers will be selected on the basis of their ideological commitment to Maoism.

My last effort in this direction aborted because, underneath all his rhetoric, Fidel Castro nurses petty bourgeois instincts. Thus when a group of young Americans went to Cuba to help cut sugar—and rapidly discovered that cutting cane was not their thing—instead of treating them like Cubans, Castro let them sit around campfires and play guitars.

However, I am assured that the Chinese Communists have long since purged themselves of such sentimentalism, that they will in fact treat Americans just like Chinese.

Indeed, a Chinese Communist diplomat with whom I discussed the project offered a guarantee of equal treatment: "We will put your first contingent to work (he said) getting anti-American slogans and posters off the walls."

In further conversation, he noted that although the Americans might have some initial difficulties adapting—"that long hair and whiskers effect will have to go; it's most unsanitary. And the narcotics regulations are quite severe"—they would come to love the discipline. He quoted some "Thoughts of Mao" which reminded me a bit of the infantry manual.

What these dedicated, virtuous young Americans will have to appreciate is that the discipline is not authoritarian. Everyone wants to be like everyone else; to differ from the revolutionary masses is to demonstrate decadent egotism.

To the outsider, unfamiliar with the reasoning, this may seem extremely rigid, even puritanical, but our young American Maoists will surely accept it without qualms.

The Junior Year in Sinkiang, out in Central Asia, will see the American visitors totally integrated into the life pattern of their Chinese peers. A variation of the work-study programs of many American universities, the Chinese version has the students out working in the fields and factories.

Again it should be emphasized this is not a bourgeois game. The students are not voyeurs out peeping at the life of the masses; they are put to work fulltime with total revolutionary discipline. In Sinkiang they live in communes (which resemble military camps) and every morning the gong rings at 5:30.

FIRST VIGOROUS CALISTHENICS, then a common reading of "Thoughts of Mao," then breakfast. A hard day perhaps out road-building; dinner, and then to wind up the day, a vigorous session of self-criticism.

Maybe it will be called to the attention of Comrade George that he seemed to be slacking off a bit in his ditch digging. Why? Can it be that down inside he has no respect for common labor, that secretly he nurses the parasitical dreams of the corrupt, bourgeois intelligentsia? How about the pass he made at a female comrade? Did he think he was still in a degenerate capitalist environment of sexual exploitation?

Comrade George could learn a lot about himself this way—and save his parents the cost of a psychiatrist.

Well, this is the outline of my Junior Year in Sinkiang proposal. If the Chinese are interested, we will set to work recruiting. There is one hooker that should perhaps be mentioned; anyone who signs up must stay the course—the Revolution will permit no dropouts.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Council Prods Congress:

'The Time for Debate Is Over' On Needed Social Legislation

Excerpted from a statement on social security and welfare adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 17:

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE now has under consideration a bill, H.R. 1, which could be the most momentous social security and welfare legislation since the New Deal social legislation in the 1930s. We urge the Congress to grasp this opportunity by promptly enacting H.R. 1 with the changes the AFL-CIO is recommending. This bill, if sufficiently improved, could move the nation a long way down the road toward resolution of the nation's most serious social problem, the persistence of poverty.

The social security system is a tremendously successful program which has been a major force in improving the quality of life in America. Social security has provided regular income and medical care as a matter of right to millions of the nation's most economically vulnerable. But it has yet to fulfill its potential for providing economic security with dignity for the victims of death, disability and old age.

Poverty is more prevalent among the old than in any other age group. And for the majority of the aged who barely manage to stay above the poverty line, destitution is an ever-present threat. The current average benefit for an individual is $128 a month—$1,536 a year and for a couple $221 a month—$2,652 a year.

The AFL-CIO urges the Senate Finance Committee and the Congress to strengthen H.R. 1 to insure adequate income and health care to millions of Americans who rely on social security. Among the improvements needed the most important are:

1. A 15 percent increase effective Jan. 1, 1972, followed by a minimum 10 percent increase next year instead of the woefully inadequate 5 percent in H.R. 1.

2. An occupational definition of disability for older workers so that disabled workers unable to work at their usual occupation would be entitled to disability benefits.

3. An increase in the number of drop-out years in the benefit formula over that provided in H.R. 1 as a first step toward a formula based on the high 5 or 10 years of earnings.

4. An increase in the minimum benefit to at least $100 a month.

5. To raise the wage base in steps to $15,000 to provide additional revenue for improvements and to keep benefit levels more closely in line with rising earnings.

6. To gradually increase general revenue contributions to the Social Security Trust Funds to an eventual one-third of the program cost.

7. To cover the disabled by Medicare but eliminate or drastically reduce the two-year waiting period for eligibility in H.R. 1.

8. To include prescription drugs under Medicare.

9. To eliminate the monthly premium beneficiaries must pay for Part B (physician services) of Medicare but without adding to payroll taxes.

The Administration has recently recommended combining Part A (hospital care) and Part B (physician services) of Medicare into a single program and elimination of the monthly premium the elderly must now pay, soon to be $5.80. This is what the AFL-CIO has advocated since 1965. But the Administration proposal would eliminate the general revenue contribution which pays for one-half the cost of the Part B program and would place the cost totally on the payroll tax.

The AFL-CIO rejects this proposal and urges that at least half of the cost of the combined program be paid for by general revenue. This would make unnecessary any increase in payroll taxes to cover this cost.

We also urge rejection of another Administration-inspired proposal, now in H.R. 1 in modified form, to increase the period when co-insurance must be paid for inpatient hospital care.

We condemn the regressive changes in the Medicaid program in H.R. 1 which would deprive millions of the poor and the medically indigent of needed medical care.

The ninth convention of the AFL-CIO unanimously reiterated support for enactment of genuine welfare reform with federal financing and administration and support of the thrust of Pres. Nixon's Family Assistance Payment Program.

The convention called for a federal minimum basic family assistance payment of $3,000 for a family of four with automatic increases to no less than the Social Security Administration's poverty level within a few years. The convention insisted that no payments should be reduced below current levels; no welfare recipient should be referred to a job paying less than the applicable minimum wage; no mother should be referred to work in the absence of adequate child care for the children; and the job rights and employment conditions of state and local employes who presently administer welfare must be protected when the federal government takes over the program.

Sen. Ribicoff and 21 co-sponsors have introduced . . . an omnibus amendment including the changes called for by the ninth convention of the AFL-CIO as a first step toward genuine reform of the welfare system.

We urge the Congress and the Administration to support the Ribicoff amendment.

Two and one-half years have passed since Pres. Nixon, in a nationwide telecast, called for welfare reform. The welfare mess has grown worse, not better. High, long-term unemployment has aggravated this situation.

We believe the time for debate is over. We believe the time for action has come.

Over Nixon's Piecemeal Approach:

Burke-Hartke Trade Measure Pressed for Ailing Economy

DESPITE EXCESSIVE unemployment and mounting deficits in U.S. trade and balance of payments, the Nixon Administration wants only "band-aid approaches" for the worsening job-export crisis, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison charged.

The Administration "has aligned itself with the very forces that we feel have created these problems . . . the multinational corporations," declared Denison. Instead of attacking all facets of the problem—taxes, outflow of U.S. capital and the "torrent of imports that is smothering U.S. domestic production"—the Administration seeks only "the authority to negotiate reductions of trade barriers," he stressed.

Denison called on Congress to pass the Burke-Hartke trade bill, which he said is "the first complete legislative program to bring together, in one bill, a reshaping of taxes, trade and other federal laws that affect international trade."

He made the statements on the Mutual radio network interview Labor News Conference.

Denison stressed the need for comprehensive legislation along the lines of the Burke-Hartke bill, rather than a "piecemeal approach," because the problems "do inter-relate, and all of these areas affect American workers' jobs and the economic future of the United States."

He said that present trade, investment and tax policies are creating problems that are "rippling throughout America" and causing deep concern not only among hard-hit industries, unemployed workers and their unions, but among "Main Street merchants who are concerned that the people who are now laid off are not coming into their stores."

DENISON WARNED, however, that stiff opposition to the Burke-Hartke approach can be expected from "the very organizations that benefit from the present laws and policies—the international banking organizations, the multinational corporations and, unfortunately, many parts of the U.S. economy that find it to their advantage to go abroad—to abandon American workers."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE "ENCOURAGING" and "optimistic" reports emanating from the White House notwithstanding, Phase 2 of Pres. Nixon's New Economic Program is having its troubles.

If the number one target of the program is to counter the so-called "psychology of inflation" and instill confidence in the nation's economic future, then Phase 2 is falling embarrassingly short of the mark.

A headline in Business Week magazine says simply, "The Phase 2 Honeymoon is Over."

"A chasm of distrust," the article says, "is opening between Washington's economic policymakers and the nation's consumers over the fairness and effectiveness of Phase 2.

"It is partly the result of misunderstanding outside of Washington about how wage and price controls are supposed to work. But it also reflects what consumers see every time they go shopping. Many prices are still rising."

A recent Gallup Poll provides some supporting evidence of what the consumers are thinking.

The poll shows that nationally, 55 percent of persons interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the way wage-price controls are currently working while only 33 percent indicated they were satisfied.

Four prime reasons were given for the dissatisfaction:

- Controls are not fairly applied—not all groups are treated the same; they hurt the workingman—21 percent.
- Prices are going up—15 percent.
- Wages are not keeping up with prices—12 percent.
- Price-wage controls should be more stringent—11 percent.

It is generally agreed that it is not only the increases in prices at the marketplace on many items which create this mistrust of price controls but reports of increases permitted by the Price Commission.

Daily releases from the commission list industry after industry receiving the price increase requested. Refusals are rare.

The council said it was exempting utilities because state public utility commissions would be able to control utility and transportation rates. It didn't happen. In fact, they increased to such a point that the council had to backtrack and declare a 30-day moratorium on utility rate increases while deciding what to do.

PROBABLY THE HEAVIEST BLOW against the campaign to counter the "psychology of inflation" took place when the Dept. of Agriculture predicted that retail prices of food would rise "close to 4 percent" this year. Retail food prices rose 2.4 percent in 1971.

In this instance, the consumer is being used to help dig the Administration out of a deep abyss of discontent in the farm belt.

Sec. of Agriculture Earl L. Butz has welcomed this increase in food prices. His department has been piling subsidies into the farm belt in the hopes of swinging the disgruntled farmers over to the Republican column by the November election.

Add to this picture the fact that unemployment continues in the 6 percent bracket and you have a further discouraging picture.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that unemployment had increased by 752,000 in January but that on a seasonally adjusted basis had declined from 6 percent in December to 5.9 percent. BLS said this was no significant change.

The Administration refused to accept the fact that this decline of one-tenth of 1 percent was insignificant. It was called hopeful and indicative of further improvement to come.

At the same time, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said a 5 percent jobless rate should now be considered full employment, due to changes in the labor force.

What he did not answer was how the composition of the labor force had changed so dramatically in the three years Nixon has been in office. When Nixon moved into the White House unemployment was about 3.5 percent.

"BAND-AID" REMEDIES are all the Nixon Administration offers to meet the worsening job-export crisis, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, charged on Labor News Conference, broadcast by Mutual radio. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO public affairs production were Charles Culhane, left, of the National Journal and Lee Cohn of the Washington Evening Star.

Drive Pressed For 'No-Fault' Car Insurance

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor reaffirmed its support of "no-fault" auto insurance and called on Congress to reject the "selfish cries" of special interest groups and pass needed legislation.

An AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution charged that the nation's 108 million motorists have been victimized by soaring insurance premiums, arbitrary cancellation of policies, inadequate compensation and delays averaging 16 months in an overburdened court system.

Under the present requirements for determining the party at fault, the statement noted, "more of the premium dollar was used to pay attorney fees, court costs and insurance company overhead than for the compensation of accident victims."

Labor-supported bills in Congress would establish a nationwide system of no-fault automobile insurance.

It would mean, the council said, that "a policyholder would be compensated—immediately and fairly—by his insurance company without lengthy and expensive court proceedings to determine who was at fault. Reduced legal fees mean reduced insurance costs."

The legislation would also bar cancellation of a policy unless the policyholder lost his license or failed to pay his premium.

"No-fault insurance is the consumer's best buy," the statement concluded.

Captive Nation Aid Cut Called Self-Defeating

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Nixon Administration was urged to "resume immediately" material assistance to the Assembly of Captive European Nations in line with longstanding American traditions of supporting fighters against totalitarianism.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council termed the Administration's action in ending $250,000 a year to aid ACEN activities "false economy and self-defeating policy," and strongly urged that the budget order be rescinded.

The ACEN was established as a coordinating body of nine national committees of countries taken over by the USSR and through its activities has helped keep alive the hope for self-determination and freedom.

The council noted that "our country led the free world in supporting the democratic refugees from Nazi terror" and that "it would be morally unpardonable and politically suicidal for the U.S. to treat the fighters against Communist totalitarianism less generously than we treated those who fought Nazi despotism."

Funds Urged to Aid Radio Free Europe

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to vote full funding for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to keep open the vital communication links with the captive peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The Executive Council adopted a statement pointing out that the USSR has spent more than $300 million annually to try and stop the effective RFE broadcasts and "has until now failed."

There should be no capitulation, the council said, "in the war to bring truth and courage to countless millions behind the Iron Curtain."

LABOR'S ROLE is discussed by Rubber Workers Pres. Peter Bommarito and Transport Workers Pres. Matthew Guinan at AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting. At right is A. Philip Randolph, president-emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters and dean of the nation's civil rights leaders.

Public Service Jobs Seen Permanent Need

Public service employment should be a permanent and important part of the government's manpower program, the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

The federation's assistant legislative director, Kenneth Young, termed the comprehensive manpower bill introduced by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) the most desirable of an assortment of bills being considered by a House Labor subcommittee.

It would establish the temporary public service jobs program, now due to expire next year, on a permanent basis. It would also increase the funding ceiling, authorize additional grants for vocational education tied to training programs, and earmark funds to assure continuation of major national manpower programs such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Young, who was accompanied by AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts, told the subcommittee:

"It's time we all stopped pretending that the private economy can find enough jobs for everyone, including the hard-core unemployed. It just can't."

Citing a decline in the private industry payroll between 1970 and 1971, Young stressed that the private sector is unable "to provide jobs for all the unemployed workers and for those people entering and re-entering the labor force."

While endorsing the need for skill training, covered in various sections of the bill, the AFL-CIO stressed that the key need "is a national economy that is growing fast enough to provide job opportunities for all persons who are able to work and who are seeking employment."

Because America does not have a full employment economy, "manpower legislation that does not include job creation is not manpower legislation at all. It serves no real purpose other than to fool the public and to frustrate the unemployed," Young testified.

The AFL-CIO testimony endorsed efforts to provide flexibility for local jurisdictions in operating manpower programs but stressed the need to continue "national programs which have proved effective and which serve special groups lacking political influence at the state and local level."

Labor has a particular interest in continuation of the Jobs Corps and Apprenticeship Outreach, Young noted.

He sharply criticized the Administration's proposal for "no-strings" manpower revenue sharing which, he noted, Congress properly turned down last year.

He said a third proposal introduced by two Republican members of the House Labor Committee—Rep. Marvin L. Esch (Mich.) and Rep. William A. Steiger (Wis.)—is considerably superior to the White House bill, even though labor disagrees with some of its provisions. It moves in the direction of "the kind of large-scale, job-creation program this country needs."

Back Use of U.S. Ships:

Maritime Unions Join on Job Plans

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO maritime unions have agreed to coordinate their efforts to insure job security and employment opportunity for their members and work in close cooperation to generate increased cargoes for U.S. flag ships.

The unions' program was reported to the federation's Executive Council which adopted the report of Thomas W. Gleason, president of the Longshoremen, who served as chairman at the meeting of the maritime units.

The report stressed that industry stability is a key factor to employment and necessary to encourage U.S. shippers to move cargoes in U.S. flag ships.

Priorities for continued discussions were given to:

- No strikes during the period of contract negotiations.
- Three to five-year contracts to provide assurance with respect to continuity of operations.
- Uniform contract expiration dates.
- Provision for automatic wage adjustments annually.
- Establishment of a mechanism or procedure for the resolution of disputes without stoppages.

The unions, in announcing agreement to have further regular meetings, said they would work for a joint federal legislative program that would oppose compulsory arbitration "or any form of government interference in any manner in collective bargaining," support legislation to require that at least 50 percent of all U.S. oil and natural gas imports be carried in U.S. flag ships, preserve the merger of El Paso Natural Gas and Pacific Northwest Pipeline Co. to assure maximum U.S. flag participation in the transportation of liquid natural gas.

They urged support also of a bill to require that government-financed cargo be carried 100 percent in American flag ships provided freight rates are equal to those charged by foreign flags and of legislation to modernize and preserve existing U.S. Public Health Service hospitals.

The report also called on the AFL-CIO to include key issues affecting maritime workers among the issues COPE uses to measure performance in Congress.

Participating in the meeting and approving the report, besides Gleason for the ILA, were Thomas O'Callaghan, president of the Masters, Mates & Pilots Division of ILA; Jesse M. Calhoon, president of the Marine Engineers; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers; Stephen Nowalski, president of Local 5000, Great Lakes Division. Steelworkers, and William R. Steinberg, president of the American Radio Association.

Ulster Urged To End Policy Of Internment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—No solution to the crisis in Northern Ireland is possible until the basic human rights of all are respected under law, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council called for the "immediate abolition of the inhuman system of internment" of citizens and said the problems of northern Ireland have been "further aggravated by the imposition of prolonged and severe martial rule."

The north of Ireland has been under martial law for some time now and the "preventive detention" practiced by British troops was also protested by the AFL-CIO convention in November 1971.

Calling due process "the vital link of freedom and democracy between people and government," the council said the restoration of due process is essential to any hopes of peace in the region.

Price Policies Scored as 'Facade,' Effective Control Measures Pushed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The government's "so-called retail price controls are a facade created by the Administration in an attempt to manipulate the people into accepting its one-sided program of wage controls," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared as it outlined a program for effective price stabilization.

The council said organized labor would continue to press for the following measures which would mean effective and realistic control of consumer prices:

- Consumer representation on the Price Commission.
- Application of price controls over items not covered and the closing of all price loopholes.
- Mandatory labeling of base and current prices on all retail items.
- Establishment of adequate compliance and enforcement machinery.
- Prompt processing of consumer complaints, including reports to consumers on the disposition of their complaints.
- Elimination of secrecy from Price Commission proceedings and provision for open hearings.
- Government action to assist consumers in the recovery of overcharges.

The AFL-CIO renewed its call on affiliates and other labor and community organizations "to join in the continued development of effective price watchdog units for the purpose of preventing price gouging in the marketplace, protecting the consumer and keeping the cost of living down."

The council noted that despite the Nixon Administration's plea for help in making the price program work, "the consumer is rapidly being phased out of any direct participation in aiding enforcement procedures."

"Consumer organizations, as such, have no representation on the Price Commission," the council said, adding that "retail shoppers have no way of knowing whether any particular price increase is legally permissible or not."

"In effect, the consumer is on his own, just as he would be without any official price program at all."

And there are, in fact, no direct controls or restraints on retail prices, the council said.

Price controls, in the rare and sporadic instances in which they are applied, are based on individual company costs, profit margins and mark-up percentages "concealed in documents available only to the Price Commission and the Internal Revenue Service," which the Executive Council noted, has only 3,000 agents available to enforce price regulations.

"The Cost of Living Council has exempted all fresh fruits, vegetables and other unprocessed foods, all new and used houses, all second-hand goods, including used cars, more than 40 percent of all rental housing units and 75 percent of the nation's retail stores," it said.

"Regulatory agencies, with the approval of the Price Commission, continue to grant price increases, in gas, electric, telephone and insurance rates; the only federal government action has been a 30-day freeze. Interest rates remain without mandatory controls, despite clear legislative authority to impose them.

"Enforcement of remaining controls has been sporadic, and for all practical purposes, nonexistent."

'Foot-Dragging' Scored:

More Funds Asked For Job Safety Law

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Nixon Administration's poor record on the implementation of the Occupational Safety & Health Act prompted the AFL-CIO Executive Council to urge Congress to step in.

"The record is one of foot-dragging, flabby enforcement and adulteration of the special provision of the act," the council charged. It called on Congress to drastically overhaul the Administration's fiscal 1973 budget for job safety and health programs.

Organized labor had pledged full cooperation in making the act work, the council noted, but unions have been shut out from participation.

"The Administration regards implementation of the act as a matter to be worked out among the federal government, business management and the governments of various states. Organized labor is regarded as an interloper," the council said.

The council protested that major policy decisions are discussed with organized labor "only at our insistence or after decisions have already been reached."

"Thus the goals of this law have been debased and their achievement needlessly delayed," the council said. It also noted a similar lack of enforcement and implementation of the Railroad Safety Act.

The council took particular issue with the Administration's fiscal 1973 budget of $67.5 million for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, pointing out that $30 million is earmarked for state job safety programs which fall short of federal standards.

"Up to now, few states show inclination to submit plans that will provide programs affording protections to workers equal to those provided by the federal program," the council statement said.

The expenditure for the state programs would be one-third more than what the budget authorizes for federal enforcement.

Yet the importance of federal enforcement is borne out in OSHA's own report covering the first several months of operations, the council noted.

That report showed that 77.4 percent of the workplaces inspected were in violation of federal standards, which the council called "a commentary on the abject failure of the states to protect the lives and health of workers during the years when there was no federal law."

During the period of the report, there were only 300 OSHA compliance officers who inspected 9,800 establishments. The council pointed out that it would take an enforcement staff of that size 170 years to inspect all the 4.1 million workplaces covered by the law.

It urged Congress to double the amount of funds the Administration requested for enforcement to enable OSHA to hire 2,500 compliance officers and occupational hygienists.

In other recommendations, the council called on Congress to:

- Transfer $20 million of the funds earmarked for state programs to federal enforcement operations.
- Double the budget authorizations for developing job safety and health standards, training and education, and statistical reporting of injuries and illnesses.
- Double the $28.3 million authorized for the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health.
- Substantially increase the $1.3 million requested for the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

Trade Crisis Spurs Demand For New Law

(Continued from Page 1)

nation. These companies have "abandoned U.S. factories and U.S. communities where they made their profits. These companies have abandoned tens of thousands of American men and women who once worked in their plants here, leaving their care to the community and to state and federal governments."

The council emphasized that "toothless remedies" that fail to deal with the role of multinational corporations "only deceive hard-pressed Americans and accelerate the crisis."

Current reports from the Common Market, the council added, indicate that the Administration's "chief concern is for the export of America's highly subsidized agriculture products, not manufactured goods where America is suffering its greatest losses."

Stronger Ties Urged To Asia's Democracies

(Continued from Page 1)

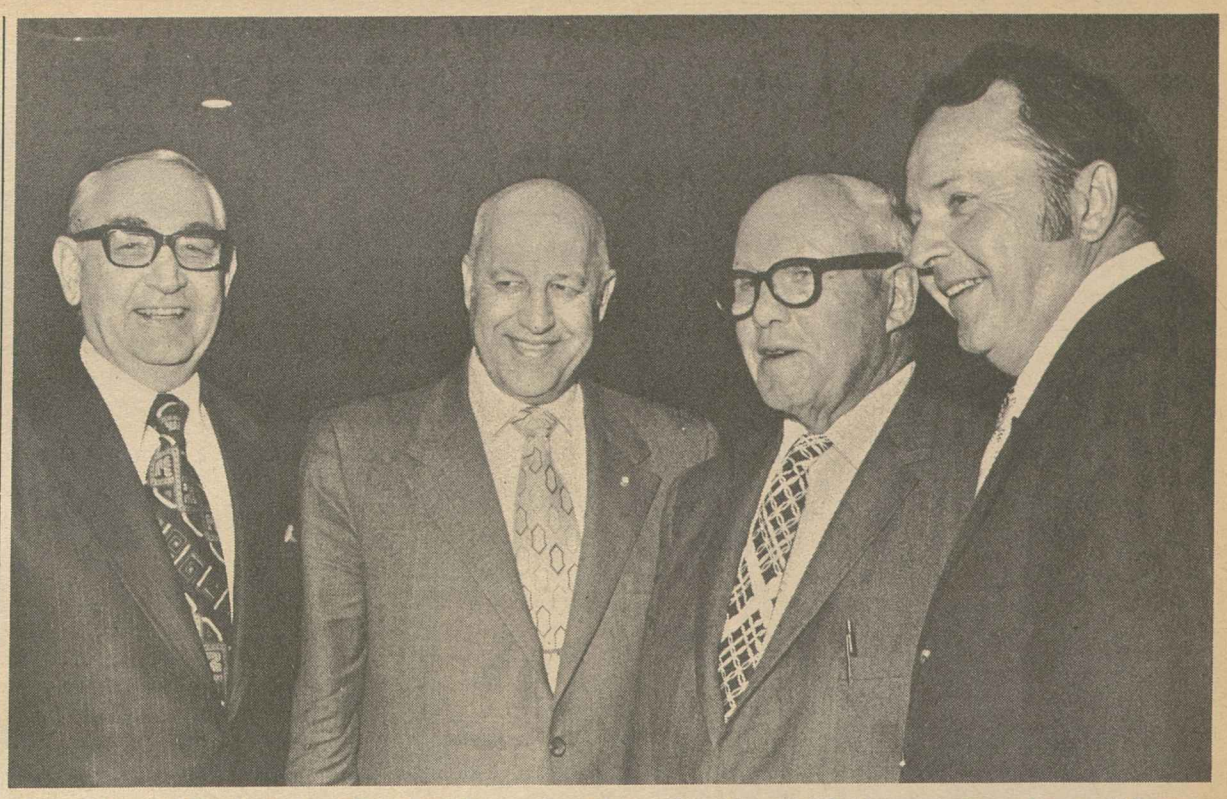
pand her domestic market by increasing the purchasing power of her workers and farmers," and that Tokyo be encouraged to step up trade and investment in the developing countries of Asia.

The Administration should spare no efforts to overcome the irritation that has arisen between the United States and India and "should lose no further time in extending recognition and, upon request, aid to the Bangla Desh government. . ."

The council's statement declared that "America's new course" towards Peking has enabled the Mao Tse-tung regime "to break out of its international isolation" and has improved its chances of securing technological aid and long-term credits from the West. This has been of considerable help to Mao "in the bitter power struggle within the Communist ruling clique," the council said, but so far there has been no reciprocation from the Mao regime for "this enormous American assistance."

The council assailed "our government's failure to condemn the Pakistan rulers for their savage repression of their political opponents in what is now Bangla Desh." This failure impaired U.S. prestige in Asia and served to further chill relations between the United States and India. The statement chided India on ending its non-aligned position by signing a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union and forgetting the $10 billion of U.S. economic and technological aid.

Despite concessions made by the United States to Moscow and Peking, the council said, "they continue to support Hanoi's refusal to negotiate a just and honorable settlement" of the war.



NEW MEMBERS of the AFL-CIO Executive Council confer with Federation Pres. George Meany between sessions of the council in Bal Harbour, Fla. From left are Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union, George Hardy of the Service Employes and James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks. All are presidents of their respective unions.

Health Security's Cost Controls Tied to Social Insurance System

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An effective national health program requires a proven social insurance financing system and not the inefficient methods of private insurance, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The labor-backed National Health Security program would use the "tried, proven and accepted" system of social insurance, the council noted, while other proposals "would continue the costly, inefficient system of private insurance supplemented with public funds."

The council called on the House Ways & Means Committee to review the poor performance of private insurance in the Medicare program that is revealed in a number of audits released by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Social Security Administration.

These audits clearly show the "blatant malfeasance" of the companies in administering the Medicare program and in their failure to control costs, the council stressed. It cited several examples revealed by the audits:

- Aetna Life Insurance Co. made duplicate payments estimated at $3.2 million and paid an additional $1.3 million in excess of reasonable claims.
- Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. made overpayments estimated at $1.2 million.
- Blue Shield of Florida paid approximately $320 million to physicians without proper assurance that the charges were reasonable.
- Michigan Medical Service, another Blue Cross organization, cannot justify the reasonableness of $6.4 million in claims payments.

While the audits appear to be "only the tip of the iceberg," the council said, "they clearly demonstrate the utter failure of insurance companies to efficiently administer a federal medical insurance program."

Noting that only a portion of the audits were made public, the council urged HEW Sec. Elliot L. Richardson to release all audits of insurance carriers involved in Medicare and Medicaid.

"This information is essential to the Congress in its study of the best means for financing and administering a national health insurance program," the council said.

It also charged the Nixon Administration with ignoring the Medicare experience when minimum standards were proposed for state regulations of insurance companies.

"Individual states are incapable of effectively regulating huge interstate conglomerate insurance companies," the council said, declaring that national minimum standards without federal enforcement "are little more than a hoax on the health consumer."

"The proposed regulations would do nothing to correct the health care crisis of high costs and an archaic delivery system badly in need of reform.

"What America needs is a single source of financing and effective national administration to meet these critical problems," the council stressed.

It said the solution to the health care crisis is National Health Security based on the social insurance financing system.

With the entire labor movement committed to Health Security, "we will press for its enactment by the Congress this year."

Should Congress fail to act on the legislation, the council warned that "we intend to make this a major issue in the 1972 campaign so that the people can render their judgment."

Article XX Interpreted On Independent Units

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted an interpretation of collective bargaining relationships established by independent unions prior to affiliation with AFL-CIO unions that will be applicable to cases arising under Section 2 of Article XX—the federation's internal dispute plan.

The text of the council statement:

"In recent years a great number of independent associations have determined it to be in the best interest of their memberships to seek affiliation with a national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO. These independent associations have recognized that they must strengthen their structures and improve and enlarge their ability to serve the members they represent. This trend continues today and, indeed, is growing.

"The desire on the part of the independent associations to transform themselves into viable effective trade unions, affiliated with like-minded labor organizations, is accompanied by the desire to insure that a degree of stability is established over their collective bargaining relationships. Recent decisions reached under Article XX, however, have held that while these new affiliates are bound by Article XX in their conduct, they do not receive the full protection of Article XX.

"In order to correct this, the Executive Council concluded that for the purposes of Article XX, an established collective bargaining relationship should be interpreted to mean any situation in which an affiliate or any local or any other subordinate body thereof, prior to or after its affiliation, has either (a) been recognized by the employer (including any governmental agency) as the collective bargaining representative for the employes involved for a period of one year or more, or (b) been certified by the National Labor Relations Board or other federal or state agency as the collective bargaining representative for the employes.

AFTRA Backed on Anti-Bias Stand

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voiced its support for a drive by the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists to require broadcasters to show that nondiscrimination in employment exists in all job categories.

It is important that the efforts of the Federal Communications Commission to achieve equal opportunity in the broadcast industry succeed, the council said, and that viewers and listeners are aware of the employment practices of broadcasters.

EEOC Coverage Extended:

Limited Job Bias Bill Cleared by Senate

The Senate voted 73-16 approval of a compromise bill to strengthen the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and expand its jurisdiction.

In the key area of enforcement powers, the Senate bill falls short of the procedure urged by the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups which would have enabled the EEOC to issue "cease and desist" orders to remedy illegal job discrimination based on race, religion, sex and national origin.

Instead, the EEOC will have to bring a federal court suit if it is unable to obtain voluntary compliance with the law. In cases that the agency's general counsel certify are of "general public importance," the court action would be initiated at a higher level—a three judge federal court, with direct appeal to the Supreme Court.

In this latter respect, and especially in the area of extension of coverage, the Senate bill is superior to the version passed by the House last year.

It brings under coverage of the federal anti-discrimination law some 10 million state and local government employes, including teachers. It also will cover private firms with 15 or more workers as compared with the present floor of 25 or more.

A southern-led filibuster, initially supported by most conservative Republicans, forced the weakening of the Senate bill.

Twice, a majority had voted to retain the direct enforcement authority and to reject the more cumbersome court procedure of the House bill.

But twice, the Senate was unable to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to limit debate and halt the filibuster. The closest it came was a 53-35 vote for cloture, six short of the needed margin.

With no solution in sight, and with absenteeism a continuing problem, the Senate voted 45-39 for a modified version of the court enforcement amendment it had twice rejected.

This paved the way for a decisive 73-21 vote to cut off debate and end the filibuster which had prevented final action on the bill for more than a month. Senate leaders had served notice that if the cloture effort had failed, the bill would be put aside and in effect killed.

The Senate legislation consolidates a number of government anti-discrimination programs in the EEOC. But the Senate voted to leave the federal contract compliance machinery in the Labor Dept. rather than shift it to the EEOC as both union and civil right groups had urged.

Machinists Ask for Pay Lost in Aerospace Case

The Machinists have asked a federal court to force the Pay Board to restore 17 cents in hourly wages to the first year of a three-year aerospace agreement which the Pay Board cut back—taking an average of $353 from each aerospace worker this year.

The suit for an injunction blocking the Pay Board action was filed at U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C.

It is similar, but not identical, to one filed earlier by the Auto Workers. Together, the two suits involve more than 200,000 aerospace workers.

The Machinists suit is filed on behalf of workers at Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas and Boeing Co. plants

The IAM points out in its suit that the 17 cents represented a cost-of-living, catch-up increase agreed to in its 1968 agreements with the aerospace industry.

The union said the companies had approved the catch-up increase, either in writing or by word of mouth, and that the agreements were reached either before the freeze or under Pay Board regulations during the freeze.

"Subsequently, the Pay Board changed its rules and arbitrarily denied the catch-up increase in new contracts negotiated in good faith between the IAM and the three companies," the Machinists said in a statement.

The union maintains that the wage increases also were approvable under the tandem relationship that exists between aerospace settlements and those in the auto industry.

It charged the Pay Board with discriminating against aerospace workers because similar increases had been given approval for rail workers and miners.

The miners had been threatening to strike, the IAM noted, but aerospace workers obviously could not make such a threat realistically because of the depressed state of the industry.

Butz Blames Housewives For Hikes in Meat Prices

When the price of meat goes up, the American housewife is to blame.

That's the reasoning of Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

In a newspaper account inserted in the Congressional Record, Butz is quoted as saying:

"Mrs. Housewife has so much income—supplemented with food stamps and everything else—she has created tremendous demands for meat" and forced up prices.

Butz said he would "fight like a wounded steer" against meat price controls. Consumers who think prices are too high, the Secretary of Agriculture suggested, should either shift to less expensive meats "or not eat quite so much."

WORKERS CAN'T WIN by voting for Alabama Gov. George Wallace in Florida's Democratic presidential primary. That's the message the Committee for a Vote That Counts is carrying throughout the state. Committee Chairman Chris Carnes, at the podium, is a union member who says he threw away his vote in 1968 by casting a ballot for Wallace and thus helping to elect Nixon. He doesn't want it to happen again.

Poverty Bill Approved Despite Veto Threat

The House ignored a new veto threat and passed an anti-poverty bill that included a major expansion of the Head Start program for pre-school children and an independent legal services program for the poor.

Pres. Nixon last December vetoed an earlier version of the bill, aiming his principal criticism at a new program of comprehensive day care centers for children of working parents with fees based on ability to pay.

The new bill drafted by the House Labor Committee dropped the child care program. But it authorized a big boost in funds for Head Start and opened the program to children of the near-poor as well as families in actual poverty.

House Republican leaders warned that this was inviting a new veto and they protested also the bill's procedures for appointing the directors of the non-profit, non-political Legal Services Corp.

Under the House bill, the President would be required to make most of the appointments from lists submitted by various professional bar associations, the Judicial Conference of the United States and other involved groups.

Even though the President would be free to reject all nominees and demand as many additional names as he wished, the White House contended this would be an infringement of presidential prerogatives.

But a Republican move to extend the existing anti-poverty law an additional two years, with no expansion of Head Start and without the Legal Services Corp., was beaten on a 206-159 vote. The legislation was then passed and sent to the Senate by a 234-127 vote.

Among its new features is establishment of an environmental action program to provide jobs on projects to combat pollution and improve the environment.

The Senate, meanwhile, plunged into the controversial and politically volatile issue of school busing as it took up a two-part school aid bill.

One section of the bill authorizes funds through 1975 for federal aid to higher education—including both aid to colleges and to students. The other section authorizes $1.5 billion over two years to help school districts meet the costs of desegregation and quality integration.

The House had attached to the legislation a flat prohibition on the use of federal funds for busing to achieve school desegregation and language forbidding federal agencies from "urging" or "requiring" school districts to use local or state funds for that purpose.

The Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders—Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.)—have proposed substitute language intended to bar busing purely to achieve "racial balance" in schools but would allow the use of federal funds when requested by a school district to carry out the constitutional mandate for desegregation.

Their expressed intent is to defuse a political issue that threatens to divide the nation and to head off pressure for a drastic constitutional amendment.

The Mansfield-Scott compromise was adopted by the Senate. But other key amendments were still to be acted on.

R. A. Plumb Elected To Head Barbers

Indianapolis—Richard A. Plumb of Fort Wayne has been installed as president of the Barbers & Beauticians after a one-sided victory in a special referendum election.

Plumb, who had been the union's eighth vice president, polled 15,053 votes to a combined total of 11,667 for three opponents.

The special election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph W. DePaola.

Meany Assails Nixon 'Insult' On Dock Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

move as one designed "to compel American citizens to work against their will. . . ."

"The symbolism of the President stripping American workers of their rights as free men while he was enjoying the hospitality of the overseers of a slave state," Meany declared, "will not be lost on Americans who still believe in the basic dignity and freedom of all humans."

The federation president termed the action "further evidence, if any is needed, of the pronounced tilt of this Administration toward entrenched wealth and greed."

The legislation was aimed solely at the West Coast dock strike and would not prevent the dock workers from renewing the walkout if, for example, the Pay Board disapproves the settlement.

The agreement ending the 135-day dock strike, longest in American history, provides an hourly increase of 72 cents, retroactive to last Christmas Day, raising base pay to $5 an hour, and another 40-cent increase next July 1.

The contract also provides fringe benefits, including guaranteed pay for 36 hours of work a week for full-time longshoremen, and 18 hours a week for part-time workers averaged over a 26-week period.

The shippers also agreed to pay a $1 per ton tax on all cargo loaded or unloaded by workers other than ILWU members within a 50-mile radius of the docks.

A basic pension of $350 monthly also is provided.

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Price Bulge Shows Up In January CPI Tally

(Continued from Page 1)

it would take $14.33 to buy what cost $10 then.

Real spendable earnings for the average worker with three dependents stood at $93.84, an increase of 43 cents over the previous month.

The BLS said the prices of some nonfood commodities such as clothing, gasoline, automobiles and some luxuries declined by three-tenths of 1 percent during January.

But shoppers were paying more for meats, new cars and some services.

Meat prices jumped 1.5 percent while the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, which have been exempt from controls, dropped 2.8 percent.

Overall, the price of food remained unchanged, although the price of restaurant meals and snacks increased by two-tenths of 1 percent during the month.

Apparel prices were off 1.3 percent, but the price of new cars increased by 1.6 percent while used car prices went down 1.8 percent.

The cost of public transportation jumped by 2.6 percent over the month.

The BLS said that items exempt from economic controls under the government's Phase 2 program increased only one-tenth of 1 percent during the month.

"Substantial increases in the nonexempt grocery store food and services components were only partially offset by a decrease in the apparel component," BLS said.

"Higher meat prices were largely responsible for the increase in nonexempt food. The rise in services resulted from increases in local transit fares and higher charges for gas, electricity and telephone services."

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Senate's Moderate Stand Bars Rigid Busing Curbs

Inner City Jobless Rate Double '69

The unemployment rate in the nation's ghettos has nearly doubled during the past three years of the Nixon Administration, according to figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report, covering both the fourth quarter and all of 1971 will be the last of the urban poverty series issued by the BLS until "some time in 1973"—a decision that Administration spokesmen have denied was politically motivated.

The report shows that while joblessness has skyrocketed in general since 1969, the poverty neighborhoods of the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas have been even harder hit.

The chief victims of high joblessness in the slums are Negroes and members of other minorities.

Since 1969, joblessness among nonwhites in poor city neighborhoods has jumped from 7.2 percent to 12.4 percent.

The unemployment rate for whites in the poverty areas last year amounted to 8 percent.

The overall jobless rate for the poverty areas climbed from 5.5 percent in 1969 to 9.7 percent during 1971. For the nation as a whole, unemployment increased from an average annual rate of 3.5 percent in 1969 to 5.9 percent last year.

The jobless rates for adult men in the urban poverty areas went from 6.2 percent to 8.2 percent during the year, with black adult men bearing the brunt of increased joblessness.

Adult women experienced an increase in unemployment, with the rate jumping from 5.7 to 8.0 percent. For teenagers in the ghetto neighborhoods, those in the 16-19 age bracket, unemployment increased from 24.0 percent to 27.1 percent.

The rate for black teenagers was nearly double that for whites the same age, according to the BLS report.

The population of poverty areas continued to decline in 1971, but at a slower pace than in the two preceding years. The civilian labor force dropped by about 150,000 from 1970 to 6 million.

Employment averaged 5.5 million, down 270,000 from 1970 while unemployment rose by 120,000 to 587,000.

During the fourth quarter of 1971, unemployment in urban poverty areas declined slightly from 10.4 percent to 9.8 percent.

The BLS said the series on urban

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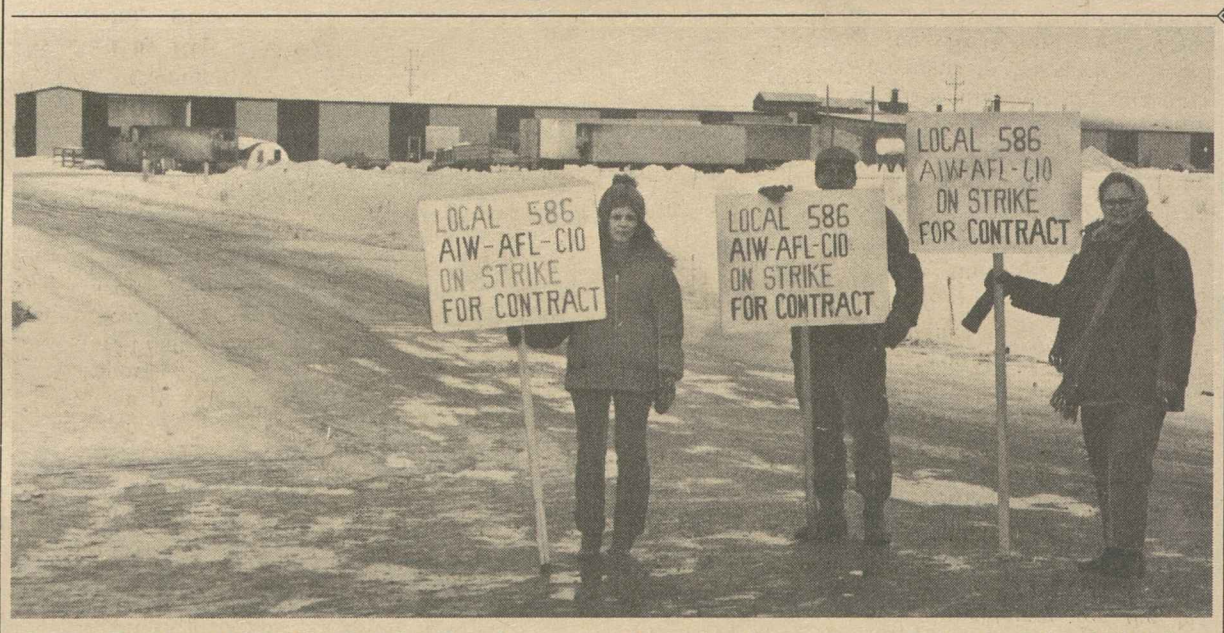


SUB-ZERO TEMPERATURES fail to freeze out the picket lines of a small local of the Allied Industrial Workers on strike against the Fairfield Products plant in Clark, S.D. The AIW is attempting to negotiate the first labor contract for Local 586, whose members are being paid only the federal minimum wage of $1.60 an hour by the French fried potato processing firm. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Major Boost Voted in Aid To Education

By David L. Perlman

The Senate took a moderate stand in the hotly controversial school busing dispute after rejecting a drastic challenge to the power of federal courts to remedy unconstitutional racial discrimination.

The politically-fueled battle over busing amendments overshadowed the almost unanimous passage of legislation substantially increasing federal aid to colleges and students and inaugurating a new program of subsidies to school districts to cover desegregation expenses.

For a time, with absenteeism high, it appeared that the Senate would follow the example of the House and impose what amounted to a flat ban on all forms of court-ordered or government-required busing.

At an early stage in the debate, that's what the Senate did on a 43-40 vote giving tentative approval to the amendment sponsored by Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) and backed by a coalition of southerners and a number of conservative Republicans.

Had it stayed in the bill, it would have symbolized a headlong retreat from the concept of quality, integrated schooling and set the stage for a divisive constitutional clash between the judicial and legislative branches of government.

But after absent senators were hastily summoned back to Washington, the Griffin amendment was rejected by a key 50-47 vote. **(Roll-call on Page 7.)**

The Senate then wrote into the bill by substantial majorities ranging around 63-34 the provisions of a labor-supported compromise

(Continued on Page 8)

Votes to Kill Nixon Bill:

House Panel Rejects Forced Arbitration

A House Commerce subcommittee voted to kill the Administration's compulsory arbitration bill.

The 6-5 vote was a sharp setback to an employer-supported effort to give the President permanent authority to halt major strikes in transportation-linked industries—railroads, airlines, trucking, longshore and maritime.

But the threat remains in the Senate, where the Administration bill and an assortment of alternative proposals will be considered at a Mar. 17 meeting of the Labor Committee. The Senate earlier this year rejected by only a slim two-vote margin an effort to attach the permanent strike ban to the temporary legislation aimed at halting the West Coast dock strike.

The effort to steer the labor-opposed legislation through the House Commerce Committee was led by Rep. James Harvey (R-Mich.), who described his proposal as a "compromise."

It retained the key compulsory arbitration feature of the Administration bill, however, empowering the President to name an arbitrator to choose between the "final" contract proposals of union and management.

Harvey's bill was supported by four Republican members and Subcommittee Chairman John Jarman (D-Okla.). All six votes against it came from subcommittee Democrats.

The chairman of the full House Commerce Committee, Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), reiterated his opposition to the strike curb legislation—and to compulsory arbitration.

Pres. Nixon sought to prod Congress into action on the Administration bill in his dock strike message last month. He used the occasion to change the title of his bill from the cumbersome "Emergency Public Interest Protection Act" to the zippier "Crippling Strikes Prevention Act."

And Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) announced that he now has 28 co-sponsors for a toughened version of the Administration bill. It would apply the compulsory arbitration feature to strikes of regional as well as national impact. He said the White House has no objection to this broader approach.

Meanwhile, a story distributed by Press Associates, Inc., the labor-oriented news service, reported that 10 giant corporations have banded

(Continued on Page 8)

Court Affirms Right to Aid NLRB Process

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that the Taft-Hartley Act prohibits the firing of an employe for making statements to a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board—whether or not those statements are made during a formal hearing.

The decision, written by Justice Harry A. Blackmun, reversed a ruling of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis in favor of a Springfield, Mo., electrical contractor who fired four employes for making statements to a trial examiner.

At the time, the examiner was investigating an unfair labor practice charge filed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the AA Electric Co.

The employes were fired Apr. 18, 1968, the same day they gave statements to the trial examiner at the IBEW Local 453 union hall, and eventually the appellate

(Continued on Page 3)

Three Major Cities Added To High Jobless Category

Three more of the nation's 150 major labor areas were added to the Labor Dept.'s "substantial" unemployment list bringing the total to 57—only eight less than the 10-year high of 65 reached last October.

Pittsburgh and Wheeling, W.Va., were added to the list, the Labor Dept. said, because of sluggishness in the steel industry there which is still affected by last year's stockpiling for a possible strike. Altoona, Pa., was added because of "recent declines in non-electrical machinery, primary metals and railroads. . . ."

Addition of the three major areas reversed a downward trend of the past three months. Fourteen smaller areas were added to the substantial list and five others were removed, leaving a total of 818 in that category.

The Labor Dept. defines "substantial" unemployment as 6 percent or more with the rate expected to continue at that level for at least two more months.

Board Issues Formula On Fringe Benefit Hikes

The Pay Board laid down a formula for increases in fringe benefits by a vote of 8-0 with the five labor members of the board abstaining.

In another action, the board unanimously exempted from controls pay increases granted under incentive programs designed to promote higher productivity.

Both resolutions implemented congressional amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act, but the labor representatives on the board argued that the fringe benefit ruling does not fully meet the intent of Congress.

The Pay Board said in a news release that it had interpreted the congressional action on fringes as meaning it could set guidelines because Congress had "stipulated that employer contributions for pension, profit-sharing, annuity and savings, group insurance, or disability and health plans shall not count against the wage and salary guidelines unless 'unreasonably inconsistent' with the guidelines."

The incentive pay rule applies to

(Continued on Page 2)

Juvenile Crime Project Aided By HEW Grant

The AFL-CIO and the National Council on Crime & Delinquency have received a federal grant for the training of community volunteers in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

The $55,000 grant from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare will be used to expand the AFL-CIO/NCCD Education to Action program to eight more cities designated as "high impact" areas by the Justice Dept.

The year-old program has been highly praised by HEW officials for its pilot projects in Kansas City and Akron.

The projects were set up to train union members in the causes and prevention of juvenile delinquency and to develop action programs for existing community groups. A spokesman for HEW referred to the Akron program report as "one of the most professional I have ever seen" in this area.

The grant was presented by Robert Foster of HEW's Youth Development & Delinquency Prevention Administration to Director Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Service Activities and Milton Rector, executive director of the NCCD.

CSA Field Rep. B. G. Culver is the director of the project.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, its causes and prevention, will be studied by union members acting as community volunteers in an eight-city program financed by a government grant to the AFL-CIO and the National Council on Crime & Delinquency. AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, left, accepts the grant from Robert Foster of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Others shown are CSA Field Rep. B. G. Culver and Milton Rector of the NCCD, right.

SEIU Creates Division For Police Officers

Establishment of a separate and autonomous National Union of Police Officers—as a division of the 500,000-member Service Employes—was announced by SEIU Pres. George Hardy.

Hardy said John Cassese, a police union leader for more than 20 years, will head the new union. Cassese served as president of the 30,000-member New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association for 11 years and is a past president of the International Conference of Police Associations.

The new division of SEIU was formed, a union statement said, "to provide the vehicle for grouping of police locals which SEIU represents, and other newly affiliated locals, into a cohesive police unit devoted exclusively to the special problems of law enforcement officers."

"There are 450,000 policemen in the country and NUPO's aim is to bring into the labor movement as many of them as we can," Hardy said.

The police group will have its own constitution, elect its own officers and hold its own conventions.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has scheduled six institutes during March and April. They are:

Staff Development Program, Mar. 5-30.

Effective Reading for Union Staff in the Washington Area, Mar. 14-Apr. 13.

Occupational Safety & Health (University of Illinois at Champaign), Mar. 27-29.

Arbitration (University of California at Berkeley), Apr. 10-14.

Negotiated Fringe Benefits and Federal Social Programs, Apr. 17-21.

Unions in American Society in the Next Decade, Apr. 24-28.

Disclosure Policy Set On Controls Violations

The Cost of Living Council has ruled that persons who complain to the Internal Revenue Service of possible violations of wage or price controls must be informed as to the disposition of the complaint.

"Under the plan for disclosure," said the council statement, local and district offices of the IRS will "provide information to a complainant or third parties with knowledge of the complaint regarding current investigations."

The statement also added that "the public disclosure policy will go into effect . . . in the 302 IRS offices across the Nation."

Newsmen calling district IRS offices following the announcement continued to encounter confusion, however. Several offices denied the existence of the new disclosure policy, and others said that they had no data yet on compliance checks of local merchants.

The Cost of Living Council said the disclosure policy will work like this: When an investigation results in court action, the identity and substance of the alleged violation become public. Matters under investigation and investigations that find no violation will be reported to the complainant or a representative. The IRS will also provide details to anyone inquiring about rollbacks in prices or other adjustments.

In other price control action, the Price Commission held its first set of public hearings since it came into existence last October. Congress made public hearings a requirement when it extended the Administration's authority under the Economic Stabilization Act.

The subject of the hearings was public utility rate increases, which the commission froze for 30 days, starting Feb. 10.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis commented that these actions do little to dispute the growing consumer feeling that "nobody in the Administration cares" how the consumer is affected by Phase 2 rules.

Phase 2 is still "neither firm nor fair," he said, and the proof of that is in the growing list of exemptions to price controls.

Perlis, who heads labor's price monitoring operation, made his charges in a speech at a meeting of government, labor and management representatives sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

He charged that the sudden burst of public appearances by Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson was an Administration attempt to turn Phase 2 into a traveling road show with Grayson selling Nixon economic policies.

But, he concluded, "Grayson has a shoddy product to sell" and a sales pitch that "lacks credibility."

Harold Crotty Named To Library Commission

Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes has been confirmed by the Senate as a member of the National Commission on Libraries & Information Science.

The 14-member commission reports annually to the Congress and the President.

Labor Members Abstain:

Board Sets Guide On Fringe Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

plantwide productivity sharing programs as well as pay increases given individuals or crews to reflect productivity gains.

Pay Board staff members estimated that 20 percent of all industrial workers in the country are covered by some form of incentive program, but had no idea of how much money is involved.

On fringe benefits, the board adopted a policy after weeks of debate that allows increases in the exempt non-wage benefits up to seven-tenths of 1 percent of total compensation.

But the board made a number of exceptions to that general rule.

Here is an example of how the seven-tenths of 1 percent formula would be applied to a wage-fringe settlement brought before the board:

An employe earns $100 a week in total compensation for wages and fringe benefits. Under the board's avowed guidelines for new, first-year wage increases, he would be allowed to receive an increase of 5.5 percent, bringing his wages to $105.50 per week. But he could receive an additional 70 cents in fringe benefits such as pension, profit-sharing and annuity plans or group-insurance policies.

The total package increase would then be $6.20 weekly.

And under a special "catch-up" provision, the board said it would allow an increase of 1.5 percent in fringe benefits in cases where employes had received no improvements in such benefits during the past three years. The 1.5 percent "catch-up" would be in addition to the seven-tenths of 1 percent.

If employers have boosted fringe benefits by less than 1.5 percent during the past three years, the employes can be given the difference.

And if employers are spending less than 10 percent of their total compensation costs on fringe benefits, the difference is allowable up to an additional 5 percent in fringes beyond the seven-tenths.

If higher employer payments are required to maintain benefits that workers already are receiving, these payments are exempt from control.

The Pay Board ruled that fringe benefits also could be increased above the seven-tenths rule to reflect "tandem" relationships where contract terms in an industry or company historically follow a pattern settlement in another industry or firm.

The board stipulated that it must be demonstrated that the tandem relationship has existed at least five years.

House Adopts Bill to Limit Noise Levels

The House voted 356-32 approval of a bill giving the federal Environmental Protection Agency authority to curb at least some of the nation's noise pollution.

Within 18 months, the EPA would be required to set maximum noise levels for new construction equipment, transportation equipment, motors, engines and electrical devices—including, it was brought out in debate, electronic amplifiers for musical instruments.

Existing equipment would not be covered, except by whatever local or state ordinances might be enacted. An attempt to amend the bill to shift control over airport noise from the Federal Aviation Agency to the Environmental Protection Agency was rejected by voice vote.

Rural South Dakota Strikers Battle Union-Busting Firm, Sub-Zero Cold

Clark, S.D.—Forty members of the Allied Industrial Workers are battling a vicious anti-union firm and bitter cold on the picket line in an effort to negotiate their first labor contract.

AIW Local 586 has been on strike against Fairfield Products, Inc.'s French fried potato processing plant here since Jan. 24. The firm is typical of the anti-union atmosphere faced by many other employes who work for the burgeoning agribusiness industry in the nation's rural areas, the AIW said.

The workers selected the AIW as their bargaining agent last May. Nine meetings were held with the Fairfield management, but all proved fruitless.

About 90 percent of the workers receive only the bare federal minimum wage of $1.60 an hour, Local Pres. Richard Neal pointed out. Because the workweek is generally less than 40 hours, most workers have an average take-home pay of $30 a week.

In the negotiations for an initial three-year contract, Fairfield refused to increase wages in the first year and offered raises of only 5 cents an hour in each of the two subsequent years. Even that offer was conditional on the "job performance" of the employes.

The AIW is also attempting to improve working conditions at the plant, which the local describes as deplorable.

Despite the bitter South Dakota winter with temperatures plumeting to 20 and 30 degrees below zero, the local has maintained around-the-clock picket lines outside the plant.

Only a few workers have crossed the picket lines, Neal reported. He estimated that plant production is down 65 to 70 percent. The curtailed operations are being maintained by the Fairfield management and several teenagers that are occasionally brought to the plant.

The union reports difficulty in receiving fair press coverage of the strike in area newspapers.

Stories in the weekly Clark County Courier gave the impression that the strike was ineffective. This prompted the local to purchase an advertisement in the newspaper to tell its side of the dispute.

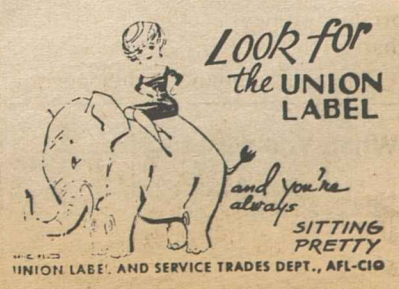
"California had its grape workers—South Dakota has its potato workers," the ad said in an appeal for public support of the strikers.

During the third week of the walkout, the daily Watertown Public Opinion featured the Fairfield plant in a full-page picture layout without any mention of the strike. The newspaper refused to take a paid ad from the union to present the full facts of the dispute, the AIW reported.

Neal said the only fair newspaper coverage has come from the Huron Daily Plainsman.

The striking AIW members have maintained high morale, and unions throughout South Dakota have been sending contributions channelled through AIW Region 9 Director Robert Schaefer.

The AIW reported that Fairfield recently signed a federal government contract for 4 million pounds of its products for the Child Nutrition Program, most of which will go into the school lunch programs throughout the nation.



For A&P Local:

Meat Cutters Assail Suit on Pay Rollback

The Meat Cutters denounced a Justice Dept. suit aimed at rolling back negotiated wage increases for 77 of its Baltimore area members as "legalized, economic vengeance against working people."

By contrast, the company which employs the Meat Cutters, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., praised the government's action as "gratifying." The A&P declared that "the Justice Dept. has begun to put teeth in the inflationary control program in respect to wages."

The A&P admitted in a statement that it had directed the government's attention to the 16-month contract it signed with Meat Cutters Local 117 last November. The workers won wage increases of 22 percent over the contractual period after an eight-day strike at a meat distributing plant serving 167 Baltimore area A&P stores.

Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman declared that "our Baltimore local was not setting any inflationary pattern when it negoiated for these hard-working 77 employes. Instead, the union negotiated a catch-up pay adjustment for the last group of workers involved in our collective bargaining pattern in that area."

Gorman said the settlement "had become standard in our industry in the Baltimore-Washington area."

"These working people are not getting rich on their wages and they are not causing any disturbance of economic stability in their community.

"So far as halting inflation is concerned," Gorman said, the government rollback requested by the Justice Dept. "would be about as effective as spraying 77 drops of rain on the Sahara Desert."

The government suit, filed in U.S. District Court at Baltimore, asks the court to order A&P to cease immediate payment of wages in excess of the Pay Board's standards. The board's avowed guideline on new wage increases is 5.5 percent a year.

The suit also asks that the union be directed to refrain from "inducing or coercing" payment in excess of the board standards and, in addition, seeks a fine of $2,500 each against the Meat Cutters and A&P as civil penalities for violating guidelines.

Gorman, meanwhile, called a Mar. 3 meeting in Chicago of key officers in locals holding contracts with the A&P. The union's legal counsel was summoned for the meeting, too.

"We shall carefully review the situation and plan future steps to protect our people from harassment and liability under an ill-advised government policy," he vowed.

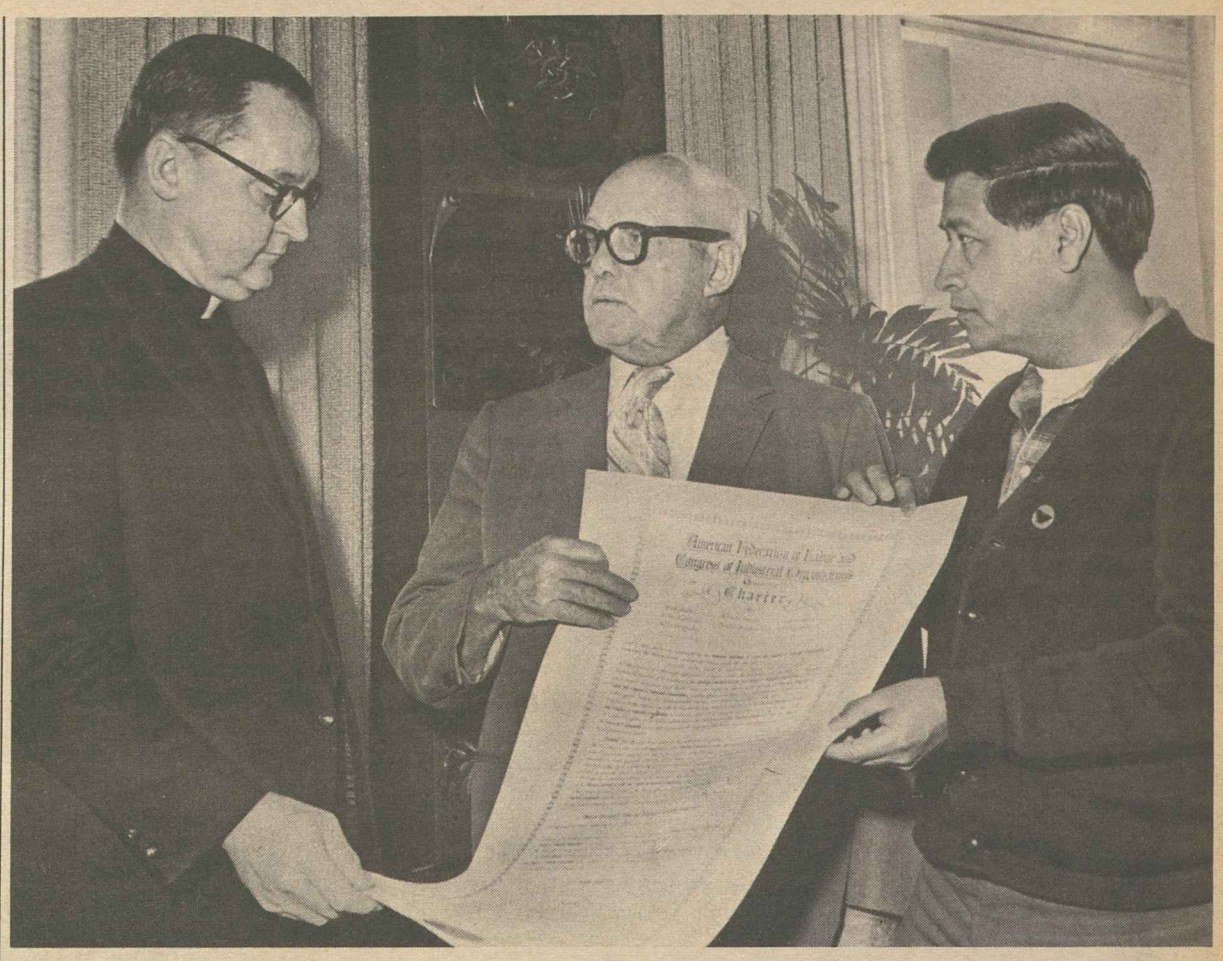
"Our international union, with a membership of over half a million men and women, stands firmly behind our Local 117 in Baltimore, and its officers and its members."

The supermarket chain said it wouldn't comment on specific parts of the suit, but part of an A&P statement told how the company lobbied to get the government to cast its eyes on the Meat Cutters settlement.

When Local 117 demanded what A&P called "excessive payments" during negotiations, "we resisted by hard bargaining and by attempting to interest the government in prompt enforcement of its guidelines."

Although the A&P also is subject to a $2,500 fine in the Justice Dept.'s suit, a Wall Street Journal article noted that even if the company is fined, "it'll be a small price for the largest supermarket chain in the country to pay to keep this and future wage settlements down."

Local 117 represents a total of 6,000 meat cutters.



IT'S NOW the United Farm Workers National Union. That's the title on the charter of the AFL-CIO's newest affiliate. Federation Pres. George Meany presents the charter to Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, which the AFL-CIO established in 1966 as an interim step to full union status. Witnessing the landmark in American labor history is Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Division of Urban Affairs of the U.S. Catholic Conference, which was instrumental in mediating a number of Farm Worker disputes with growers.

High Court Bars Firings For Statements to Board

(Continued from Page 1)

court reversed an NLRB order that the employes be reinstated.

In writing the high court's opinion, Justice Blackmun noted that the court granted review of the appellate decision because it appeared to have an important bearing on the administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

"It would make less than complete sense to protect the employe because he participates in the formal inception of the process (by filing the charge) or in the final, formal presentation, but not to protect his participation in the important developmental stages that fall between these two points in time," Blackmun said.

"This would be unequal and inconsistent protection and is not the protection needed to preserve the integrity of the board processes in its entirety."

The decision said the Supreme Court's interpretation "also squares with the practicalities of the appropriate agency action," namely, that of the NLRB.

The court remanded the case for further action back to the 8th Circuit Court which it said was wrong in its interpretation that the federal labor law protects workers from employers' reprisals only for filing an unfair labor practice charge or giving testimony at a formal hearing.

Under the appellate court's decision an employe would be without protection for otherwise participating in the investigative stages, such as giving an affidavit or sworn statement to an investigating NLRB field examiner.

The original unfair labor practice which the examiner was investigating involved the discriminatory discharge of five employes who signed authorization cards for IBEW Local 453 representation.

In other action, the Supreme Court agreed to review a lower court's refusal to enforce an NLRB order for reinstatement of unfair practice strikers.

The case grew out of a strike at a Santa Maria, Calif., trucking firm for recognition of a Teamsters local as bargaining agent.

The NLRB said the decision of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco in refusing to enforce the order is "directly contrary to precedents."

If allowed to stand, the Labor Board said, the decision would increase the job risks of a striker and undermine the right to strike.

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Farm Workers Win First Pact In Southeast

Miami—The Farm Workers, chartered this week as a union by the AFL-CIO, announced the signing of its first agreement in the southeast covering 1,200 agricultural employes of Coca-Cola's Foods Division.

The three-year contract provides wage increases of 25 cents an hour for 300 full-time workers in the first year and 5 cents a box on most fruit picked by 800 piece rate harvest workers. Additional increases are due in the second and third years of the agreement the union said, but details were not released.

Full-time workers for Coca-Cola were receiving $1.85 to $2 an hour and the orange harvest workers had been paid 35 cents a box.

The Coca-Cola agreement is a signficant breakthrough in the Farm Workers' eight-month organizing effort to gain recognition for thousands of seasonal and migrant workers in Florida.

Farm Workers Pres. Cesar Chavez praised company officials as "enlightened and fair." He said, "We hope other companies will follow the lead of Coca-Cola."

The company's Foods Division markets Minute Maid orange juice and other citrus products.

The Minute Maid workers had selected the Farm Workers as their bargaining agent in December and negotiations for the landmark agreement began a short time later with the support of AFL-CIO organizations and religous groups.

The contract, which is retroactive to Jan. 3, also provides for nine paid holidays, 10 paid sick days and paid vacations ranging from two to four weeks for full-time workers.

Mell A. Farrell Dies, Led Sheet Metal Local

New York—Mell A. Farrell, president of Sheet Metal Workers Local 28 and a vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO, died Feb. 10. He was 75.

Farrell also served as an executive member of the New York City Building & Construction Trades Council.

COPE Dollars Drive Rolls Despite IRS Rule

Contributions to COPE and other union-sponsored political committees will help elect public officials who support labor's program, but they can't be claimed as a tax credit or tax deduction.

An Internal Revenue Service regulation and a Treasury Dept. news conference gave the government's interpretation of a tax law change that became effective this year.

Certain types of political contributions are eligible for a 50 percent tax credit. On contributions that qualify, half of all donations up to $25 for an individual or $50 for a couple filing a joint return may be subtracted from the amount of federal income tax owed. An alternative, useful only to persons in higher income brackets, is a deduction from taxable income of up to $50 for an individual or $100 for a couple.

But to qualify, the donation must be made to an announced candidate for public office or to a committee which uses the money collected exclusively to pass on to announced candidates, and does not carry on any other activities.

Thus, a person who gives $25 to a candidate or his campaign committee would be able to subtract $12.50 from the federal income tax that becomes due next year—based on his 1972 income. He would have to attach an official receipt in order to claim the tax credit.

The IRS said, however, that tax credits cannot be claimed for contributions to "political action committees which engage in general political, educational or legislative activities."

At the news conference, a Treasury Dept. spokesman specifically cited both COPE—the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education—and AMPAC—the American Medical Association's Political Action Committee—as examples of organizations that cannot presently qualify for tax credits.

For groups such as unions and doctors to qualify, the government official said, they would "have to form a committee that is directed solely to funding candidacies, as distinguished from carrying on other legislative activities." The candidate committee, he indicated, could have the same leadership and sponsorship as a more general committee, but its funds would have to be kept separate and earmarked for qualified candidates.

COPE Director Al Barkan said that any slackening of the voluntary fund-raising effort because of the IRS ruling would do damage to the campaign for a progressive Congress and President that would far outweigh the the token tax benefits to individuals contributing the modest amounts that make up the bulk of COPE collections.

He indicated, though, that COPE will actively explore a mechanism for future campaigns that would allow union members to benefit fully from tax credit provisions of the law.

John A. Penello Takes Seat on Labor Board

John A. Penello was sworn in as a member of the National Labor Relations Board after Senate confirmation of his appointment by Pres. Nixon. Penello was named to a five-year term on the board, succeeding Gerald A. Brown.

The oath of office was administered by Judge Gerard D. Reilly of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Addition of Penello to the NLRB means that the board will continue to be composed of three Republicans and two Democrats. He is a Democrat and the other Nixon appointees—Chairman Edward B. Miller and Ralph E. Kennedy—are both Republicans. Other NLRB members are John H. Fanning, a Democrat, and Howard Jenkins, Jr., a Republican.

Penello began his 32-year career with the NLRB as a trial examiner in Baltimore and worked his way up through the ranks of the agency. He was regional NLRB director in Baltimore at the time of his appointment as a board member.

Updating the Wage Floor

THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, more than any other piece of social legislation, is in desperate need of updating. Its benefits and protections, absolutely essential to millions of America's working poor, have been seriously eroded by the economic policies of the Administration.

The buying power of the $1.60 minimum wage adopted in 1966 has been all but destroyed. Since that time, living costs have risen more than 25 percent. The minimum wage, which was an acceptable floor in 1966, no longer even approaches the federally defined poverty level for a family of four.

There must be immediate, affirmative congressional action to keep American families from being destroyed.

The house congressional hearings, which demonstrated the truth of these contentions, produced H.R. 7130. The Senate committee has not completed executive action on its bill—S.1861. We urge the Senate to promptly report a bill.

The House Rules Committee is stalling on reporting H.R. 7130. We commend the Speaker of the House for his efforts to get the bill reported and urge the Rules Committee to act immediately.

The House bill would immediately raise the minimum wage for most covered employes to $2 and would extend coverage to about five million more workers. Its immediate adoption would be a valuable forward step.

However, as the Ninth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO stated, labor's goals for the Fair Labor Standards Act continue to be:

1. A minimum wage of at least $2.50 an hour.
2. Full minimum wage and maximum hours coverage for all workers engaged in interstate commerce, the production of goods for commerce or affecting commerce.
3. Equal minimum wage, maximum hours and child labor protection for farm workers, as for other workers.
4. The same minimum wage protection for workers in Puerto Rico as on the mainland.
5. A single minimum wage and maximum hours standard for all workers, regardless of age, sex, color or creed.

WHILE THE CONGRESS is considering modest improvements, the Administration is recommending a measure that would undermine the minimum wage, by establishing a special subminimum rate for youth. In his economic report to the Congress on Jan. 27, 1972, the President proposed "revision of the minimum wage system to remove obstacles to the employment of young and inexperienced workers." What the President failed to report is that a subminimum rate for youth would not create any new jobs for young people.

Obviously, some employers would fire older workers, including heads of families, and substitute for them the cheapest labor available—the youths the President would condemn to subminimum wages. That would not increase employment; it would merely rearrange the statistics of unemployment.

The AFL-CIO categorically rejects a subminimum wage for young workers or any other class of workers. In the name of simple dignity and common sense, we demand the Congress update the Fair Labor Standards Act without further delay and send to the President a measure that meets the test of the times.

—Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 14, 1972, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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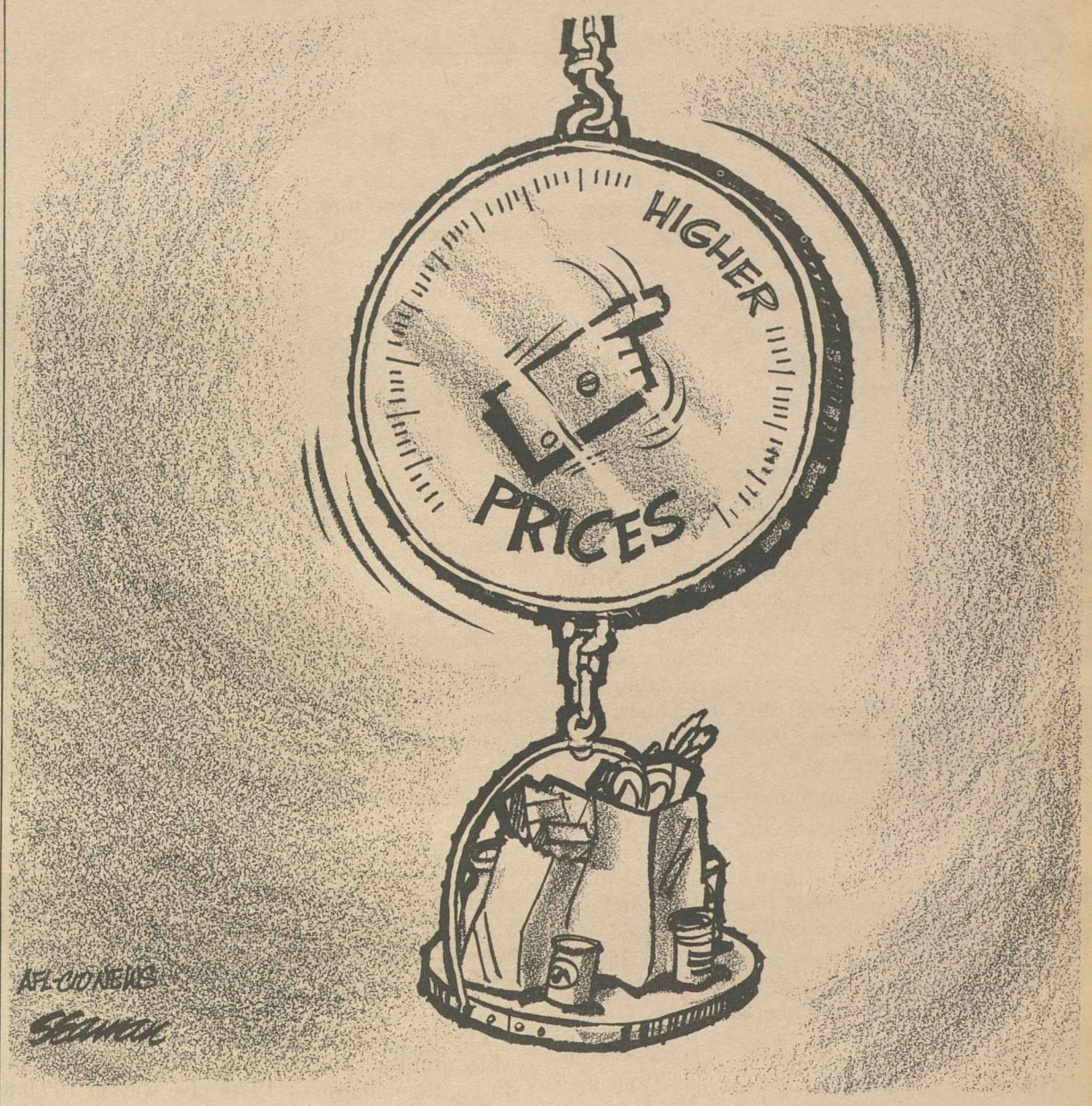

A Word Edgewise:

Fulbright's Stall Jams Funding Of Free World Radio Stations

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE MOST BIZARRE—and terrifying—scenes in Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's masterpiece, The First Circle, describes a visit to a Soviet prison by a distinguished American, a woman with high political connections.

A group of prisoners are put through a special drill for her benefit, dressed decently, put in a clean cell with an ikon, and told by the police that if they don't perform, zap! They did go through with the charade and the American visitor left with a high opinion of Soviet justice.

What made this sort of thing possible, of course, was the total isolation from the world outside. Once caught up in the toils of Joseph Stalin's terror apparatus, it was every man for himself with no hope of succor, no hope that outsiders would even learn of the situation.

Part of Solzhenitsyn's power comes from his description of how some human beings resisted atomization and persisted in acts of decency.

The prerequisite for running an efficient tyranny—as Aristotle pointed out more than 2,000 years ago—is to destroy this human sense of solidarity, and to convince each victim that he is alone in the face of overwhelming power, that no one cares.

This has become more difficult with modern techniques of communication. It is hard to jam all incoming radio messages, and the spread of the transistor radio and of tape recorders has launched a whole new era in underground communications.

Through Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, the United States has for almost a generation brought to the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe the message that they are not alone.

To take but one example, a Soviet Jew signed a petition attacking the appalling Leningrad trials. Thirty years ago he would have dropped this pebble down a bottomless well, but now, the next morning at 2:30, Radio Liberty was on the air with the text of the petition and the names of the signatories.

This man, now in Israel, recalls the sense of triumph as he heard the broadcast: "They (the KGB) can take us now, but our testimony will stand in history."

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe have reunited these peoples with history. And in view of Sen. J. W. Fulbright that is a capital offense. These radio stations—formerly subsidized by the CIA—will go broke unless emergency action is taken.

BOTH HOUSES of Congress have approved their continuation with overt funding, and there is overpowering consensus that they have done a splendid and non-provocative job in a very delicate area, but Fulbright singlehandedly has been blocking a compromise between House and Senate versions of their appropriation.

Fulbright refused to call a meeting of the House and Senate conferees, obviously hoping that in this backhanded fashion he can quietly destroy what he has called these "cold war relics."

It is a clever move: if he can stall, key personnel will have to find other jobs and the expertise built up over a generation will dribble away. He must not be permitted to get away with it.

No one who reads this column will suffer from this illusion that I believe the United States is perfect, but we Americans have been fortunate.

We have never had to rise at 2:30 a.m. and turn on a radio to learn that we are still members of the human race, that we are still a part of history. We can not allow Fulbright to deprive our brothers of this priceless link with humanity.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and
Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Nixon Vulnerable:

Outcome of '72 Election Hangs On Numerous Imponderables

The following is excerpted from "The Presidency: A Critical Choice," by Rex Hardesty in the February 1972 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

ELECTION YEAR 1972 will mark only the second time in this century that a President elected with less than a majority of the popular vote will seek re-election. Harry Truman didn't run and John Kennedy wasn't alive, but ironically, the other one who did run, Woodrow Wilson, did win a second term in 1916—again with less than 50 percent of the popular vote.

When Pres. Nixon was elected in 1968, he barely withstood the late October rush of Hubert Humphrey, giving rise to the remark that Nixon's strength was 3,000 miles wide and one inch deep. And Americans' evaluation of the job he is doing in the White House has steadily dropped, the Gallup Poll says, from an average monthly rating of 62 percent positive in 1969 to 57 percent in 1970 and 50 percent in 1971, indicating Nixon's support is still not deep.

So small was the margin, barely one-half million votes, that elected Nixon that he actually received 2.3 million fewer popular votes in 1968 than in his losing bid in 1960. And while his electoral vote of 302 was a margin of 111 over Humphrey, the switch of just one state, California would have denied him victory and the switch of just 250,000 votes from him to Humphrey in four strategic states would have elected Humphrey.

Since his highwater mark in popularity of November 1969, when he announced the first Vietnam troop withdrawal and before the economy began its disastrous tailspin, Nixon has slumped 19 percent in the public's evaluation of his performance in office. He gets as little as 39 percent of the vote in various hypothetical races against Democratic opponents.

To a degree, the willingness of candidates of every stripe to dive into the 1972 presidential picture indicates the great uncertainty of the race, which nurtures the hope that lightning can strike anywhere on the political spectrum.

The imponderables are indeed numerous:

- The addition of 25 million new voters aged 18-25, the largest expansion of the electorate since women were enfranchised in 1920. While this is not a monolithic group that will vote as a bloc, the sheer force of numbers makes the slightest tilt in preference distinctive.
- The rapid rise and fall among issues judged to turn on the electorate.
- The addition of new 1972 presidential primary states, which offer new opportunities to reach voters.
- The status of the 9.9 million voters who in 1968 supported the specialized candidacy of George Wallace, who is running as a Democrat in 1972 and hinting that he may or may not resurrect his third-party movement later.

Concurrently, the Republican party, already at a disadvantage in 1968, has become more and more of a minority party, with recent registrations swelling the Democrats' nationwide advantage to nearly 2-1.

But while this may be part of the evidence which has drawn droves of Democrats and a pair of Republicans into the political waters against Nixon in 1972, it would be a fatal political mistake to judge 1972's prospects on 1968's standards or on last month's sampling of popularity.

And what has happened to Richard Nixon since 1968 cannot be discounted in considering his electability—even if it is not so easy to evaluate. "No more plastic President, none more open to suggestion and ideas, none more willing to admit mistakes or learn from error, has sat in the White House in recent times," Theodore White said of the newly-elected Nixon in The Making of the President of 1968. "It is only as he learns in the White House, as he reacts to the influences that press and sway him, that he will learn what his vision of America is."

White's prediction proved prophetic, for the first three years of Richard Nixon's presidency has been a sample of government by expediency.

IT HAS BEEN AN ADMINISTRATION in which refusal to "interfere" with the economy during the collapse of 1970 gave way in 1971 to the nation's first peace-time wage-price controls; in which a man who once sought the title of the worlds' No. 1 anti-Communist became a President whose attempts at reaching an understanding with the Communist world will carry him to Peking and Moscow this year; in which the "New American Revolution," including an innovative reform of welfare which would have built an income floor under the working poor gave way in favor of a tax giveaway to big business.

Then in the final year of his first term, this reformed tight-money man requested the biggest peacetime budget deficit in U.S. history.

So by the early days of election year 1972, there was still no clear indication of "what his vision of America is."

Nixon's astute, carefully conceived and dramatically announced combination of contradictions poses for prospective Democratic rivals the problem of entering the boxing ring against a shadow.

But if the Democrats emerge in the coming months with a platform, strategy and campaign which has a real vision of America, they might yet take advantage of what the polls say is a vulnerable incumbent.

In Coming Negotiations:

Unions to Stress Fringe Gains Because of Phase 2 Limitations

SEVERE LIMITATIONS imposed on collective bargaining by Phase 2 controls, will force union negotiators to press hard for contract improvements in non-wage areas to offset the continuing recession and tight job market, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald predicted.

Stronger job security and the right to transfer pensions and other earned benefits from one employer to another are items likely to get increased emphasis "in light of the existing restrictions," Oswald stressed.

He said that "the continually changing regulations of the Pay Board" also pose special problems for unions "trying to do the best possible for their members."

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Oswald said the outcome of court challenges of Pay Board and Cost of Living Council rulings hold major implications for future contract bargaining.

"The Pay Board, in its actions, is sitting very heavily on some contracts," he stressed, with the effect that many workers are denied the right to "catch up with the inflation of the last three years . . . and make adjustments in their wages and conditions, just because of the accident of when their contracts expire."

Oswald was especially critical of the Cost of Living Council's definition of "low-wage workers" to be exempted from controls. He pointed out that although Congress had made it clear that "workers whose earnings are below the low-income figures reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics," the Cost of Living Council has attempted to set a much lower figure.

He noted that two years ago, the BLS said that nearly $7,000 a year was needed to support an urban family of four, but "by some crazy arithmetic, the Cost of Living Council attempted to . . . reduce it to $1.90 an hour."

THE $1.90 AN HOUR ceiling, he declared, "isn't even enough to meet the poverty level, and provides nothing at all for payments of social security and other taxes." He said the attempt to set the lower figure seems to be "running in the face of Congress."

By Press Associates, Inc.

MONEY DOMINATION of our election process continues to be a prime obstacle to free and fair elections.

The pressures to limit the money factor in elections have had their impact upon Congress. The 92nd Congress passed the first campaign spending legislation since the 1925 Corrupt Practices Act and it was signed into law by Pres. Nixon.

For all practical purposes, the Corrupt Practices Act had become a dead letter since it contained so many loopholes it was rarely obeyed and never enforced.

In signing the new bill on the last possible day before it would have become law anyway short of a veto, Nixon said the measure was "realistic and enforceable."

If the law is not enforced it is useless and the day that Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler announced the signing, that question was still plaguing reporters. Ziegler was asked whether the Administration intends to enforce the law and he replied, "yes," but nothing more.

Now, the Washington Star has disclosed that "the Justice Dept. has quietly disbanded the only legal unit in the federal government which has experience in enforcing statutes relating to campaign financing."

On top of this, the Justice Dept. says it has no intention of abandoning an 18-year-old policy of not initiating action on violations of the law's reporting requirements. It will act only if requested to do so by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

Says the Star: "The lack of those three crucial elements—expertise, organization and mandate—makes it likely that there will be as little, and possibly less, aggressive monitoring and enforcement of the new law as there has been of the old statute."

In a number of quarters on Capitol Hill there are suspicions that the Administration planned it that way.

The separate Federal Elections Unit within the Justice Dept.'s Criminal Division has been abolished and the entire task of enforcing the law will be in the hands of two lawyers working in the Fraud Division of the Criminal Division.

The law, if enforced, is a major step forward in controlling the dominance of money in the electoral process although by no means the answer. Under the law the total expenditure by a candidate for all forms of advertising—radio, television, newspapers, magazines, billboards and telephone messages—is limited to 10 cents for each eligible voter. Spending on broadcast advertising—TV and radio—cannot exceed 6 cents per voter.

A CANDIDATE can spend the full amount in pre-convention primary campaigns and the full amount, also, in the general election.

Each presidential candidate will be allowed to spend $8.4 million for radio and television advertising after the national conventions. This is well below the $12.1 million spent on radio and TV for the Nixon-Agnew campaign in 1968 and more than the $6.1 million spent for Humphrey and Muskie.

Late in 1970, Nixon vetoed a stronger bill that covered only TV and radio on the grounds that it did not cover all forms of advertising. At that time there were strong charges that the real reason for the veto was that it would undercut the Republicans' monetary advantage in the elections.

This year, in signing the bill, Nixon said in a statement:

"By giving the American public full access to the facts of political financing, this legislation will guard against campaign abuses and will work to build public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process."

Without adequate enforcement, however, the true expenditures will not be reported, the public won't know the facts and money will continue to dominate our elections.

FACING SEVERE LIMITATIONS on bargaining in Phase 2, workers and their unions will press hard in non-wage areas to offset the continuing recession and tight job market, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, predicted on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates Inc., and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Exemption of Farm Products Stymies Anti-Inflation Battle

By Sidney Margolius

NOW THAT LIVING COSTS and especially food prices have embarked on a new spiral, the Nixon Administration has retreated to that last fallback of would-be price controllers who rely on wishful gimmicks. Director Donald Rumsfeld of the Cost of Living Council is advising housewives, on the air and in the papers, to "be cost conscious and look for the best buys."

Apparently Rumsfeld was picked for the job of head inflation fighter because he comes with an open mind — uncluttered by any real knowledge of the problem. If he visited the nearest supermarket he would see the women pouring over the meat cuts and prices, shaking their heads and walking away. He's giving advice to the real experts on cost consciousness.

The anti-inflation attempt was lost that day last August when the government announced the price-control program but said it would not include unprocessed farm products.

Meanwhile, livestock producers have reduced supplies by cutting back on pork production and holding back beef cattle for feeding to heavier weights. From mid-January to mid-February alone, the Dun & Bradstreet Wholesale Food Price Index jumped 3.5 percent.

Those discouraged housewives whom Rumsfeld urged to be cost conscious were shaking their heads over such prices as $1.15 a pound for boneless stew beef; $1.69 for round; 99 cents for chuck; 89 cents for pork loin; even $1 a pound for frozen fish.

While one branch of the government has been trying to restrain prices, another branch—the Agriculture Dept.—has been trying to increase them. Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz, the greatest fight promoter of them all, has been urging higher prices and warning farmers that "Eastern consumer interests" are trying to get lower prices.

With Sec. Butz promising farmers he will fight "like a wounded steer" against pressures to reduce food prices, the only control effort the Administration is considering is to allow more imported meat into the country. Most of this is meat from Australia and New Zealand used for hamburger.

At least businessmen and stock market speculators are happy about the Administration's brand of price control. A survey by the First National City Bank shows that the after-tax profits of 932 corporations jumped 24 percent in the fourth quarter of 1971 over a year earlier, and 14 percent over the third quarter.

The fourth quarter, of course, was the first three months of the price control programs.

Here are other buying trends and tips:

Don't get involved in a high rate mortgage of over 7 percent at this time. Mortgage rates are beginning to slide as home-seekers are priced out of the housing market by steep price tags on homes combined with exaggerated mortgage rates.

Some commercial banks also have reduced the interest rate on savings accounts to 4 percent. Higher rates on your savings are available at credit unions and savings and loan associations. Government E bonds, still paying 5.5 percent if held to maturity, also begin to look more attractive in a time of falling rates on bank savings accounts.

BUT IF MORTGAGE VALUES are tip-toeing downward, the prices of the houses themselves are rushing upward. By the beginning of the year the average sales price was $25,900. This is a jump of $2,000 in just 12 months despite a decrease in the equipment and extras provided in new houses this year.

When you shop for new clothes for Easter you will find many garments made from bonded or laminated fabrics. In "bonded" fabrics, the outer fabric is joined by an adhesive to a backing fabric. In "laminated" fabrics (usually used for coats), also popularly called bonded, the outer fabric is joined to a sheet material such as polyurethane foam and then to a backing fabric.

The advantage of bonded fabrics is that they provide their own lining, and also have better crease resistance and shape retention.

But there are problems, too, in that bonded fabrics sometimes separate after a number of cleanings or launderings.

You know the meat price problem. Eggs are still the standout value, with relatively good buys also available in broilers and turkeys, both in heavier supply this spring.

The USDA Food and Home Notes points out that the whole turkey or parts with dark meat are usually a better buy than turkey breasts bought separately. In pork, edible yield from smoked shoulder usually costs about 20-25 percent less than from hams or loins.

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Soup to Nonsense:

Good Reasons to Buy Anything And Rest Easy (in Poorhouse)

By Jane Goodsell

DEPENDING ON HOW you look at it, anything is an economy in the long run:

Renting a house: It's a lot cheaper than owning property because you don't have to worry about upkeep and taxes and depreciation and all that.

Buying a house: It makes good financial sense because, at the end of 20 years, you've got something. It's an investment in the future.

A new car: The savings in repair bills and gas will pay for it in no time.

A second car: It's cheaper than taking taxis.

Taking taxis: It's much less expensive than maintaining two cars.

Expensive perfume: When you consider that you only have to use a couple of drops, it's no more expensive than cheap cologne.

An alligator handbag: They last practically forever.

Writing airmail special delivery: It's cheaper than calling long-distance.

Calling long distance: It's less expensive than going there.

A color TV: You'll save money by staying home and watching it instead of going to the movies.

Going to the movies: It's cheaper than going out to dinner.

A new washing machine: It's more economical in the long run than having the old machine repaired.

Sending the laundry out: Actually, when you consider the cost of a washing machine plus soap, water and electricity, it's no more expensive.

Putting in a swimming pool: We'll have so much fun in our own backyard that we won't need to spend a lot of money going away for vacations.

A mink coat: It's a long-term investment because it'll never go out of style.

New Airline Safety Rules Praised as 'Giant Step'

The Air Line Pilots are hailing new safety regulations issued by the Federal Aviation Administration as a "giant step forward" in the protection of passengers and flight attendants.

The new rules update standards on airliners covering the structural design of aircraft, the storage of fuel, cargo and baggage and the design of cabin furnishings and lighting.

Although the regulations will mainly affect the design of future aircraft, the ALPA noted that a number of the rules will apply to airlines now in service.

ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell pointed out that beginning May 1 all carry-on baggage must be stowed under the seats or in other authorized locations before takeoff and landing. The new rules also strengthen procedures for the use of seat belts, and the securing of food trays and serving carts.

$27.7 Billion in '71:

Safety Council Cites High Accident Costs

ACCIDENTS COST Americans about $27.7 billion last year, according to preliminary figures released by the National Safety Council.

The council's estimates for 1971 reveal that 114,000 were killed and 10.8 million people suffered disabling injuries as a result of accidents in the United States. Of those injured, 400,000 suffered some degree of permanent impairment ranging from partial loss of use of a finger to blindness or complete crippling.

The total price tag on accidents, the NSC said, includes wage loss of $7.5 billion; medical expense of $3.1 billion; administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance, $6 billion; property damage in motor vehicle accidents of $4.9 billion; property loss in fires of about $2.29 billion; and the indirect costs of work accidents of approximately $3.9 billion.

In the four principal classes of accidents, motor vehicle deaths (55,000) increased by less than one-half of 1 percent; public deaths (21,500) decreased 2 percent; and deaths in the home (26,500) and work (14,200) showed no change from 1970.

A breakdown of statistics in the four accident classes reveals the following:

Motor Vehicle

The death rate per 1 million miles was 4.7, the lowest on record, and a 4 percent decrease over 1970, despite a 4 percent increase in the number of motor-vehicle miles traveled.

Despite the death rate decrease, however, the cost of automobile accidents to Americans was $14.3 billion compared with $13.6 billion in 1970. The 1971 figure includes wage loss, medical expense, administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance and property damage.

There were approximately 2 million disabling injuries last year, about the same as in 1970.

Work Accidents

The death toll as a result of occupational accidents was estimated at 14,200, unchanged over the past two years, the number of disabling injuries, 2.2 million, was comparable to 1970.

The fatality total, excluding agriculture, was approximately 11,900, of which 1,800 occurred in manufacturing industries. Including the loss from business fires, the total cost of occupational accidents was estimated at $8.9 billion.

In addition to the 14,200 workers killed, 41,500 died as a result of off-the-job accidents—bringing the death total to 55,700. Workers injured in both types of accidents numbered 5.3 million.

Home Accidents

In the home last year, accidents were fatal to 26,500 persons, injured 4 million, and cost Americans about $1.9 billion. Falls were responsible for more than one-third of deaths; fires, burns, more than one-fifth; and other types, two-fifths.

Almost one-third of those killed in the home, the council said, were persons 75-years-old or older. Children under five and persons 45 to 64 years each accounted for about one-sixth of the fatalities. The remaining third were between five and 44, and 65 and 74.

Public Accidents

Approximately 21,500 persons were killed in public non-motor vehicle accidents and some 2.7 million suffered disabling injuries, including 60,000 permanent impairments, during 1971. Wage loss, medical expenses and administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance were $1.6 billion, unchanged from 1970.

Falls, again, were a major contributor to fatalities causing about one-fourth the deaths while non-transport drownings accounted for another one-fifth.

Viewing all the accident information, the Safety Council reported that present indications are that in 1971, as in earlier years, accidents were the fourth most important cause of death, exceeded only by heart disease, cancer and stroke, and were the leading cause of death for both males and females 1 to 38 years old.

1-Man, 1-Vote Ruling Undermined:

Gerrymandering Thwarts Fair Representation Battle

The battle for truly fair political representation will not be won until the courts, Congress or the state legislatures act to curb the practice of gerrymandering, according to a trade unionist who has participated in several key redistricting actions in recent years.

David I. Wells, assistant director of the Political Dept. of the Ladies' Garment Workers, writes in the February issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, that the gerrymandering which already has taken place during the past year "is ample indication that the underlying objective of the one-man, one-vote reform can be largely nullified by boundary line manipulation. . . ."

"The real objective of that reform was not numerical, but political equality. And numerical equality becomes merely a means of achieving political equality," Wells says.

The author notes that during 1971, more than half the states were redistricted in light of the 1970 decennial census. All the rest must do so before the middle of 1972.

"The political air in state after state has been filled with charges of gerrymandering," the article observes. "In every section of the nation, lines have been carved out to benefit some and victimize others."

Gerrymandering means the drawing of district boundary lines in a way that gives one group an artificial, undeserved advantage. In other words, Wells says, it is a way of "stacking the cards politically: a sophisticated—and unfortunately still legal—form of political cheating."

He offers another analogy: "In sports," he writes, "gerrymandering would be equivalent to letting one team rearrange the dimensions of the playing field every few plays. But of course in sports—unlike politics—that isn't allowed."

And gerrymandering, Wells points out, is by no means a partisan vice. "It is used by Democrats as well as Republicans, depending on who is in control in a particular state.

"But regardless of who practices it, gerrymandering is fundamentally wrong because it is a means of prearranging election results—a means of turning decision-making power over to political leaders who carve out the district lines to suit their own purposes."

Legal challenges and political jockeying on redistricting can be expected to continue past the fall elections this year, and this is largely because in the aftermath of the one-man, one-vote decisions, many legal and constitutional questions remain unsettled.

"But unquestionably, the most fundamental of these unresolved matters is what to do about gerrymandering," Wells notes while emphasizing that redistricting developments "to a very significant degree . . . will have a direct effect on every issue which comes before Congress or the 50 state legislatures, all the way from now to 1980."

Wells suggests that the problems of gerrymandering could be overcome both in the courts and by alternative methods of redistricting.

He maintains that the difficulties involved in enforcing court actions against gerrymandering could be circumvented "if the courts would take the same approach toward districting as they have taken toward population inequality."

"The present rule is that a plaintiff challenging an apportionment law on the grounds of unequal population must simply prove that the districts have unequal populations; then, no matter how small those inequalities are, the state must justify them or else they are considered an indication of arbitrary discrimination and the statute is ruled unconstitutional."

If this approach were applied to the problem of gerrymandering, a plaintiff would merely have to point out the existence of a peculiarly shaped district or would have to show that county, town or city boundaries were needlessly disregarded.

There are two other alternative approaches to the districting problem as outlined by Wells: Taking the matter out of the hands of legislators altogether or setting up a model series of strict rules governing the process. Wells suggests that the latter of these two methods would be most effective.

The first of the two proposals he calls the "who" approach, noting that it would minimize "partisan and individual considerations by removing the power to draw district lines from the hands of legislators —who have such an obvious and understandable stake in the way it is employed—and instead turning the power over to a nonpartisan or bipartisan commission."

This step already has been taken in some states for legislative, but not congressional redistricting. Wells views it as a step in the right direction, but says "it clearly has not solved the problem."

For one thing, it has not solved the problem of bipartisan gerrymandering whereby incumbents of both parties are accommodated.

The other method of redistricting—what Wells calls the "how" approach sets up strict rules governing how the lines are to be drawn instead of concerning itself with who draws the lines.

"A model set of such rules would provide that no district may vary in population by more than 1 percent from the state average; that all districts must consist of contiguous territory; that political subdivisions such as counties, towns and cities be kept intact except when their division is required to meet the standard of equal population; that larger subdivisions be divided in preference to smaller ones; that when a subdivision must be divided, as much of it as possible should be kept together and —to guarantee compactness—that the total length of all district lines within the state be as short as possible."

U.S. Tankers Urged for 50% Of Oil Imports

A group of maritime unions told Congress that benefits to the nation's economy would far outweigh costs if the Cargo Preference Act were amended to require that half of all oil imports be carried in tankers flying the American flag.

Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers said a 50-50 shipping requirement for oil imports into the United States would lead to the creation of a modern tanker fleet large enough "to protect our national interest."

Calhoon, testifying for the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee at House hearings, gave this summary of the benefits of the proposed legislation:

Extension of the Cargo Preference Act to oil imports "would assist the U.S. balance of payments problem by reducing the outflow of dollars to foreign tanker companies; it would provide much needed employment to American workers in shipyards and as crews on tankers; it would stimulate other sectors of the U.S. economy, and it would improve the badly deteriorated U.S. tanker fleet."

This could be accomplished, he said, through assistance provided in the 1970 Merchant Marine Act Act "without affecting the price of oil."

The legislation requiring that at least half of oil imports be brought in on American ships also was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the federation's Executive Council at recent meetings.

Labor Urges New Study Of Metric System Impact

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to hold up legislation to convert U.S. weights and measures to the metric system until there is a better evaluation of the impact on American workers.

Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson sharply criticized a government study completed last year for its indifference to the costs of conversion, including loss to workers whose tools would become obsolete and the expense of retraining in many fields.

Peterson urged the Senate Commerce Committee to press for a new study by a more representative group than the National Bureau of Standards panel which reported "widespread enthusiasm" for conversion and said the resulting costs should be allowed to "lay where they fall."

Until a more realistic study is undertaken, he said, action should be deferred on a bill by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) to phase in the metric system over a 10-year period.

Conversion might be desirable, Peterson said. But the decision should be based on full knowledge of the economic impact.

Peterson, who was accompanied by Markley Roberts, an AFL-CIO economist, said "scientists already committed to use of the metric system" should properly be represented on a study panel. But the panel should represent "a true cross-section of American society," including workers, employers and consumers.

A resolution approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting urged Congress to direct a new study by a representative group that would be independent of any government agency.

Such a report, including recommendations to offset costs to workers, "could be a valuable aid for Congress in its deliberations over conversion," the AFL-CIO witnesses testified.

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE employes at the Washington headquarters were greeted on their way to work by members of the Office & Professional Employes passing out handbills. A number of the 325 clerical workers at the building expressed a desire to form a bargaining unit, OPEIU Local 2 reported.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Rigid Busing Curb

The Senate on Feb. 29 was faced with a choice between two amendments to an education bill dealing with court-ordered busing of children.

First, it defeated a drastic amendment by Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) which would have flatly prohibited courts or federal agencies from requiring busing under any conditions, even to overcome clearly unconstitutional forms of segregation. It then adopted a labor-supported compromise that would substantially limit the use of busing and make it clear that it is not to be required as a means of achieving racial balance or quotas.

On the Griffin amendment rollcall shown here, the AFL-CIO supported the position of the 50 senators who voted against it. Forty-seven senators cast "wrong" votes for the Griffin amendment.

FOR GRIFFIN AMENDMENT

Democrats 22

Allen (Ala.)	Ellender (La.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Ervin (N.C.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Bible (Nev.)	Fulbright (Ark.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Byrd (Va.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)		

Republicans 25

Allott (Colo.)	Dole (Kan.)	Hruska (Neb.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Jordan (Idaho)
Beall (Md.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Bennett (Utah)	Fong (Hawaii)	Smith (Me.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Taft (Ohio)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cook (Ky.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Young (N.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)		

AGAINST GRIFFIN AMENDMENT

Democrats 31

Anderson (N.M.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Moss (Utah)
Bayh (Ind.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Muskie (Me.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Church (Idaho)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cranston (Calif.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Pell (R.I.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Harris (Okla.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hughes (Iowa)	Montoya (N.M.)	Williams (N.J.)
Humphrey (Minn.)		

Republicans 19

Aiken (Vt.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Mathias (Md.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Boggs (Del.)	Miller (Iowa)	Scott (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Case (N.J.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Cooper (Ky.)	Percy (Ill.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Hatfield (Ore.)		

Announced against amendment: Hartke (D-Ind.), Jackson (D-Wash.).
Not announced: Mundt (R-S.D.).

In Higher Education Bill:

Senate Votes Down Rigid Busing Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

drafted by the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders—Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.).

It would bar the federal government from requiring or funding busing over long distances or to schools where educational opportunities would be "substantially less" than at closer schools. And through the end of the next school year it would stay lower federal court orders requiring busing across school district lines or merger of two or more school districts until all court appeals have been exhausted.

Busing could not be required by federal mandate to achieve racial balance in schools, but school districts could seek and obtain federal funds for busing programs.

The thrust of the Scott-Mansfield amendment is in line with the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution adopted last month affirming support for busing "when it will improve the educational opportunities of the children" and condemning attempts to create "a divisive political issue out of America's vital need for quality, integrated education."

Throughout the week of debate and see-saw voting, the Nixon Administration remained officially silent on the issue. But the position of Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew was made crystal clear when he cooperated with a last-minute maneuver by Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), the GOP national chairman, to put the Griffin amendment back in the bill just before final passage.

The Dole-Griffin forces, expecting to catch several supporters of the Scott-Mansfield position absent from the Senate floor, called up for an immediate vote an amendment incorporating the Griffin language.

In the chair, prepared to cast a tie-breaking vote, was Agnew. According to a United Press International dispatch, "Agnew was rushed from his downtown office through heavy traffic" to be on hand if his vote was needed.

He didn't disclose how he would have voted, but one of the Griffin amendment supporters voiced the generally assumed expectation that "he probably would have voted with us"—a statement no one on the other side disputed.

As it turned out, all but two of the senators who had voted against the Griffin amendment were on hand for the vote and the attempted ambush failed by a hairbreadth 48-47 margin.

The congressional battle was not over, however. A House-Senate committee must somewhow resolve the differences between the strong anti-busing language in the House bill and the more permissive provisions of the Senate bill. And their solution must then be ratified by both the House and Senate.

There are differences also in the two versions of the higher education bill, but both measures extend current programs and authorize at least some expansion and new approaches. The Senate bill, for example, entitles any qualified student to a federal grant of $1,400 a year minus the amount his family is expected to contribute to meet college expenses based on the family's financial ability. The federal grant could not exceed 50 percent of the cost of college expenses.

The companion House provision would raise the present $1,000 maximum annual grant to $1,500 for students with exceptional financial need.

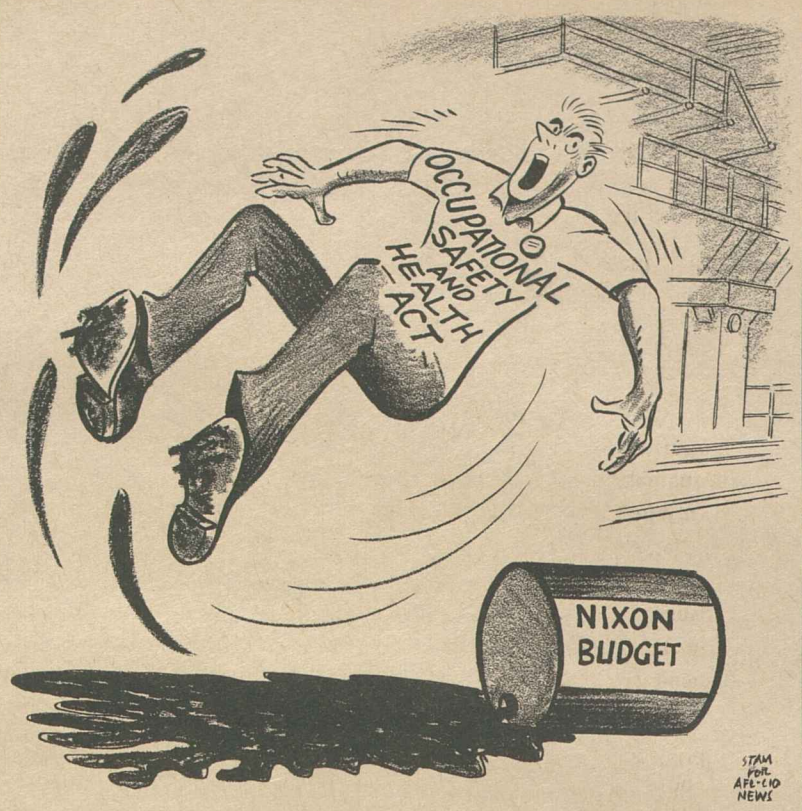
Both bills break new ground by awarding general purpose grants to colleges to use without restrictions. The House bill would base the awards on the total number of students; the Senate version on the number receiving federal scholarships or loans.

Both bills authorize $500 million for the current fiscal year and $1 billion in Fiscal 1973 for desegraation assistance, mostly to use to establish and maintain quality integrated schools.

The Senate measure would require each school district receiving desegregation funds to set up at least one model "stable quality, integrated school."

As in all authorizations bills, the actual amount available would depend on separate legislation appropriating funds for the approved programs. In virtually all education programs, the amount actually appropriated over the years has been substantially less than the ceiling authorized by Congress.

Carelessness on the Job



Retroactivity Ordered On Frozen Federal Pay

More than 260,000 federal employes will receive at least partial retroactive payment of pay raises that were blocked during the 90-day freeze ordered by Pres. Nixon in the first phase of his economic stabilization policy.

A decision by the U.S. comptroller general held that the revised Economic Stabilization Act passed by Congress last December required retroactive payments to these groups of federal workers:

- More than 200,000 employes, both salaried white collar and hourly-paid blue-collar workers, who were due automatic pay step-ups during the Aug. 15 to Nov. 14 freeze period. Their raises were held up until Nov. 15 and the amount of retroactivity is estimated at $7.2 million for salaried employes and $1.5 million for the blue-collar groups.
- An estimated 60,000 blue-collar workers whose pay is adjusted periodically on the basis of wage comparisons with private industry jobs in the same locality.

The workers who will benefit are those at establishments where wage surveys had been ordered before Aug. 15, 1971, but had been held up or had the effective date postponed by presidential order.

In most cases, however, the amount of the increase was trimmed back from the comparability rate to stay within the 5.5 percent Pay Board guideline. The retroactivity that will now be paid to this group is estimated at $5.2 mililon.

There will be no retroactivity, the comptroller general and the Civil Service Commission said, for some 58,000 other blue-collar workers whose pay adjustments would have come due during the freeze period. These workers were in areas where the wage surveys were not ordered until after Aug. 15.

In most cases, the Civil Service Commission said, the date they normally would have received the higher pay was within two or three weeks of the end of the freeze.

In effect, the latter group was treated under the government's interpretation as if the wage adjustment procedure were a newly-negotiated pay raise in private industry rather than a semi-automatic mechanism to keep government wages comparable with private industry rates in the locality.

ILA Achieves Pay Guarantee For Gulf Ports

Galveston, Tex.—Longshoremen and the West Gulf Maritime Association have reached tentative accord on a three-year contract that would mean an increase of $1.50 in hourly wages and the first guaranteed annual income plan for West Gulf dockers in ports from Lake Charles, La. to Brownsville, Tex.

The wage increase is the same as that won by the ILA for New York longshoremen—70 cents an hour the first year and an additional 40 cents hourly in the second and third year of the pact. Basic dock pay is currently $4.60 an hour in West Gulf Ports.

New York dockers, plus those at other East and Gulf Coast ports were scheduled to vote on their agreements March 8. In all, the pacts affect nearly 60,000 longshoremen.

A Taft-Hartley injunction against the East and Gulf Coast strikes expired Feb. 14, but the ILA agreed to work until March 14, in hopes that money and local work rule issues would be settled by that time.

The West Gulf Coast agreement covers longshoremen working on ocean-going vessels. Clerks and checkers in other ILA bargaining units had not yet reached accord.

The first guaranteed annual income provision on the Texas and Louisiana coasts would assure at least 50 weeks pay for a worker who put in full time during the past three years.

The settlement, which means a 15 percent increase in wages during the first year, is subject to Pay Board approval.

Conferees Approve Job Rights Measure

A House-Senate conference agreement on legislation to strengthen the ban on job discrimination won the praise of civil rights leaders—and the opposition of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The bill itself is a compromise. Labor and civil rights groups had to settle for a court procedure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission can use when it can't obtain voluntary agreement to end discrimination based on race, sex, religion or national origin.

A stronger direct enforcement procedure, similar to that of the National Labor Relations Act, had been urged by the civil rights coalition. But the House had narrowly turned it down and a Senate filibuster wasn't broken until the direct enforcement provision was abandoned.

Nevertheless, civil rights leaders consider the new provision an improvement and the conference committee closely followed the stronger Senate version of the legislation.

The Chamber of Commerce aimed its attack largely at the expansion of coverage provided in the Senate bill and substantially retained in the conference report.

The EEOC's jurisdiction is extended to an estimated 10 million more workers—those employed by state and local governments and workers in firms with 15 or more employes as compared with the present 25-worker cutoff.

The employer organization said it "hoped" the House would reject the conference report and send the bill back with instructions to change the provisions the Chamber of Commerce doesn't like.

The final measure has substantial bipartisan support, however, and is expected to be approved by both the House and Senate.

George Holland Heads Federal Contract Unit

George L. Holland was named director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance to succeed John L. Wilks, who had been appointed Coordinator of Minority Affairs.

Holland started a long career in the federal service in 1945, working a number of years for the Veterans Administration and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He left the government last year to become a business consultant.

Ghettos Hit Hard Since '69 By Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

poverty areas was being suspended until 1973 in order to incorporate data gathered in the 1970 decennial census.

The bureau also announced plans to extend the new series to all poverty areas in the United States.

Shutting off the poverty statistics during a presidential election year has drawn sharp criticism from a number of congressmen and from organized labor.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called it part of a move "to politicize the BLS" when announcement of the suspension was made last year.

House Unit Votes to Kill Forced Arbitration Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

together to "educate" the public on the need for the legislation.

The companies, which are seeking to enlist other businesses in the effort, have set up a front group called United Transportation Consumers "to arouse Congress" to the need for legislation to "provide for mandatory settlement of management-labor disputes in the transportation industry."

The chairman of the group's steering committee, a lobbyist for a lumber conglomerate, is quoted by PAI as explaining that the phrase "mandatory settlement" is used "simply to avoid the term compulsory arbitration, which is anathema to some people."

The companies that founded the "consumer" organization, all of which report sales of more than $100 million a year, are: Georgia-Pacific Corp., Allied Chemical Corp., Continental Can Co., Dow Chemical Co., E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., PPG Industries, St. Regis Paper Co., Union Camp Corp., U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers and the Weyerhauser Corp.

They sent out letters inviting other firms to join at annual fees of $1,000 to $3,000, with a goal of raising a $1 million war chest. But the organization claimed that it did not plan to "lobby" for any particular bill.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting warned employers who have embraced compulsory arbitration proposals that fixing by law terms and conditions of employment will inevitably lead to "price fixing, profit fixing and complete government control."

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Labor Blasts 'Repression' In Forced Arbitration Bill

Basic Shift Demanded in Trade Policy

The AFL-CIO called for "fundamental changes" in the nation's trade and foreign investment policies and tore into the Nixon Administration's attempt to make labor the scapegoat for its economic blunders.

House hearings on an Administration bill to raise the price of gold from $35 to $38 an ounce—to carry out an international agreement on devaluation of the dollar—served as a forum for an anti-labor blast by Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, Jr., and a sharp rebuttal by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

There was no controversy over the bill itself, only over the claims made in its behalf.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO supports the legislation but stressed that it will take more than a "stop-gap" increase in the price of gold to revive America's "declining strength" in the world economy and halt the erosion of jobs.

Devaluation by itself, he stressed, certainly won't create 500,000 American jobs—"a figure that was tossed off blithely by the Administration in December" when the international monetary agreement was reached.

Biemiller cited Connally's earlier testimony before the House Banking Committee as an example of the Administration's attempt to shift the blame for the outflow of American jobs and dollars to the backs of workers and their unions.

The Administration's apparent contention, he noted, is that there would be no problem if the American worker "had worked harder and if he had taken home fewer dollars in his pay envelope."

The thrust of Connally's testimony, Biemiller said, was that American workers should emulate the Japanese, take a better attitude toward their jobs and, in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury, not have as their goal "a beer on Saturday night."

This "slur" on American workers "is a habit of this Administration," Biemiller said, and "is simply not true."

He quoted the report of a leading multinational corporation that labor in the United States is "just as productive" as in the most efficient of its comparable plants overseas.

"It is time to stop blaming Americans for the decisions of the Administration, the banking interests and the corporations, which may help their profit sheets

(Continued on Page 6)

Workforce Drop Trims Jobless Rate

The unemployment rate dropped from 5.9 percent to 5.7 percent in February as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the civilian labor force showed a decline while the number of persons with jobs remained about the same as in January.

On an actual basis, 5.4 million persons were unemployed, the same as the previous month and only slightly less than the 10-year high of 5.5 million reached last July.

The BLS reported that in terms of raw figures, the jobless rate was 6.4 percent.

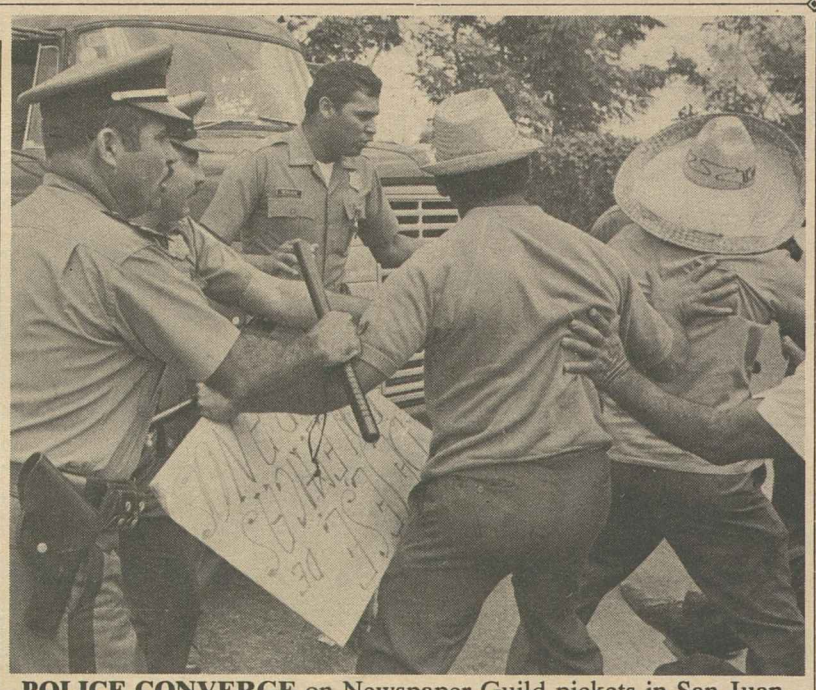
But even on the basis of seasonal adjustment, which showed a decrease in the ranks of the unemployed to 4.9 million, spokesmen for organized labor and some congressmen suggested that the jobless rate dipped because more workers who have been unable to find employment simply gave up the search.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger pointed out that the seasonally adjusted figures show a drop of 172,000 in the civilian labor force while unemployment fell by 159,000 and employment was relatively unchanged.

"The truth is that there was no change, no improvement in February," Goldfinger said. He called the drop of two-tenths of 1 percent in the unemployment rate a "statistical quirk."

Sen. William O. Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, noted during committee hearings that the civil-

(Continued on Page 3)



POLICE CONVERGE on Newspaper Guild pickets in San Juan, P.R., as a truck is driven to the strikebound El Mundo plant. The company also has been using a fleet of helicopters to fly in strikebreakers and to fly out publications. The Guild struck El Mundo Feb. 10 after 86 bargaining sessions over nine months failed to produce an agreement on a new contract, the union said.

UTU Leader Brands Plan As 'Vicious'

By Tom Castor

The head of the United Transportation Union denounced compulsory arbitration provisions of the Nixon Administration's so-called Crippling Strikes Act as repressive to collective bargaining and America's democratic system.

UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser had even harsher words for a companion bill introduced by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) which would extend compulsory arbitration to regional as well as nationwide transportation strikes.

He called it "more viciously anti-labor than the original Administration bill," and said it would put shackles on the nearly 180,000 railroad workers his union represents.

"They would have nothing left to do but go to the bargaining table with hat in hand," Chesser told members of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor.

He was accompanied at the hearings by Lester P. Schoene, counsel for the Congress of Railway Unions and an expert on rail labor problems, and James R. Snyder, the UTU's national legislative director.

The delegation voiced support for a substitute bill introduced by the subcommittee's chairman, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.).

Schoene told the Senate panel that the Williams bill would "destroy the incentive" to call a nationwide strike simply because it would allow selective strikes and mandate partial operation of struck lines when required by the national health and safety.

And it has no provision for compulsory arbitration such as the "final offer selection" clause of the Administration and Packwood bills.

"I believe," Chesser said, " . . . that nearly all members of Congress, including the authors of bills providing for compulsory

(Continued on Page 7)

Solid Majority Achieved:

Union Growth Soars In Federal Agencies

Unions now bargain for a solid majority of all federal employes, even excluding the postal workers who for years dominated the union statistics in the civil service.

The latest government tally, based on a survey last November, shows a new high of more than 1,038,000 federal employes—53 percent of the total non-postal workforce—represented by unions holding exclusive bargaining rights.

Nearly all of the gain, 113,500 of the 122,000 increase over the previous year, was in the white collar field where the bulk of federal employes work and where union organization has traditionally trailed far behind the postal and blue collar workforce.

The official U.S. Civil Service Commission report lists the 437,586 hourly-paid blue collar workers in units represented by unions with exclusive bargaining rights as constituting 84 percent of the blue collar workforce. The 600,700 employes in white collar bargaining units are 42 percent of the salaried workforce.

Actually, since at least 10 percent of employes are supervisors not eligible for union representation, the percentage of potential organization probably exceeds 94 percent for the blue collar group and 52 percent for the salaried employes.

Postal workers now bargain with the semi-autonomous U.S. postal service and for the first time were not included in the Civil Service Commission tally. They have long been 100 percent organized, in terms of union representation of eligible workers.

The American Federation of Government Employes, representing 606,391 employes in 1,510 units, showed a 75,841 gain over the year and continued to lead all other unions by a wide margin. It held bargaining rights for 383,652 white collar and 222,739 blue collar workers.

In terms of total organization of the non-postal workforce, the 1971 tally continued the upward curve that has marked union organization in the federal service since the Kennedy Administration, when for the first time unions achieved official recognition and the right to negotiate written contracts.

In 1964, the first year for which

(Continued on Page 8)

R-T-W Suit Rebuffed On Union Tax Status

A federal judge told the National Right to Work Committee that it didn't have a constitutional leg to stand on in its attempt to challenge the tax-exempt status of unions.

Lawyers for the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation sought to get the courts to do what Congress on several occasions has specifically rejected—rule that a labor organization with a union shop agreement loses its tax-exempt status if it engages in any type of political activity.

The suit, brought in the name of a handful of California members of the Machinists and Auto Workers, claimed that use of union funds somehow represents an unconstitutional federal subsidy to political campaigns.

U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey dismissed the constitutional argument as "obviously without merit." He refused to approve submission of the case to a three-judge panel, which is required when a "substantial" constitutional question has been raised.

He noted that the Supreme Court has considered union shop issues and union political activities in a number of cases and its decisions indicate an unwillingness to interfere with "expenditures by labor organizations for political activities" or to impose "restraint on expressions of political ideas."

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Pay Board Vote Keyed to Wage Loss

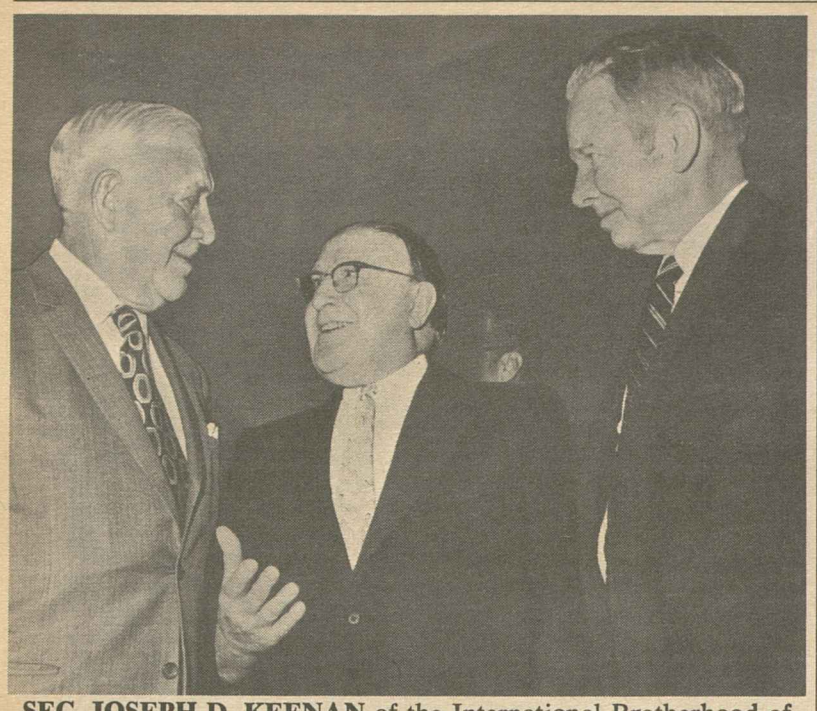
Labor members of the Pay Board declared that the need to protect more than 56,000 Ohio state employes from a substantial pay loss forced them to vote for a board ruling on an increase that is due those workers.

The five labor members termed the board's action "irrational, inconsistent and petty," but said they were forced to vote for the ruling "in order to protect Ohio state employes from a substantial loss in pay" and not because they thought the action was "fair or just."

The noted that the state employes had not had a wage increase in 15 months.

"It is irrational for the board to apply so rigidly to public employes the pay standard developed for different circumstances which

(Continued on Page 3)



SEC. JOSEPH D. KEENAN of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, chats informally during the 41st convention of the National Housing Conference with Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Banking subcommittee on Housing, and Nat Keith, president of the conference.

Keenan Raps Failure To Meet Housing Goal

The AFL-CIO's call for reaffirmation of the national housing goal of 2.6 million new units a year was stressed by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in an address to the 41st convention of the National Housing Conference in Washington.

Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of its Housing Committee, also is a vice president of the nationwide citizens group founded in 1931 to promote slum clearance and decent homes for all Americans.

"We believe," Keenan told the convention, "that a minimum of one million units a year should be constructed for low- and moderate-income families. Achievement of this goal requires many specific actions in areas of legislation—on appropriations, interest rates, land costs and fair housing."

Keenan charted the dismal record of the Nixon Administration in the housing field, stating that "I find it absolutely incredible that we persist in our failure to learn from past experiences."

In 1969 and 1970, housing starts dipped to an annual rate of 1.45 million, although they then rose to an annual rate of 2.5 million last January.

The 1969-70 lows were due to the tight-money policy fostered by the Administration, Keenan said, and he predicted that when businessmen "believe private investment will be profitable again, the pendulum will swing the other way. Credit will flow from residential construction into other forms of private investment and housing starts will swing down again."

"We in organized labor feel that a drastic restructuring of our financial institutions is essential if we are to assure that a continuous and growing supply of credit at realistic rates is available for residential construction," Keenan said.

"The AFL-CIO supports the establishment of an urban development bank. We feel it is a vital adjunct to sound housing policy. A federally funded URBANK should be able to provide long-term loans to nonprofit, quasi-government organizations receiving federal funds and pursuing the public policy in housing and related areas."

Keenan noted that labor also has urged establishment of metropolitan housing authorities which would represent a community-wide approach to a community-wide problem.

"At present," he said, "low- and moderate-income housing is dependent upon a delivery system which cannot fulfill the nation's housing needs."

Government policy—such as closing the loopholes in capital gains—would discourage land speculation, Keenan declared, while noting that "increasing land costs can contribute to a nation's failure to meet housing needs."

He denounced the Nixon Administration, too, for failure to enforce the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

The IBEW secretary was reelected a vice president of the National Housing Conference along with Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who also addressed the convention.

Abel Cites Past Failures:

Labor Voices No Confidence In Nixon Economic Policies

Labor cast a vote of no confidence in the Nixon Administration's economic policies.

An AFL-CIO analysis, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, saw "no sign of a significant reduction of unemployment" on the basis of the Administration's latest game plan.

The trade union evaluation was submitted by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel in his role as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

It accused Nixon and his economic aides of relying on "a simplistic, push-button approach" to management of an economy that is too complex and diversified to be turned around by overall fiscal or monetary policies.

"Unemployment, idle productive capacity, prolonged sluggishness and huge, successive budget deficits" are the result of these miscalculations, Abel charged.

"There is no sound reason to believe that the Administration's forecast for 1972 will be much more accurate that last year's prediction," Abel said. "Wage and salary earners and their families are paying the price for this prolonged economic mess."

The Administration failed to deliver on its "promise of a sharp 1971 upturn from the engineered recession of 1969-1970," the AFL-CIO said. "The actual record for 1971 was the highest unemployment in 10 years; a 4.3 percent rise in living costs; a further decline in industry's operating rate, and a widespread lack of confidence."

Industrial production did not increase at all during 1971, while the real volume of total national output rose only 2.7 percent, essentially in the services and residential construction.

The AFL-CIO noted that "productivity shot up in 1971," cutting in half the increase of unit labor costs. "But the rise in the price level continued, with only little abatement, and the lion's share of the productivity gain went to profits, depreciation allowances and other business income."

The statement pointed out that corporate after-tax profits in the second half of 1971 were 18 percent greater than in the same period of 1970. "This rise in after-tax profits was almost three times faster than the 6.5 percent increase of total wage and salary payments to all employes."

Abel said that the continuing problem of high unemployment "has not been caused merely by a failure of the economy to generate enough jobs for entrants into the growing labor force. The major cause has been large-scale employment declines in 1970 and 1971—primarily in manufacturing and construction."

"Having failed to deliver on its promise of a $90 billion gain in total national output and declining unemployment in 1971, the Administration now forecasts a $100 billion gain in 1972—or 6 percent in real volume—and a drop in the unemployment rate to 'the neighborhood of 5 percent' by the end of the year," the statement continued.

"Even achievement of real economic expansion of 6 percent will make little dent, if any, in the high level of unemployment—due to the expected rapid rise of productivity and growth of the labor force."

The federation said indications are that the prolonged sluggishness of 1971 will continue in 1972. It pointed out that residential construction is probably leveling off, while consumer expenditures—which account for about two-thirds of the total national output—rose at a yearly rate of only 4 percent in the final quarter of 1971. Further, there "is no sign of a forthcoming, major extra boost from consumer spending. With so much idle industrial capacity, only a modest increase of real business outlays for plants and machines is expected."

"Moreover, the Administration's trickle-down policies assure that a major share of any economic expansion in 1972 will go to big business and wealthy families," the AFL-CIO said.

Abel's statement charged that the Administration's tax measures, rather than stimulating the economy, have added to the government's growing financial troubles. "The expected $39 billion federal deficit (for Fiscal 1972) is mainly caused by the loss of $27 billion in tax receipts . . . due to substantial slack in the economy; and high unemployment will add $3.5 billion to unemployment insurance payments." On top of "these kinds of troubles," the Administration added tax giveaways to business—more than $5 billion this year, rising to more than $10 billion annually by the end of the decade.

The AFL-CIO analysis said real unemployment may be one million or more higher than the government reports of 5.4 million jobless. This is because "several hundred thousand people have stopped looking for work, after months of fruitless job search, and are no longer included in the official unemployment count."

"In order to make a significant dent in the high level of joblessness, about 2.5 to 3 million new jobs are required in the next 12 months—a larger employment increase than in any single year of the 1960s."

This would require a 7 percent increase in the total national output for 1972, and a similar increase for 1973 "in order to approach full employment rapidly." The federation's Economic Policy Committee called for "immediate, selective government measures . . . to create jobs, boost sales and lift production—to provide the increasing number of job opportunities for the unemployed and the rapidly growing labor force."

Full Labor Law Coverage Sought For State-Local Public Employes

Three unions representing public employes testified to the need for collective bargaining machinery covering state and local workers as a House Labor subcommittee opened hearings on an assortment of bills.

Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) saw "three options" deserving of consideration:

- To cover state and local employes under the existing machinery of the National Labor Relations Act. Thompson has introduced a bill to that effect, but said he was not wedded to that approach.
- To establish a separate federal agency to regulate public employment labor relations, as provided in a bill introduced by Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.).
- To leave the problem to the states, as is the case now, in the hope that the "progressive" rather than the "reactionary" state laws will become the pattern.

Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, put his union firmly behind the Clay bill.

He termed "a uniform and naational law" essential to responsible labor-management relations in the public sector. Existing state laws, he said, are "a shameful hodgepodge."

A federal law is needed, Wurf said, because state and local employes are entitled to "the same kind of rights and protections" given to workers in the private sector through the National Labor Relations Act.

But he argued that creation of "a new and separate agency" parallel to the NLRB is essential because government workers "have no analogy in business and industry."

He proposed that federal legislation include "impasse mechanisms that can deal with most public employe disputes, allowing for the right to strike with certain restrictions where there is in the opinion of a federal court a clear and present danger to the public health and safety."

The Service Employes, representing a substantial public employe membership as well as private industry workers, told the subcommittee that state and local workers should be brought under the NLRB as provided in the Thompson bill.

Richard Liebes, research director for SEIU locals in Northern California, said the conditions that led Congress to set up federal labor relations machinery in the private sector are just as applicable to the public sector.

Where the federal labor law applies, he said, "the dramatic and often violent struggles for union recognition in private employment are things of the past." But too often public employes have "no place to go except into the streets to fight for recognition."

For both "philosophic" and "practical" reasons, he testified, the Service Employes support coverage of public workers under the same ground rules that apply to private industry.

To the extent that proposed separate machinery parallels the existing federal law, the union asserted, "it is unnecessary. To the extent that it differs, it is a potential source of confusion and friction."

Separate labor relations machinery through the Clay bill won the endorsement of the Fire Fighters, however.

Jack Weller, IAFF's research director, said the nonprofit role of public employers has created differences with the private sector that should be recognized.

In the fire service, he said, officers and men work "in close harmony because . . . our lives depend on it" and share likewise the responsibilities of union membership. Under the NLRA, he noted, officers would be excluded.

His union, he told the subcommittee, does not favor strikes because of the "special responsibilities of the fire service to the community."

But unless there are mutually accepted methods for resolving deadlocks and impasses in bargaining, "collective bargaining becomes a sham" without a right to strike.

The time has come, the union urged, "for a common sense federal law for governing the collective bargaining process throughout the states, counties, cities and towns of this nation."

Retail Clerks Post Baltimore Victory

Baltimore—The Retail Clerks made the first breakthrough in organizing department store employes in this areas as a unit of 163 employes at a Hutzler Co. warehouse chose to be represented by the RCIA.

Employes voting in the National Labor Relations Board election cast 84 votes for the RCIA and 70 votes for no union. There were nine challenged ballots.

The organizing campaign was coordinated and directed by Retail Clerks Rep. Larry Sauter. Maryland State Sen. Clarence Mitchell helped distribute union literature at the warehouse gate on the morning of the election. AFL-CIO Regional Director Walter Waddy said Mitchell's identification with the union effort was a significant element in the victory.

'Statistical Quirk':

Discouraged Jobless Cited as Rate Dips

(Continued from Page 1)

ian labor force has increased every month since last June.

He asked BLS Commissioner Geoffrey H. Moore whether a repetition of the January increase—110,000—would have resulted in the jobless rate staying at 5.9 percent, and Moore agreed that it would.

The February job situation prompted Proxmire to remark that "what perhaps happened is that we had more discouraged workers. Instead of looking for work, they gave up."

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson hailed the February figures as good news.

"As expected," Hodgson said, "when the inflow of jobseekers eased off, the unemployment rate retreated.

"The 5.7 figure for February . . . confirms what we have been saying and strengthens our faith in Pres. Nixon's economic program," the labor secretary said.

But BLS economists have noted time and again that a change of two-tenths of 1 percent in a single month is not significant. The jobless rate has hovered near the 6 percent mark for 15 months.

The civilian labor force declined to a seasonally adjusted level of 85.5 million persons in February and employment dropped slightly from 80,636,000 to 80,623,000.

Although the decrease in the number of job holders was small, it was the first such decrease since June 1971.

The average duration of unemployment jumped sharply from 11.8 weeks to 12.5 weeks over the month—an increase of more than two weeks from February 1971.

The number of people out of work 27 weeks or more totaled 660,000, an increase of 96,000 from January, and the number of those jobless 15 weeks or more rose by 96,000 to 1.3 million.

The BLS said the unemployment rate for white workers edged down in February from 5.3 to 5.1 percent, while the rate for Negroes remained high at 10.5 percent.

Young people as a whole continued to suffer from high jobless rates.

The unemployment rate for those in the 16-19 age group jumped a full percentage point in February, rising to 18.8 percent, and matching previous highs set since World War II, the bureau said.

The rate for men in the 20-24 age group stood at 9.2 percent—although the figure did represent a decline from the rate of 10.4 percent set in the previous month.

Among adult women, joblessness declined from 5.5 percent to 5.0 percent while adult men as a whole showed a drop from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent.

The jobless rate for married men dropped slightly from 3.0 percent to 2.8 percent, marking the third straight decline and the lowest rate for married men since the summer of 1970.

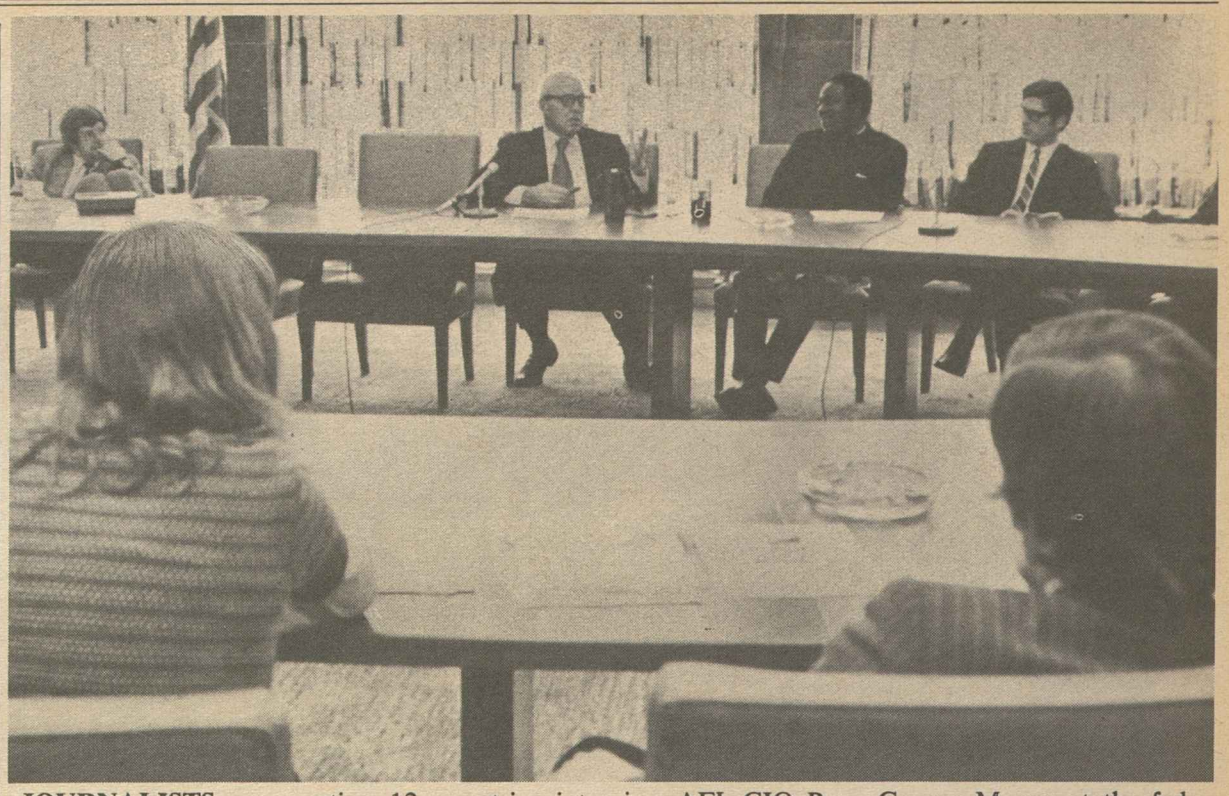
Among Vietnam-era veterans in the 20-29 age group, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 8.5 to 7.4 percent.

Most occupational and industry groups showed decreases in unemployment during the month with the exception of construction where the rate jumped from 9.8 to 10.3 percent.

Manufacturing employment edged up by 16,000 to 18.6 million, but was still 60,000 less than a year ago.

The average workweek for rank and file workers increased by two-tenths of 1 hour to 37.2 hours.

Average hourly earnings of nonsupervisory production employes remained unchanged at $3.54, but the extended workweek sent gross weekly earnings up by 35 cents to $130.27.



JOURNALISTS representing 12 countries interview AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation headquarters during their two-week visit to Washington sponsored by the World Press Institute. The group also met with governmental, political and social leaders.

Labor Dept. Rules for Employers On Pay During Safety Checks

Workers lost another round in the battle for effective enforcement of the federal job safety law as the Occupational Safety & Health Administration decided that employers don't have to pay wages to employes who accompany compliance officers in workplace inspections.

Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who heads OSHA, concluded that Mobil Oil Corp. did not discriminate against workers when it refused to pay them for the time spent during regular working hours for a "walkaround" inspection.

George H. R. Taylor, the AFL-CIO job safety specialist, charged that this is another instance in which the Labor Dept. is attempting to weaken the effectiveness of the law and flout the intentions of Congress.

Although the Labor Dept. admits that a representative of the workers must be given an opportunity to accompany a federal inspector, it backed Mobil's contention that the company did not have to pay the employe because he was not performing his regular job while assisting the inspector.

The case stems from a complaint filed by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers who charged that Mobil discriminated against its workers—which is forbidden under the act—in refusing to pay workers participating in a federal inspection of the Paulsboro, N.J. refinery.

Guenther said he based his decision on an opinion by Labor Dept. Solicitor Richard F. Schubert. The opinion, the Labor Dept. said, "concluded that walkaround time is not compensable working time under the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Taylor said the ruling is a "serious blow" to all but the strongest of unions and further limits the safety law protections of unorganized workers.

It also abrogates the provisions of the federal law which Taylor said clearly specify that "employers and employes have separate but dependent responsibilities and rights with respect to achieving safe and healthful working conditions."

He further noted that the act calls on labor and management to improve working conditions and to encourage efforts to reduce injuries and diseases on the job.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said that "when an employer can withhold wages of a workman exercising this right, and the government supports the employer, the worker is clearly inhibited against exercising his rights."

Union efforts to protect workers are adversely affected by such actions, Grospiron stressed, "and even greater handicaps are placed on unorganized workers.

He noted that the case involved two workers from a large OCAW local, which was able to reimburse the workers for the wages they lost during three weeks of intensive inspection of the plant when about 260 hazardous conditions were found.

"But in the case of a small local union, the cost would have been a serious matter," he said. "And what of the unorganized workers who have no union treasury to turn to when they are denied wages while exercising their rights under the law?" Grospiron asked.

"In view of the picayunish small fines Mr. Guenther's office is assessing employers who violate the law, we may find a situation in which it costs workers more money to complain than it costs employers to violate the law," he observed.

The Labor Dept. contended that "some cases where discrimination is alleged" on holding back wages for walkaround inspections should be handled through the grievance provisions of collective bargaining agreements.

Labor Members Vote to Protect Ohio Workers in Pay Board Case

(Continued from Page 1)

prevail in the private sector," the labor members said in a statement.

The Pay Board staff insisted that the increase comes to 10.6 percent, but labor members disagreed, placing the increase at 9.3 percent.

The exact size of the cutback will depend on how the state implements the board's order which gives two alternatives:

The state can give the employes a 7 percent wage increase for the 12 months starting last Nov. 14, the day the wage-price freeze ended, or it can delay payment of the entire increase until mid-March. The increase was due Jan. 1.

The board said the formula was a special accommodation to the state administration and to the Ohio General Assembly which meets biennially, to allow them to go ahead with the increase structure they have developed.

The delayed effective date for the boost would yield the same dollar-value increase as the 7 percent spread over 12 months beginning last Nov. 14.

It was the first time the board had acted on a wage settlement involving public employes and the ruling was passed by an 8-5 vote.

The five business members of the board opposed the measure as "too liberal."

But the labor members of the board maintained that in the first place the increase only amounted to 9.3 percent.

"As a catch-up with the cost of living, it was clearly approvable under the board's own standards," labor members said. "The board's action is clearly inconsistent with its own standard for raises."

The statement from the labor members pointed out that state employes in Ohio have no legal right to bargain over wages and are prevented from striking by the Ferguson Act, which provides fines and jail sentences for engaging in a work stoppage.

In the past, Ohio employes have been victimized by administrations that attempted to balance the budget at their expense, the statement said.

"This year, after careful deliberation, Gov. John J. Gilligan, (D) and the Ohio legislature made amends at least to the extent that their pay would be raised to levels paid for similar work by government agencies in bordering states.

"Taxes were voted and are being collected to pay for the increase."

In other action, the board exempted from its guidelines pay increases for employes of some firms doing business with the federal government and the earnings of professional athletes from playoff games.

For employes of firms doing business with the government, the Pay Board said it would not control certain wage increases which might be required under such federal laws as the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contracts Act.

For professional athletes, the board exempted the earnings paid players who win the right to participate in the World Series, the Super Bowl and other all-star or playoff competition.

But the panel reached no decision on what kind of controls it might implement for the regular season salaries of professional athletes in team sports or for individuals such as golfers or prize fighters.

The Pay Board was asked by player representatives from the National Football League and the National Basketball Association to exempt professional athletes from the wage and salary guidelines that apply to other workers.

Arbitration Chair Goes to Schmertz

New York—Eric J. Schmertz, a labor arbitrator and impartial member of New York City's Office of Collective Bargaining, was named the first recipient of the American Arbitration Association's J. Noble Braden Chair for the Development of Labor Arbitration. Schmertz will work as a consultant to AAA in planning and executing special programs.

J. Noble Braden was a full-time officer of the AAA from its inception and was the directing head of the organization from 1952 to 1957.

Court Rejects R-T-W Suit on Tax Exemption

(Continued from Page 1)

Furthermore, the judge said, "it is clear that the income of labor organizations is not the profit-oriented type of income which an income tax was designed to reach."

Ironically, the National Right to Work Legal Defense Fund, which financed the suit attacking the tax-exempt status of unions, raises money from employers by solicitation letters declaring that contribution to the fund from business corporations "are tax deductible as charitable gifts."

The "right to work" suit was technically brought against the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. But the court granted the Machinists and the UAW permission to intervene in the case as co-defendants. Attorneys Plato E. Papps for the Machinists and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., for the UAW presented the union arguments in the case.

The Political Season Opens

FROM NOW THROUGH the end of June there will be a presidential primary election of one kind or another nearly every week somewhere in the nation.

Each will be preceded by campaigns of various intensity and quality. Each will be followed by great gulps of punditry, analysis and curbstone wisdom.

The rules on the presidential preference polls and selection of delegates vary so wildly and widely from state to state that some critics have dismissed them as useless, misleading and an ineffective way of conducting political life in the country.

Granted the irrational maze of the primaries and the preference polls, augmented by conventions of various sizes and shapes, caucuses from the precinct to the state level and the various other devices that have brought confusion to the 1972 elections—there are some important saving graces.

The voters will be exposed to a great deal more discussion, information, arguments and candidates than in past elections. This may bring about an aversion, or perhaps cast a pall on political activity. But it falls within the basic democratic ideal of allowing a wide range of views and ideas to be presented in the political marketplace before the choice is made.

There is a sound basis for belief that a greater knowledge of the issues, the records, the candidates will result in a wiser choice of nominees for president, senator, governor, congressman and the thousands of state and local offices.

It would be more efficient perhaps, and more rational, to have a more orderly method of selecting candidates. But this is the system we must live with in 1972 with all its irrationalities and confusions, bordering on chaos in some instances.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT has a simple objective in the next few months—to help select the best possible candidates for all offices and then to help elect those that meet the programs and policies of organized labor.

That means a concerted effort to help assure the maximum labor delegate strength at the national conventions and the state or congressional district conventions, where they are scheduled.

It means a sharp and positive role in bringing to the attention of trade union members, their families and friends, the records of the candidates, their stand on issues of importance to labor and the nation.

It means getting workers and their families and friends registered to vote and out to the polls on primary day, or out to the caucuses and conventions, etc.

It means raising the funds—dollars for COPE— to finance educational activity and to help with registration and vote drives.

Maybe in 1976 the primary system, the candidate selection and evaluation approach, may be less confusing, less involved and will focus more clearly on major issues and major candidates. But the problems of the 1972 election are here and now and it's time to get to work so that the November balloting will bring a new progressive era in American poltical life.

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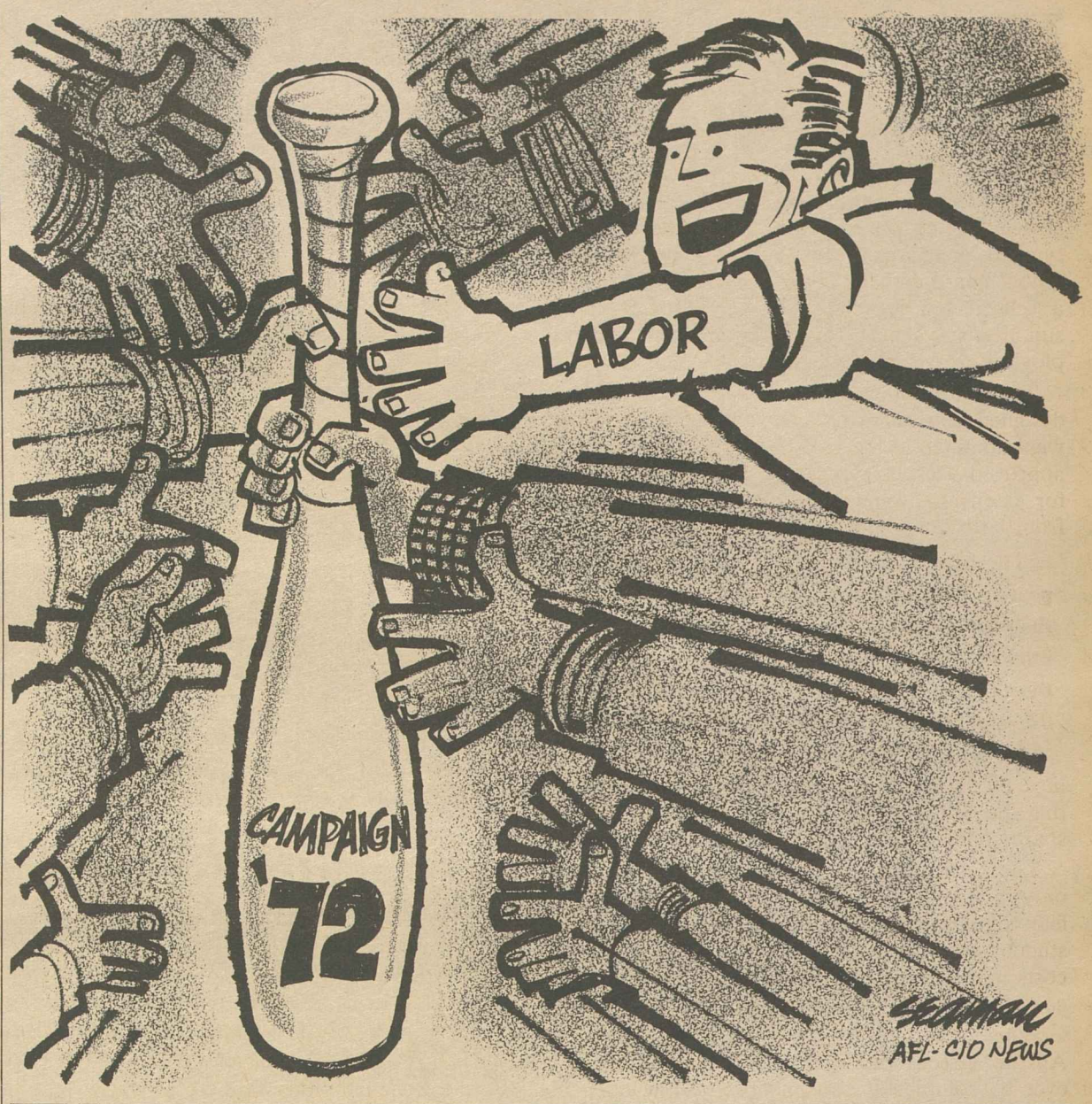


A Word Edgewise:

Self-Determination for Taiwan Lost in Post-China Visit Shuffle

By John P. Roche

IF ANY HARD NEWS came out of the Sino-American communique, it was that Pres. Nixon has retained his traditional "One China" policy, but shifted Chinas.

Instead of arguing the preposterous position that Taiwan is China, Mr. Nixon has come around to accepting the mainland as the locus of Chinese sovereignty. The "Two Chinas" policy that liberals advocated for a generation was literally sunk without a trace, ironically by the same man who gave us the leather back in the '50s for adopting it in the first place.

Now it is one thing for Nixon, who is quite possibly the most masterful opportunist to occupy the White House since Franklin D. Roosevelt, to shift gears on China in terms of his definition of American national interest.

It's a definition which doubtless includes his re-election as a prime component. (This is said without malice: I have known a lot of "statesmen," and I have yet to meet one who has not identified his own functions with the national interest. In short, discussions of this sort always have an autobiographical flavor.) However, it is something else when alleged men of principle follow silently in his wake.

What brought this to mind was a story in the Times which gave the views of notable American experts on Asia on the President's Taiwan position. Since—as I have pointed out here on several occasions—the status of Taiwan has not impressed me as one of Chou En-lai's major preoccupations, the story made fast reading.

Then came the last paragraph: "The scholars interviewed were unanimous in stating that the United States declaration—that it did not challenge the concept of 'One China'—is the death sentence for Taiwanese independence movements."

For the benefit of those who have not followed the debate over American policy towards China, it should be noted that an integral component of the liberal position has long been some form of "self-determination for the Taiwanese people."

The argument ran that the Taiwanese, who comprise some five-sixths of the population of the island, were the victims of the authoritarian Chinese Nationalist regime which took refuge there in 1949. I recall Sen. George McGovern delivering a strong speech to this effect at an Americans for Democratic Action meeting, and there were proposals that Taiwan should be put under United Nations authority until a plebiscite could be held to determine who should rule.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, just as Mao and Chiang Kai-shek were in full agreement in 1962 that India was stealing Chinese territory along the Himalayan frontier, Peking and Taipei shared a common distate for the Taiwanese independence movement.

This is no place to get into the merits of the historical argument except to note that the Chinese unite behind the view that the Taiwanese are an ethnic Han category, while the Taiwanese argue that they are at least as distinct as, say, the Koreans. But whatever the truth may be, the American liberals argued for "self-determination": let the people of Taiwan freely determine their future.

Nixon has been attacked by, among others, William F. Buckley, Jr., for, in effect, "selling out" Taiwan, that is, repudiating the "China" that in right-wing mythology was still the Middle Kingdom.

Curiously, up to now I have seen no complaints about what I take to be the far more serious offense, at least from the liberal perspective: that he has silently dispatched the principle of self-determination.

It is particularly odd that the high prophet of self-determination, Sen. Edward Kennedy—who has been breathing fire on Ulster, Bangladesh, and, earlier, Biafra—seems to have overlooked the Taiwanese. Similarly we have heard nothing on the subject from the once eloquent George McGovern. I await their comments with interest.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Nixon Stand Against Busing Undercuts Integration Progress

UNTIL THIS YEAR, the response of much of the South to the 1954 Supreme Court decision decreeing an end to segregated schools was typified by Jackson, Miss. For 15 years Jackson's school board and the community itself hid behind a self-erected wall of massive resistance, filing suit after suit against desegregation orders and employing every stalling technique at their disposal.

Then, last summer, the Jackson School Board designed a voluntary desegregation plan which was submitted to the federal courts and ultimately approved. Despite the fact that the formula called for extensive busing, the plan met with approval from both black and white leaders.

There was a fundamental reason for its appeal to both races, for, in addition to busing, the plan called for the construction of two new, modern, educational parks, facilities needed by the community and clearly designed to enhance the educational environment of all children.

Beyond this, Jackson officials were led to believe by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare that the federal government would finance a large share of the busing.

The Jackson plan is an ambitious attempt not only to integrate the schools but to improve the learning atmosphere for both black and white students. As with all ambitious social plans, it costs money, more money, perhaps, than the city can afford without federal assistance.

Whether the Jackson plan or similar plans in Austin, Greensboro and many other cities can ever be completely implemented is now open to question.

This past summer, at Pres. Nixon's prodding, the federal government announced that it was opposed to the allocation of federal funds for desegregation plans which involved busing.

Instead of having integration presented as an attractive social objective which can improve the educational opportunities of both races, the South is in effect being told that integration will further impinge on the already weak financial resources of its cities.

The President has gone to great lengths to exploit busing during this election year. He has repudiated the judgments of Warren Burger, his own appointee as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who wrote the decision which affirmed the constitutionality of busing as one tool of integration.

He has overruled and embarrassed his own Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and nullified much of the effort to devise workable integration plans.

The President's actions have inspired anew those waiting in the wings to serve in the vanguard of any movement which hopes to thwart black aspirations.

And he has misled much of the public, including many who have sincere, deeply-felt reservations about busing, by denouncing "busing for busing's sake" when in fact no court has ever ordered busing except when it was the only means available to bring about integration.

The consequences of these actions are eloquently described by Jonathan Yardley, a southern journalist.

"He (Nixon) by implication, encourages the South in a disrespect for a law that had steadily waned in recent years," Yardley writes.

"The South has come, however slowly, to understand that the law must not be tampered with for political expediency, and it has committed itself to obeying it dutifully. For the President of the United States to imply that it can be evaded is unconscionable, and a disservice to every southerner who is working earnestly for racial peace."

The President and his supporters like to boast that in the realm of foreign relations Nixon rises above partisan politics and takes on the mantle of statesmanship.

THE CONSEQUENCES of presidential guidance in this area are clear: China, once looked on as an implacable Cold War enemy, is now accepted as a member of the community of nations and is currently exerting an inuflence on everything from women's fashions to eating habits.

We witnessed the consequences of the same type of presidential leadership in the area of race relations during the 1960s. Black people made significant social and economic progress during this period, progress which was accepted by the majority of whites.

We will not enjoy the same type of progress until our leaders have the political courage to once again affirm their commitment to racial progress and social justice.

Without Tax Increase:

Prospects Bright for Solid Hike In Social Security Benefits

CHANCES LOOK GOOD for a substantial increase in social security benefits this year, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said on a network radio interview.

Although Congress may not approve the full benefit boost urged by the AFL-CIO—15 percent across-the-board retroactive to Jan. 1 of this year and another 10 percent Jan. 1, 1973—Seidman predicted the raise will be much better than the "terribly inadequate" 5 percent Pres. Nixon asked for. Congress ought to be able to clear the measure well within the July 1 timetable, he added.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Seidman said that the recent call for a 20 percent benefits increase by House Ways & Means Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) has added considerable strength to the drive. Mills "has a reputation in the field of social security which is perhaps unmatched by anyone in the entire Congress," Seidman said, and his recommendation carries a great deal of "prestige."

Seidman rejected the contention that a sizable boost of social security benefits "would be inflationary," stressing that "by and large, social security beneficiaries are people at very low incomes."

He pointed out that "the incidence of poverty among the elderly is more than twice as great as among the rest of the population," with more than 20 percent of the elderly falling below the poverty level "as defined by government standards."

"The average social security benefit is presently so low that 26 percent of all the retired beneficiaries—47 percent of single retirees—are poor," he declared.

Seidman also chided Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, Jr., who said that it would be unwise for Congress to increase benefits 20 percent this year. Connally had claimed that benefits have been rising faster in recent years than the cost of living.

"Even if this is true," Seidman observed, "it still hasn't brought social security benefits up to an adequate level that permits the elderly to live in the comfort and dignity they deserve." He noted that retired workers have earned the right to a decent living status on the basis of the contributions they made to the nation during their working lives.

ORGANIZED LABOR is vitally concerned, he stressed, that "they're still not up to an American standard of living—and that's the thing that counts."

Seidman said that basing social security financing on "more realistic assumptions," as Mills and study commissions recommend, would make the improvement possible without increasing social security taxes.

Questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced interview were Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Robert Barr of Fairchild publications. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN PRES. NIXON signed the compulsory arbitration bill aimed at West Coast dock workers after an agreement had been reached voluntarily, Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson called it a "symbolic" gesture. For labor leadership, it was a "gratuitous insult."

In effect, the President was unnecessarily slapping at organized workers when his gesture had no practical importance. The strike was over.

What came out of it, however, was perhaps more important. It was a long step backward in what has become a crucial struggle to maintain free collective bargaining in the United States.

What is at stake in legislation now before Congress is whether more than 4 million American workers in the transportation industry, through their unions, are to have the right to negotiate freely with their employers or whether they are to be compelled to accept contracts that have been forced upon them through government intervention.

Free collective bargaining clearly does not have the same meaning for the Administration as it does for organized labor. Despite Hodgson's claims that the Administration is all in favor of collective bargaining, the harsh fact is that its solution for ending strikes that it doesn't like is a form of "compulsory" bargaining that is the exact opposite of free bargaining.

The dictionary makes this clear. No one needs to go to it to know what "free" and what "collective" means. That leaves "bargaining." The definitions for that are equally clear. "To bargain" is "to negotiate over the terms" of an agreement or contract. "To negotiate" means "to confer with one another so as to arrive at an agreement." And "to agree" means "to settle upon by common consent." The key word, of course, is "common consent."

No matter what semantic devices are used, the words "common consent" cannot possibly be stretched to include the kind of legislation that the Administration is seeking in Congress. When Hodgson spoke before the annual seminar of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service early in January, he tried to tell us that the Administration was really trying to make "collective bargaining work better, rather than throwing it out."

But, his idea of not throwing collective bargaining "out" was to impose a "final offer selection option" upon the disputants.

The Hodgson argument that his version of "collective bargaining" is necessary is based on the ancient "national emergency" concept. Yet, time after time commissions which have studied so-called "national emergency" strikes have come to the conclusion that their impact on the national economy has been relatively small.

ONE OF THE FACTORS in the current legislative debate that has astonished labor leadership has been the willingness of powerful management groups to go for it. Yet, the "final offer selection" approach to be imposed on both labor and management can be a two-edged sword.

The President is given the power to name the three-man board of arbitration to hear the parties and "resolve the issues." The power to name the board is a highly subjective one that is bound to be influenced by a President's general philosophy in labor-management affairs.

No one needs to be told what kind of a board the Administration would name; the "loading" of the Cost of Living Council, its Pay Board and Price Commission with Administration and business spokesmen is sufficient commentary.

In any event, the proposed Nixon legislation simply would open the way to making collective bargaining in a wide area of national life a political football. It would be utterly destructive of the very concept of "free collective bargaining" no matter what fancy semantic devices are thought up.

"By common consent." Congress should mark these words. Any other consideration would be destructive of the rights of free men.

A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE in social security benefits is likely to be approved by Congress this year, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, tells reporters on Labor News Conference. Theodor Schuchat, left, of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Robert Barr of Fairchild publications, interviewed Seidman. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Albert Pledges Vote Soon on Minimum Pay

House Democratic leaders pledged "top priority" to minimum wage legislation and prodded the Rules Committee to clear a bill that would raise the pay floor to $2 an hour and expand coverage to millions of additional workers.

Speaker Carl Albert (Okla.) and Majority Leader Hale Boggs (La.) held a joint news conference to stress the need for the legislation as a means of expanding purchasing power among the working poor and "create the jobs which the Administration talks about but does not produce."

The bill was approved by the House Labor Committee last November but Rules Committee Chairman William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) has refused to clear the legislation for the House floor.

Albert said the Democratic leadership will exert its influence to get the bill to a vote within a month and predicted that Congress will pass it, despite the opposition of the Nixon Administration to many of its provisions.

This may be the last year House leaders will have to do public battle with a conservative Rules Committee chairman.

Colmer, 82 and a veteran of 40 years in Congress, has announced that he will retire from Congress at the end of this session. Next in line for the chairmanship, based on committee seniority, is Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.), 80, a veteran liberal.

Meanwhile, the Senate Labor Committee which has already held hearings on wage-hour improvements, is expected to move ahead with a companion bill without waiting for the House to complete action.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting pressed for quick congressional action on Fair Labor Standards Act improvements.

It said the $1.60 wage floor set in 1966 "no longer even approaches the federally defined poverty level for a family of four."

Maritime Union Opens Talks on New Contract

New York—The National Maritime Union has opened negotiations for a new contract covering unlicensed seamen aboard 350 tankers and dry cargo vessels operating from East and Gulf Coast ports.

Pres. Joseph Curran led the NMU negotiators in the initial talks with the 70 companies which are represented by two management committees. The current three-year contract expires June 15.

Because of the drastic decline in U.S. merchant ships and seamen's jobs in recent years, Curran said the union will emphasize job protection and benefits in the talks.

"The union is fully aware of the problems and pressures on U.S. flag shipping companies," he noted, but stressed that "we expect the companies to understand the problems and needs of seamen."

"We hope to be able to move these negotiations to a quick and successful agreement which will serve the interests of all concerned. We have given assurances, as have all maritime unions, that there will be no stoppages during the period of negotiations," Curran said.

Meany Presses Funding For Radio Free Europe

Continuation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty is essential "as long as captive peoples are denied the truth," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Funds for the broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have been blocked by refusal of Senate conferees to consider House-approved funding for the coming fiscal year. Meanwhile, interim financing has expired.

Meany denounced Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) and other committee members blocking the legislation for "thwarting" the will of the American people. Fifty-three senators have introduced a resolution calling for continued funding.

Fulbright has termed the two broadcasting stations "cold war relics" and Meany retorted that "truth is not a cold war relic."

Meany said "it would be more than tragic if the last story carried by these voices of freedom and democracy was the story that democracy failed to gain an open and prompt vote on a program supported by a majority of Americans and their representatives in Congress."

Laborers Local Sets Up Legal Aid for Members

Columbus—A new legal aid program was launched by Laborers Local 423 for its 2,600 members and their families in several mid-Ohio counties.

Patterned after a similar pilot program that another Laborers local has been operating in Shreveport, La., the Columbus plan will provide legal advice and representation by lawyers without direct cost to the members. The expenses will be paid by the legal service fund established by the local.

Most of the legal problems that might confront a union member are covered by the plan, the union said. Local officials noted that members will most often seek assistance in the area of consumer, debtor-creditor, landlord-tenant and domestic relations.

Thomas J. Arconti, regional manager for the Laborers, said the program is designed to meet the needs of legal representation for moderate-income workers. He noted that the rich can easily afford to retain top lawyers and the poor generally can depend on government-supported legal programs—but these workers were without adequate legal counsel.

This factor was the prime reason for the local's venture into prepaid legal services, the union said.

Local 423 Business Manager John Scales said that in the past, "our members have not obtained legal services they have needed because they first don't know how to contact an attorney and also because they are fearful that they can't afford a lawyer."

"As a result," he observed, "they have too often allowed their problems to go by default, thus forfeiting their legal rights. Under our plan, we hope to correct that situation."

Unlike the Shreveport plan, the Columbus plan is being funded entirely by the local. The prepaid Shreveport program is sponsored by the Shreveport Bar Association and has also received financial grants from the American Bar Association and the Ford Foundation.

The Columbus-based local has set up a special office to handle the legal services program. It will retain staff attorneys and law firms, with additional assistance coming from consultants, paraprofessionals and law students.

Members and their dependents will be able to consult freely with lawyers, the union said. They are also entitled to approximately 80 hours of legal representation each year beyond the consultation stage.

The local said it will conduct seminars and meetings to familiarize members with the plan, to promote preventive law by educating members about their rights and to avoid legal pitfalls.

But when members do run into legal problems, the plan will provide a full range of services, the local stressed.

At Trade Policy Hearings:

Connally Slur Seen Bid for Scapegoat

(Continued from Page 1)

but do not benefit Americans," Biemiller declared.

And it is time, he urged, for Congress to tackle the root causes of the outflow of jobs, capital and technology by passing the Burke-Hartke bill.

"The promises of the past have not been kept and the hopes for a fully-employed, dynamic, healthy economy in a more prosperous world of nations have been dashed by the realities of unemployment at home and worsening problems abroad.

"It is time for the policymakers to look at the world outward from the United States, with policies and practices based on the well-being and productive base of a strong United States economy," the AFL-CIO testified.

Under the Burke-Hartke bill, Biemiller noted, the President would have the authority to supervise and control outflows of capital "in terms of the well-being of this economy and U.S. employment."

Back in 1967, he recalled, the AFL-CIO called attention to the problem of U.S. firms locating plants just across the Mexican border to assemble products to be shipped back to the U.S. market.

Government spokesmen at the time, he reminded the committee, "said that the program was tiny, with 4,000 workers in Mexico and 30 plants. They said no jobs would be lost."

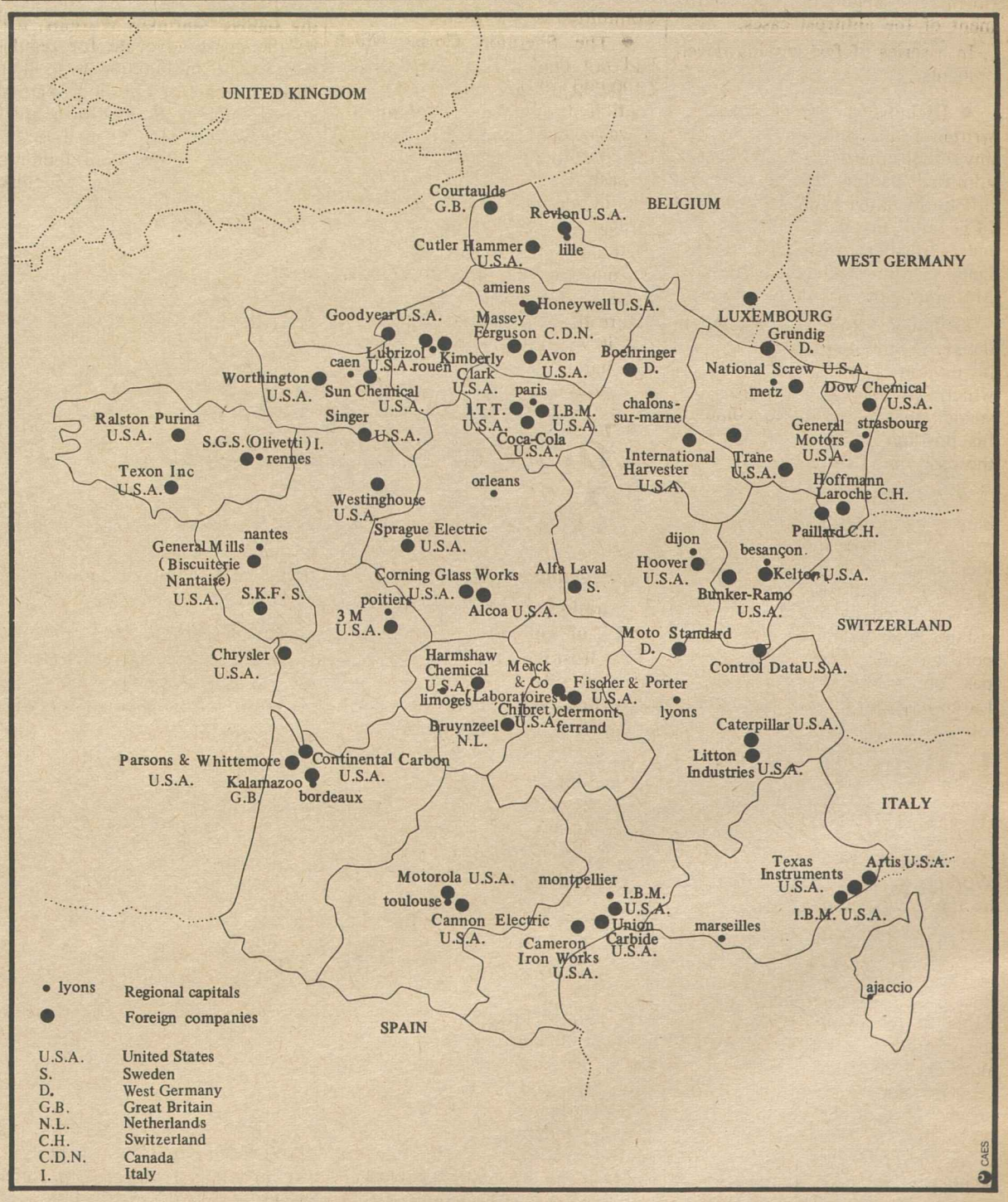
Just recently, Biemiller said, the Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco reported that the program has already grown to 40,000 jobs and 300 plants—"an export of U.S. jobs by the tens of thousands."

The same tariff law loophole, Biemiller noted, has led to the transfer of assembly operations to Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan and other nations where wages are low. The result has been fewer jobs in the United States at a time of recession.

The technological outflow, through patent and licensing agreements, has brought money into the coffers of U.S. corporations. But, Biemiller said, the price has been paid in lost jobs. Manufactured products the United States used to export are now being imported.

While devaluation of the dollar may bring some improvement in the U.S. trading position, foreign nations are able to offset its impact by manipulating their own exchange rates and managing their economies, Biemiller cautioned.

Meanwhile "the Administration, giant U.S. banks, multinational firms and foreign governments are blindly playing a brutal money game that is hurting the U.S. economy, harming U.S. citizens and threatening the employment and standard of living of millions of Americans."



IN AN EFFORT to woo more U.S. companies to France, the French Industrial Development Agency produced this map showing a vast number of major American firms with manufacturing operations there. The AFL-CIO has charged that the growing trend of U.S. firms shifting their operations overseas has had a severe impact on the jobs of American workers. Labor supports enactment of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment bill as a realistic and workable approach to the problem.

Antitrust Settlement:

ITT Hearings Bare New Influence Mess

A still-unraveling tangle of political influence exerted by one of the world's biggest corporations held up Senate confirmation of Richard G. Kleindienst as Attorney General and threatened the Nixon Administration with a damaging scandal.

The corporation involved is International Telephone & Telegraph—known in the business world as ITT. It is a multinational conglomerate that controls hundreds of companies throughout the world, many of them large enough to have a string of subsidiaries of their own.

Its holdings in the United States include large companies and chains that are household words in such diverse fields as insurance, homebuilding, small loans, car rentals and hotels.

It has powerful friends in high places. And it has a Washington lobbyist who wrote an indiscrete memo to her boss that found its way into Jack Anderson's syndicated column.

It clearly linked a Justice Dept. decision to settle three antitrust suits against ITT—on terms acceptable to the conglomerate—to a reported offer by the ITT-controlled Sheraton Hotels to kick in up to $400,000 to the cost of the Republican National Convention in San Diego.

It named John Mitchell, who recently resigned as Attorney General to direct Nixon's re-election campaign, and key White House aides as people who "are helping us" and it warned that publicity about the cash offer would be detrimental to negotiations for settlement of the antitrust cases.

In a series of fast-moving developments:

- Kleindienst, who had once written a letter indignantly denying any involvement in the ITT case, admitted having had a series of private meetings with a director of ITT, and arranging for him to meet further with the Justice Dept.'s antitrust chief, Richard W. McLaren, now a federal judge.

Kleindienst told the Senate Judiciary Committee he merely "set in motion a series of events by which Mr. McLaren became persuaded that he ought to come off his position" against settlement of the case on ITT's terms.

- A New York investment banker who was commissioned to prepare an independent report for the Justice Dept. on the settlement of the ITT antitrust suits admitted he was hired by White House assistant Peter Flanigan and the report was submitted to Flanigan to pass on to McLaren. Earlier, McLaren had told the Senate Judiciary Committee that he did not "recall" having spoken to Flanigan or anyone else at the White House about the case.

- The lobbyist whose memo kicked off the investigation was hospitalized in Denver for a heart condition while the Judiciary Committee was seeking to subpoena her as a witness.

Her Washington area doctor flew to her bedside and then, in an unusual appearance before the Judiciary Committee that left the senators astounded, testified that his patient "drinks excessively" at times, takes tranquilizers and sometimes is "irrational."

The doctor, whose testimony was challenged by the Denver physician attending Mrs. Dita Beard, admitted to the committee that he had conferred privately with an aide to Kleindienst both before and after his trip to Denver.

- Not until the next day was it learned that the physician and his wife had both been under investigation for Medicare fraud and the government recently dropped the charges against the husband.

Kleindienst conceded to reporters that he knew about the fraud charges before the doctor testified but had not informed the Judiciary Committee of the fact.

- The Sheraton Corp., which had not denied the report of the $400,000 subsidy to the GOP convention during the several months it was widely reported, announced that its offer was "only" $100,000 in cash with an additional $100,000 in matching funds if needed.

The Judiciary Committee found itself somewhat embarrassed by the perfunctory unanimous endorsement it had given to Kleindienst before the latest round of hearings. But it was evident that a number of senators planned to take a close second look at the nomination.

THE REAL ISSUES of the '72 election campaign are Pres. Nixon's shoddy record on economic matters and the credibility of his Administration, COPE Director Al Barkan tells the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO convention in Pittsburgh. To Barkan's left are State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer and Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson.

TV 'Advocates' To Air Issues of Multinationals

Labor's case for regulation of the foreign operations of multinational corporations will be heard over the Public Broadcasting television network on The Advocates—a program presenting both sides of controversial issues.

Broadcast days and time for the hour-long program vary from city to city. But the network and many of its stations will transmit it at 8:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Mar. 14. Local educational TV stations should be checked for dates and times in each area.

Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, will be the guest advocate for regulation of the multinationals to help check the loss of U.S. jobs, capital and technology to low-wage areas of the world. He will call as expert witnesses Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Stanley Ruttenberg, a private economist who is a former Assistant Secretary of Labor and earlier was director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Arguing against regulation will be UCLA Prof. Howard Miller, who witnesses will include Commerce Sec. Peter G. Peterson.

Election Task Stressed By Pennsylvania Labor

Pittsburgh—Organized labor in Pennsylvania set its priorities for the year with the Nov. 7 presidential election at the top of its list.

The 2,165 delegates to the four-day convention of the state labor body took action on 140 resolutions, 25 of which dealt with consumer rights and legislation.

No-fault auto insurance received strong emphasis, along with regulation of imports, federal insurance of pension plans, improved education and a clean environment.

In other convention action, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the legislature to pass, without further delay, a bill amending the state's anti-injunction law to restore its original safeguards patterned after the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

On the political front, the convention heard addresses by two Democratic presidential candidates—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey who addressed the delegates in person, and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie who spoke via a special phone hook-up from Washington.

National COPE Director Al Barkan told the delegates that nothing is more important to all local unions than the November election.

Barkan warned the delegates not to be sidetracked by "phony issues" in the presidential race, such as school busing and racial hate.

The real issues, he insisted, are Pres. Nixon's record and his credibility.

While Nixon promised full employment and a cutback in inflation in 1968, unemployment has climbed from 3 million persons to almost 6 million, Barkan observed.

Inflation has cut 15 percent off workers' paychecks in real income, "and it's going up, up and up That's a real issue," he declared.

Under Nixon's wage-price controls, profits increased 25.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1971 while wages climbed only 4 percent.

"Do we need any more proof of the fraud committed on the American people by this program?" Barkan asked.

The convention also heard Gov. Milton J. Shapp who thanked the state labor body for endorsing his administration's no-fault auto insurance proposals. The governor also told the State AFL-CIO that he is going to set up a state fund to insure pensions, "regardless of what happens to the companies."

Shapp also said he is pressing for a constitutional amendment, to be voted upon in the primary election of 1973, which would permit a graduated income tax in the state.

State Sec. of Labor & Industry Paul J. Smith brought word to the delegates of the newly passed workmen's compensation benefit bill. Under the bill, compensation for the loss of a limb is increased from 175 weeks to 335 weeks, and the weekly benefit is raised from $60 to $95. Smith pointed out that the new bill, for the first time provides coverage for agricultural workers and for the privilege of having some voice in the selection of physicians.

In other convention action, Robert T. McIntyre, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' official from Scranton, was elected to complete the unexpired term of Earl C. Bohr who recently retired as treasurer. In addition to McIntyre, 39 vice presidents of the state labor body and six auditors were elected by the delegates.

Forced Arbitration Bill Termed 'Repression' in Senate Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

arbitration, would agree that any form of compulsory arbitration is, at least to some degree, repressive of our traditional free enterprise system and, specifically, repressive of freedom to contract.

"I think it follows that . . . members of Congress would prefer that solutions to disputes over rates of pay, rules, and working conditions in the railroad industry, and every other industry, be found through collective bargaining, rather than through compulsory arbitration—no matter how it may be disguised."

Organized labor historically has opposed such intrusions into the collective bargaining process by government, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has told Congress that the federation is "unalterably opposed to any legislation which would deny freedom to workers and management by imposing compulsory arbitration."

More recently, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned that compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in transportation industries can lead to "price fixing, profit fixing and complete government control."

On the House side, a Commerce subcommittee recently voted to kill the forced arbitration bill, but the legislation is still alive in the Senate. The full Senate Labor Committee will consider it Mar. 17.

Chesser emphasized to the Senate subcommittee that compulsory arbitration has not worked in those countries that have put it into effect such as Australia and New Zealand.

"In fact, strikes in those countries are at an all-time high," he pointed out. "Contrast their experience to that of this country where more than 100,000 collective bargaining contracts are negotiated every year.

"The time lost due to strikes last year was one-fourth of 1 percent, less time than is devoted to coffee breaks."

Chesser's union was one of those on strike last year. It closed down a number of carriers on a selective basis, a tactic upheld by federal courts after railroads had attempted to force the UTU into a nationwide strike, thus paving the way for congressional intervention.

He told the Senators that the bills now before them are based on the premise that whenever there is a national railroad dispute, a nationwide strike is considered an "intolerable national emergency."

But, he said, last year's selective strikes demonstrated that they are not only legal, but that they can be conducted in a fair and responsible manner.

Chesser noted that the UTU went one step further during the strikes, by making it known to the carriers, to the White House and to the Labor Dept. that it was "ready at all times on the struck railroads to perform any service necessary to protect the national safety and health."

"But we were never called upon to perform any such service since probably such a limited partial operation would not be profitable."

"But we were constantly ready to conduct such operations, and we think that the railroads as public service institutions should likewise be prepared to carry on such operations even if they are not profitable."

Pottery Workers Win Syracuse Unit

Syracuse, N.Y.—The Pottery Workers union has been recognized on the basis of a card check as the bargaining agent for a unit of 690 employes of the Syracuse China Co.

The victory for the union climaxed the fifth organizing campaign at the plant. It was under the overall supervision of Pottery Workers Rep. Harold Hackett and representated a coordinated effort on the part of the union and the AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO Organization Director William L. Kircher wired congratulations to Pottery Workers Pres. Lester Null at union headquarters in East Liverpool, O., noting that the victory was a "great accomplishment and the culmination of a carefully programmed and effectively executed organizing campaign."

Education Bill Threatened:

House Action Clears Job Rights Measure

The House moved in opposite directions on two major civil rights issues.

It approved final passage of a bill strengthening the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by a 303-110 margin, clearing it for the President's signature.

But it voted 272-139 to instruct its conferees to hold firm for a rigid busing ban in an education bill and to oppose the more flexible language adopted by the Senate.

The Senate version would bar the government from requiring busing solely to achieve racial balance, prohibit busing to inferior schools or over excessively long distances, and hold up court orders requiring busing beyond school district boundaries until all appeals have been exhausted. But it would permit school districts to seek and obtain federal funds for busing programs.

By contrast, the House-passed bill would flatly ban the use of federal funds to bus students for desegregation purposes even if the money were requested. And it would hold up all court-ordered busing until appeals were exhausted.

Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Education & Labor Committee warned the House that the rigid instructions to conferees threatened to kill the entire higher education bill. But the House majority heeded the political advice of Rep. Joe D. Waggoner, Jr. (D-La.) who warned that a vote against instructing the conferees would be interpreted by constituents as saying: "I like busing. I'm for it."

On the Equal Employment Opportunity bill, the House resisted a lobbying effort by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to return the legislation to conference. The employer group was unhappy at the expansion of coverage to an estimated 10 million more workers—employes of state and local governments and workers in firms with 15 or more employers as compared with the present 25-worker requirement. The compromise enforcement procedure taken from the Senate bill, although more cumbersome than the "cease and desist" authority urged by labor and civil rights groups, also was an improvement over the strictly "leave-it-to-the-courts" procedure originally adopted by the House.

On the final approval vote, however, only a hard-core group of northern conservatives voted with most southerners against passage.

The Senate, meanwhile, opened debate on a labor-supported bill to establish a national voter registration program for federal elections. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Gale W. Gee (D-Wyo.), would allow potential voters to register by mail and would establish a standard 30-day residency requirement.

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's strong support, declaring: "The present hodge-podge of federal, state and local laws applicable to registration and voting is both unfair and undemocratic and results in arbitrarily denying far too many eligible Americans the right to register and the right to vote."

Opponents, including most Republicans, were lining up behind a motion by Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) to sidetrack the bill by referring it to the Judiciary Committee. It was approved last year by the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, which McGee heads.

Earlier, the Senate approved with little debate legislation extending basic federal housing programs an additional three years, and consolidating a number of previously separate grant programs under an allocation formula based on population, poverty and overcrowding.

Two Republican-sponsored anti-labor amendments, which had been defeated in committee, were withdrawn before coming to a vote in the full Senate.

One would have eliminated the Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirement from federal housing construction. The other would have permitted the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development to void portions of union contracts for all federally-financed construction.

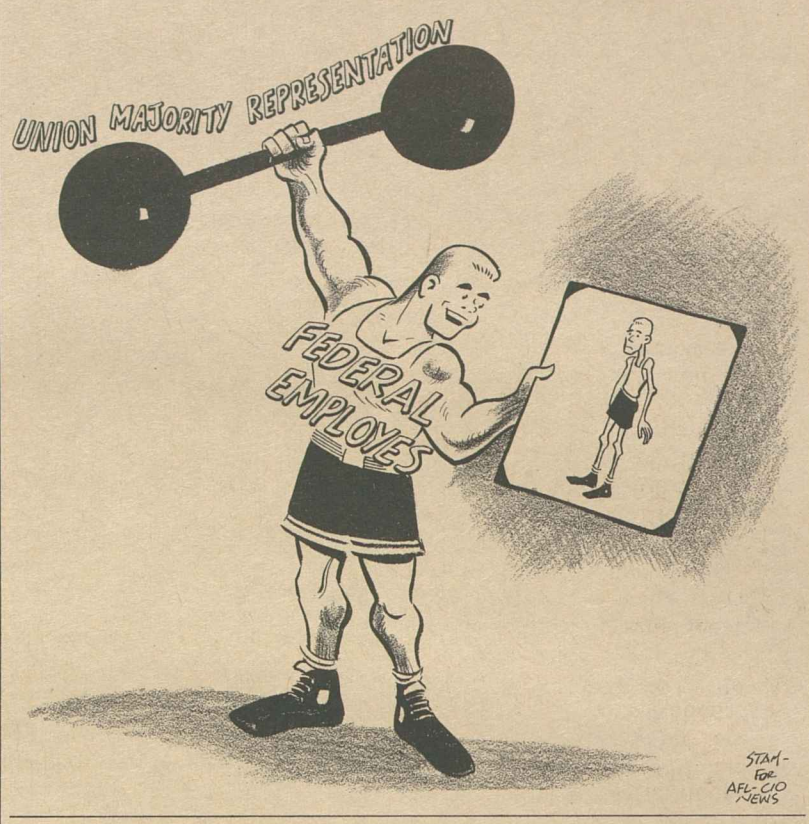
A bill to raise the national debt limit passed the Senate by a 53-29 vote, but the House rejected a Senate amendment that would impose a spending ceiling for the fiscal year starting July 1. This sent the measure to a House-Senate conference committee.

In a somewhat related area, 11 liberal Democrats in the House announced plans to introduce a package of tax reforms if Pres. Nixon, as expected, ignores the request of Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) to submit loophole-closing tax proposals by Mar. 15.

A substantial bloc of House Democrats has served notice of opposition to the next raise in the debt limit—expected to be needed in June—unless tax loopholes are closed.

The sponsors estimated that their proposals would yield an additional $7.25 billion a year in revenue to the government.

'I Used to Look Like This!'



Longshoremen Approve Pact By 3-to-1 Vote

New York — Longshoremen at East, South Atlantic and Gulf Coast docks ratified a new three-year contract increasing wages by 15 percent the first year and 32.5 percent over the span of the agreement. An ILA spokesman said the vote ran about 3-1 in favor of ratification.

The dockers were voting on the same money package in most ports and on local issues that varied from port to port.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said it was the toughest contract the union had ever negotiated and that he was confident the increases could be justified before the federal Pay Board on the basis of increased productivity.

In the Port of New York, including northern New Jersey port cities, a total 14,264 votes were cast—9,761 for ratification, and 4,434 against the new contract. There were 69 void ballots.

In only one major port—Baltimore—longshoremen rejected the contract outright by a vote of 1,787-158. Local leadership had recommended that members reject the pact because, they said, it is "regressive."

Gleason said Baltimore negotiators would return to the bargaining table. Local officials said the men would continue working at least until the current contract extension expires Mar. 14.

The wage increase amounts to 70 cents an hour in the first year of the contract with additional increments of 40 cents in each of the two final years. The basic dock wage currently is $4.60.

Union Growth Soars In Federal Agencies

(Continued from Page 1)

Civil Service Commission figures are available, the 230,500 employes in exclusive bargaining units represented a mere 12 percent of the non-postal workforce.

By 1967, the number had grown to nearly 630,000 and represented 54 percent of the blue collar employes and 21 percent of white collar workers.

In 1969, white collar organizations nearly matched the number of blue collar workers represented by unions—416,700 to 426,100. But on a percentage basis, the figures represented 29 percent of salaried employes and 72 percent of hourly-paid workers.

Cutbacks in blue collar employment held down the numerical gain in organized workers but the percentage continued to rise to 81 percent in 1970 and 84 percent last year.

The white collar growth continued both numerically and as a proportion of the workforce, rising to 487,245 and 35 percent in 1970 and above the 600,000 level to 42 percent as of November.

Although full breakdowns of the union representation tallies of the dozens of unions holding bargaining rights at one or more government agencies are not yet available, the data on the larger units show that AFL-CIO affiliates continue to represent a substantial majority of the organized federal workforce.

In addition to the AFGE, the principal bargaining agent in the blue collar field was the AFL-CIO Metal Trade Councils, representing 61,046 workers. This was more than any non-affiliated union in the blue collar area of government. An additional 31,100 workers, also nearly all blue collar, were represented by the Machinists in separate agreements.

Two unaffiliated unions with mixed white collar and blue collar membership shared in the big gains in the white collar field. The government tally showed the National Federation of Federal Employes representing 106,881 employes, mostly salaried, for an over-the-year gain of close to 30,000. The National Association of Government Employes posted a 14,450 increase to 83,000, and for the first time represented more white collar than blue collar workers.

In all cases, the number of employes represented by unions is greater than the number of union members since there is no union shop in the federal service.

Part of the gap is made up by the fact that additional thousands of union members are employed at federal establishments where no union has yet won exclusive bargaining rights and some workers hold cards in unions other than the one that bargains for their unit.

Drive Urged to Notify Jobless Of Added Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson to require state unemployment compensation agencies to inform jobless workers of the extended unemployment benefits enacted by Congress late last year.

"Failure by the states to inform unemployed workers about the extended benefit program is depriving thousands of jobless workers of extended unemployment compensation benefits Congress meant them to have," Meany said in a letter to Hodgson.

He cited the experience in Florida where the state individually notified workers who exhausted their benefits. He said that Florida, as a result, "has had significantly more applications from—and benefit payments to—unemployed workers than other states in the same area which failed to follow this procedure."

Meany noted that state AFL-CIO organizations have informed him "that many jobless workers have failed to apply for extended benefits because they were not informed of their potential entitlement. . . .

"Since experience clearly demonstrates the effectiveness of individual notification in implementing the extended unemployment compensation benefit program according to Congressional intent," Meany concluded, "we urge you to take immediate steps to require all state agencies to follow this procedure."

Kennedy Charges Health System Enriches Doctors for Patients' Ills

The present system of health care in America is arranged so that "the sicker you get—the richer the doctors get," Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) charged in a speech to the Women's Democratic Club in Washington,

He told his audience, however, not to blame the doctors because they are "strapped into the system."

An ideal system of health care, Kennedy said, would reward doctors for keeping their patients healthy.

When asked if health care would be an issue in the presidential campaign, he answered, "only if the people get concerned" about it. "The trouble with health," Kennedy added, "is that you never think about it until you get sick."

Asserting that sickness itself is enough of a liability, he declared that quality health care is a basic human right that is recognized in every industrial nation in the world except the United States.

Kennedy and 24 other senators are sponsors of the National Health Security bill backed by the AFL-CIO.

The Massachusetts senator also lashed out at the lack of quality controls in the present health care system noting that the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, an organization that readily admits it exists solely for the benefit of doctors, accredits only 53 percent of the nation's profit making hospitals, while fully 85 percent of them are eligible for Medicare payments.

Major health insurers such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield, he added, are frequently run by boards controlled by physicians and hospital administrators.

"They are organizations clearly intended to protect the interests of doctors and hospitals," Kennedy charged, "not those of consumers."

He termed the Administration health proposals, along with the American Medical Association's closely aligned plan, "sadly deficient."

Both plans refuse to regulate the insurance industry, he said.

Kennedy also made reference to close ties the Administration has to insurance industry magnate W. Clement Stone, who contributed heavily to Nixon's 1968 election campaign.

3-11-72

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Pay Board Dock Pact Vote Tied to Political Maneuver

Litho Union, Bookbinders Merger Set

Members of the Lithographers & Photoengravers and the Bookbinders overwhelmingly approved the merger of the two unions to clear the way for the creation of the Graphic Arts International Union.

The formation of the new union becomes effective next Labor Day, uniting 70,000 IBB members and 60,000 from the LPIU.

The merger agreement adopted by the conventions of the two unions last fall was ratified in separate mail balloting.

The IBB affirmative vote was by a margin of 79.5 percent, with 24,775 for and 6,372 against. The LPIU vote was 69.4 percent in favor of merger—27,669 for and 12,057 against.

LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown will be president of the new union and IBB Pres. John Connolly will be executive vice president under terms of the merger agreement.

The LPIU was created on Labor Day 1964 by merger of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America and the International Photo Engravers Union. That was the first merger of unions in the graphic arts in half a century.

Brown said his union since its merger in 1964 "had considered it not as unique, but as a forerunner of what all of us hoped—namely a merger among all graphic arts unions."

Connolly forecast the newest merger would be "a giant step towards one printing trades union, which should be the ultimate goal of all workers in the printing industry."

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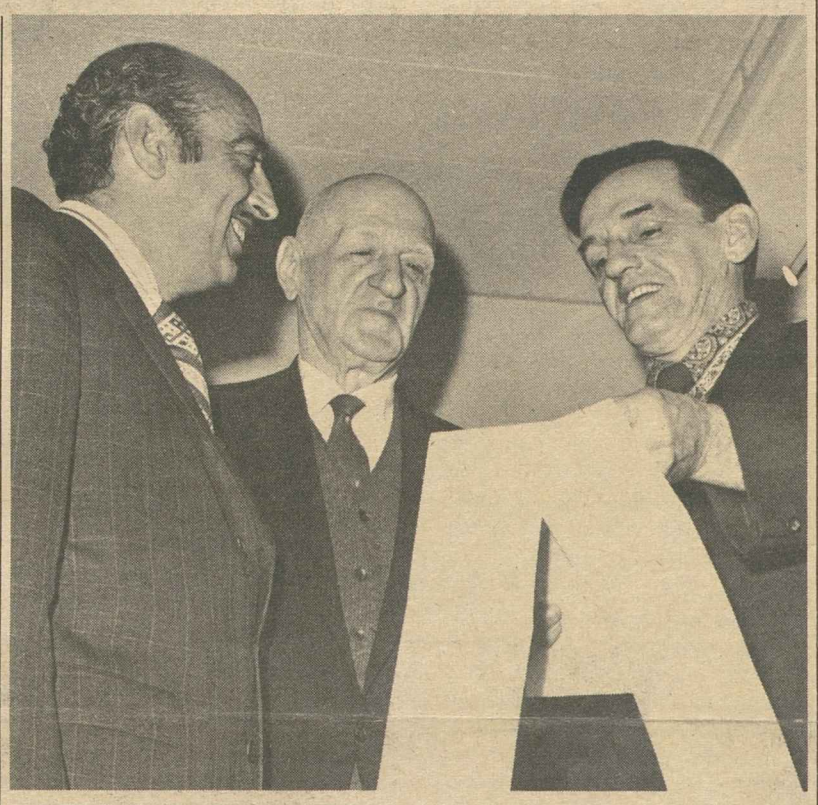

MERGER REFERENDUM results clearing the way for the creation of the 130,000-member Graphic Arts International Union are announced by officials of the Bookbinders and the Lithographers & Photoengravers. Members of the two unions voted overwhelmingly for merger. From left are LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, Bookbinders Pres. John Connolly and Austin E. Dolan, referendum board chairman for the IBB.

'Unholy Alliance' Charged by Labor

By Tom Castor

An "unholy alliance" between business and public members of the Pay Board conspired to cut back the West Coast dock settlement "to set the stage for permanent legislation robbing employes in all transportation industries of their right to free collective bargaining," labor members of the board charged.

"It is clearly a political maneuver," the labor members said of the board's action reducing the terms of the Longshoremen & Warehousemen's strike settlement with the Pacific Maritime Association.

"It is no coincidence that the Pay Board has engineered nullification of the longshore settlement just as the Senate Labor Committee has scheduled a hearing on the Administration's bill to impose compulsory arbitration on all transportation industries."

Labor members of the board represent not only the AFL-CIO, but the Auto Workers and the Teamsters as well, and the three groups have been united in their opposition to any cutback in the ILWU settlement.

All three joined with the ILWU in sponsoring full-page newspaper advertisements in the Washington Post, the New York Times and the Los Angeles Times urging acceptance of the West Coast dock agreement by the Pay Board. They based their argument on a 138 percent increase in productivity by West Coast longshoremen in the past 10 years.

The Pay Board's labor members refused at a news conference to comment on whether the settlement cutback would send the dock workers back on strike, pointing out that

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Asks Expansion in Public Jobs

An expanded public service jobs program was urged by the AFL-CIO as a key ingredient of manpower legislation being shaped by a Senate subcommittee.

"Training without job opportunities for those trained is a con game producing social dynamite," Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young testified.

With unemployment still at high levels, he warned that "it's time we all stopped pretending that the private economy can find jobs for everyone, including the hard-core unemployed. It just can't."

Young and Julius Rothman, president of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, urged the Senate panel to reject the Administration's revenue-sharing proposal to turn over manpower funds and programs to the states with little federal supervision.

(Continued on Page 3)

'Russian Roulette':

Noted Mediator Hits Nixon Disputes Plan

Veteran labor mediator Theodore W. Kheel called the Nixon Administration's proposals for dealing with disputes in the transportation industry "compulsory arbitration at its worst."

Kheel told members of a Senate Labor subcommittee that they should ignore the so-called Crippling Strikes Act because there is no need for it.

"Our experience in the last 25 years indicates that the government is stronger than any union or employer and does have the capacity to deal with these problems," Kheel said.

"There is no generic formula you can come up with that will give us the protection we all want that will not do more harm than good," he said.

The Administration has proposed empowering the President to end strikes in the railroad, airline, longshore, maritime and trucking industries by giving him a series of permanent options.

One of these is called "final offer selection" and authorizes the President to appoint a three-man panel that would impose a settlement by picking between the final offers of labor and management without modification.

"Since a choice must be made," Kheel told the Senators, "the selection may not be the most reasonable, but the least unreasonable."

"This is compulsory arbitration at its worst," Kheel declared.

"This is not the way, in my judg-

(Continued on Page 3)

Chavez Assails Nixon On Farm Union Case

Delano, Calif.—The United Farm Workers have launched an all-out counter-attack against what the union charges is an attempt by the Nixon Administration to destroy the fledgling organization.

The latest Administration move would subject the union to restrictions of the Taft-Hartley Act while continuing to deny farm workers any of the benefits or protection guaranteed by federal labor laws, UFW Director Cesar Chavez declared.

Chavez charged that the action against the Farm Workers is the latest in a long series of anti-union policies followed by Pres. Nixon.

Among these he listed the "packing" of the National Labor Relations Board with pro-management members, the appointment six months ago of Peter Nash as NLRB general counsel, the Administration's efforts to pass anti-labor legislation and Nixon's economic policies.

"When the Administration imposed controls on the economy," Chavez said, "the first thing it did was to freeze the wages of farm workers while exempting agri-

(Continued on Page 2)

Federal Funds Called Vital to School Equality

The federal government must take over a major part of the financing of America's schools if equal educational opportunity is to be achieved, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany sharply criticized the report of a presidential commission on school financing which proposed to put virtually the entire burden on the states.

He termed the proposal a rationalization for continued federal inaction and said the commission had dutifully given Pres. Nixon "exactly the kind of report which it was created to produce." **(Text, Page 4.)**

Meany noted that "from the time he first took office, Pres. Nixon has made it clear that he does not want the federal government to play a significant role in school finance."

The argument for shifting the chief financial responsibility from cities and counties to the state government is that this would close the gap in resources and school quality between the "rich" and "poor" areas of the state.

"But it totally ignores the fact that the states themselves have unequal financial resources," Meany said.

"If it is immoral for children within a state to have unequal educational opportunity, then it is just as immoral for children of one state to have more limited educational

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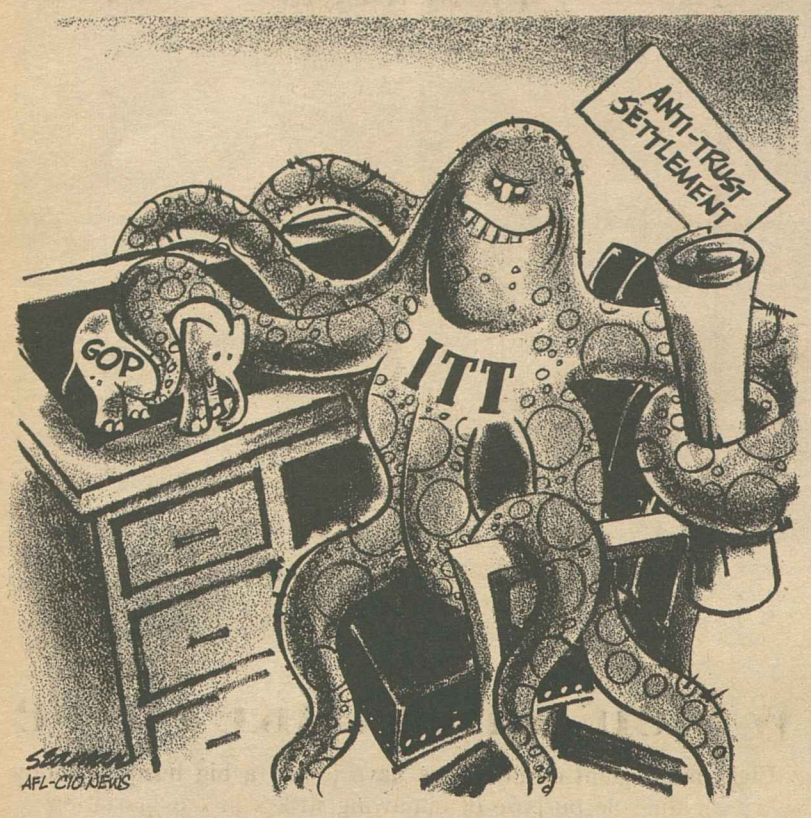
The Collector



Chavez Assails Nixon On Farm Union Case

(Continued from Page 1)

cultural corporations from price control over the food for our tables."

Aerospace workers have had their negotiated settlements cut back substantially, Chavez observed, but there are no controls on profits and "half-hearted" policing of prices.

Since Nixon appointed three of the five members of the NLRB, Chavez said, "we have watched this board abuse our union brothers. We watched them kick Textile Workers around in the South; we watched them frustrate Steelworkers in the North; we watched them help employers duck unionism in retail stores in the West."

Chavez reported that Nash as NLRB general counsel ruled Mar. 8 that the UFW is subject to NLRB jurisdiction, and the following day the board sought a federal injunction to prohibit the union from engaging in boycotts.

Nash's unilateral decision came despite previous rulings—both on the regional and national level—that UFW is not a "labor organization" within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act because the union only represents agriculural workers who are specifically exempt from the act.

"As late as Mar. 15, 1971, we received an NLRB letter confirming that UFW is not covered by the act," Chavez said. "Nothing has changed since then in terms of our union membership. Only the composition of the NLRB has changed."

The UFW blamed the Republican Party at its highest levels for this sudden reversal of NLRB policy.

The union is urging all UFW supporters to write or wire Sen. Bob Dole, chairman of the Republican National Committee, protesting "the Republican Party's lawless use of the NLRB to deny Farm Workers the benefits and protections of the law while imposing upon them all of its restrictions and penalties."

The NLRB request for an injunction against UFW will be heard in U.S. District Court in Fresno, Apr. 6.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Chavez wrote: "We want you to know that we are not going to take this latest Nixon union-destroying action lying down. We are going to fight this Republican contrivance.

"It is strictly political and we only know one way to fight back when political contrivances are aimed at our throat.

"We are going to tell everybody we can—not just in the labor movement, but in this nation—that poor people don't get a break, that union people don't get a break, but that only the rich and the powerful such as ITT get a break under the Nixon Administration."

Federal Funds Called Key to Equal Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

opportunity than the children of another state," Meany stressed.

Actually, he noted, half the commission signed a dissenting opinion by John Fischer, president of Columbia University's Teachers College that said federal funding is the only means to achieve genuine equality of educational opportunity. Meany found it strange that an apparent 9-9 tie vote was interpreted as adopting the report.

The commission was headed by Neil H. McElroy, chairman of Procter & Gamble and Secretary of Defense in the Eisenhower Administration. Meany noted that in preparing its report, the commission "solicited the views of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, but made no effort to find out the views of the AFL-CIO whose 14 million members pay taxes to finance the schools and whose children are pupils in those schools."

He pledged the AFL-CIO to "continue its effort to bring about a major federal participation in financing public elementary and secondary education and in guaranteeing equal educational opportunity to children, wherever they may live and whatever the wealth of their parents and their neighbors."

Max Zimny Named Top ILG Counsel

Max Zimny has succeeded Morris P. Glushien as general counsel of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Glushien, who had been the top legal officer of the ILGWU for 25 years, retired Mar. 1.

Zimny joined the union in 1958 as a staff lawyer and in 1960 became assistant general counsel. He was named associate general counsel a few years later. Before coming to the ILGWU, Zimny had been assistant general counsel of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Senate Probe Continues:

ITT Influence Mess Reaches Inner Circles of White House

By David L. Perlman

The strong smell of political scandal spread from the Justice Dept. to the inner circles of the White House as the Senate Judiciary Committee continued to probe the influence of a multi-billion dollar conglomerate on the Nixon Administration's antitrust policies.

ITT, the business world's shorthand for the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. empire, was the target of three antitrust suits—including one that would have forced it to give up a highly profitable insurance company subsidiary.

The suits were dropped and a settlement acceptable to ITT was reached after another of its subsidiaries had agreed to pay up to $400,000 of the cost of bringing the Republican National Convention to San Diego—the city where Pres. Nixon said he wanted it held.

With a great show of indignation, the Administration and ITT deny any connection between the money offered and the antitrust case—despite a memo by an ITT lobbyist clearly linking the two. Her boss failed to follow the closing admonition of the memo to "Please destroy this, huh?"

At immediate issue is whether the Senate will confirm Richard G. Kleindienst to be Attorney General of the United States.

Kleindienst, as the second-in-command of the Justice Dept., approved the out-of-court settlement after a meeting with a top official of the corporation, which controls hundreds of companies throughout the world including a number of U.S. firms big enough to have strings of subsidiaries of their own.

John Mitchell, who recently resigned as Attorney General to direct Nixon's re-election campaign, admitted to the Judiciary Committee that he had discussed the Administration's antitrust policies on a number of occasions with the president of ITT and one of its directors. But he claimed that he had removed himself from consideration of the antitrust cases against ITT because his former law firm represented one of its subsidiaries.

Testimony before the Senate committee clearly pointed to presidential assistant Peter Flanigan as the key link in the maneuvers that led to the dropping of the antitrust cases against ITT.

It was Flanigan who picked the "consultant" who prepared a report for the Justice Dept. that warned of dire financial consequences if ITT were forced to divest itself of its insurance company holding. And by Mitchell's own account, he had "very often" discussed antitrust matters with Flanigan although, he insisted, never on specific cases.

With Flanigan emerging as the key figure, the White House faced a difficult choice. It could feed suspicion by invoking the President's "executive privilege" to avoid having Flanigan testify. Or it could subject him to the probing questions of Democratic senators sniffing an influence-peddling scandal that could seriously damage the President and his party.

ITT Pres. Harold S. Geneen, who has a home in the exclusive Key Biscayne resort where Pres. Nixon has a residence, apparently found few doors shut to him whenever he wanted to discuss antitrust matters with top Administration officials.

An ITT spokesman acknowledged that Geneen has personally met on antitrust matters with the Secretaries of Treasury and Commerce as well as the Attorney General and with a host of White House presidential advisers, including Flanigan. But any meetings with Nixon were strictly social, the company insisted.

A story in the Baltimore Sun reported, however, that "highly reliable sources disclosed that on at least one occasion Geneen urged a friend of Nixon to intervene directly with the President to seek a favorable settlement of the antitrust case. This contact never was made, it was explained, only because ITT was able to make progress through other channels."

Republicans lashed out in two directions in an effort to get the ITT political monkey off their backs.

Kansas Sen. Bob Dole, the Republican National Chairman, summoned a press conference to "demand" that the Justice Dept. investigate the extension of credit to the Democratic Party by the telephone company. (Despite the similarity of names, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. which runs the phone system is not connected with ITT.)

His "accusation" stems from the fact that the Democrats have a $1.5 million phone bill left over as part of the debts from the 1968 campaign. Any further extension of credit, he fumed, would be an illegal corporate contribution to a political party.

As it turned out, the Democratic National Committee had already agreed to pay cash in advance for the convention telephone service. And futhermore, the Republican National Committee had not gotten around to pay its 1968 phone bill until last December, even though it certainly couldn't claim poverty.

Republican members of the Judiciary Committee then took up the cudgel, expressing indignation at press coverage of the hearings.

Sen. Marlow W. Cook (R-Ky.) charged the press generally with "total and complete irresponsibility" and complained specifically about the New York Times, Washington Post and Washington Star.

Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii) protested "non-objective headlines."

And Mitchell joined in by protesting that "a number of good people involved in these hearings have been slandered by the reporting in the American press."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) countered that if anyone had been slandered, it was the ITT lobbyist whose memo had touched off the investigation. He noted that witnesses brought in to discredit the memo had charged that she drank to excess and was sometimes irrational.

If there were any supporting documents in Mrs. Beard's files, the Senate committee won't get a look at them. The ITT admitted having destroyed documents in her office and other offices with a paper-shredding machine after the text of the memo appeared in Jack Anderson's newspaper column.

ILO to Explore Economic Problems Caused by Multinational Companies

Geneva—The Governing Body of the International Labor Organization has agreed to call a world conference to consider the social and economic problems raised by multinational corporations.

The conference, initiated by worker members of the ILO's metal trades committee, is scheduled for October.

It will explore the impact that runaway companies have on the level and conditions of employment in their home countries when they move their production to nations with lower labor standards.

And it will consider what "appropriate" measures the ILO can take to insure that the standards protecting trade union rights and free collective bargaining are respected in the nations where the multinational firms set up shop.

The ILO's role in promoting human rights was praised by the new secretary general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, who addressed the Governing Body of the UN specialized agency during his first visit to Geneva since taking office.

The former Austrian diplomat particularly applauded the ILO for having played a "consistently positive role in the social field by its development of important standard-setting conventions."

Worker, government and employer delegates on the 48-member Governing Body, or executive council, joined in crediting George P. Delaney, former AFL-CIO international affairs representative who recently died, as having been a major driving force in securing the adoption of the ILO convention abolishing forced labor.

Rudolph Faupl, Machinists international representative who succeeded Delaney in 1958 as U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, described him as a man with a heart that "beat double when it came to giving his energy to the cause of the common man."

Joseph Morris, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, served notice on the employer delegates that the workers would press the 1973 ILO general assembly, the annual conference of member states, to adopt a convention setting out minimum standards on the granting of paid educational leave to workers so that they can improve their positions.

Also on behalf of the workers group, Cyril T. Plant of the British Trades Union Congress called on the ILO to disseminate widely without delay all information already collected on the threat of cancer to workers without awaiting the 1973 conference.

In other action, the Governing Body approved a temporary cutback of $7,750,000 in the ILO's program because income risks falling short of the $35-million in expenditures budgeted for this year.

Labor 'Advocates' Curbs:

TV Debate Focuses On Multinationals

"Multinational corporations have the power to push around nations. If we do not regulate them, they can run or ruin us."

That opening statement by Gus Tyler set the theme for a nationally televised debate over labor-backed proposals to regulate American-owned corporations that have established manufacturing and assembling operations throughout the world—but most commonly in nations where wages are lowest.

Tyler, who is assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was the guest "advocate" on the Public Broadcasting Service's weekly program, The Advocates.

His expert witnesses were Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Economist Stanley Ruttenberg, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and the first research director of the AFL-CIO.

Commerce Sec. Peter Peterson, representing the views of the Nixon Administration, was one of the witnesses arguing against the legislation. He and other government and business spokesmen contended that expanded foreign operations of U.S. companies have been helpful to both the domestic and worldwide economy.

Jennings and Ruttenberg sharply questioned the "benefits" to the American economy of the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs to overseas operations of the multinationals.

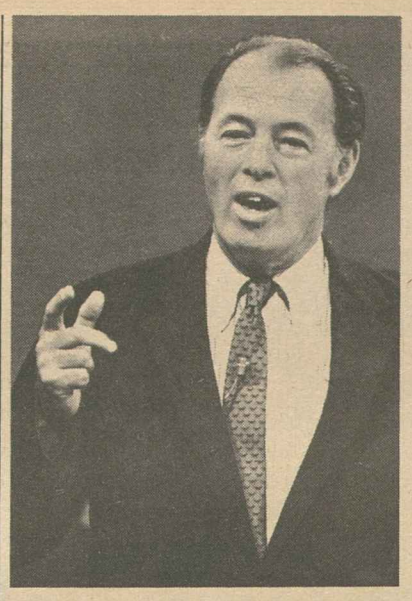
A news film shown by Tyler featured interviews with Bendix Corp. workers in New York City whose plant was being closed and its operations shifted to Mexico.

And Jennings cited example after example of similar cases—a television plant in New Jersey in an area of high unemployment that shut down and arranged to produce its sets in Taiwan, a new plant of another firm in Memphis with a mostly black workforce whose top officer told Jennings bluntly that the company had "no responsibility" to the community because "we are a world corporation."

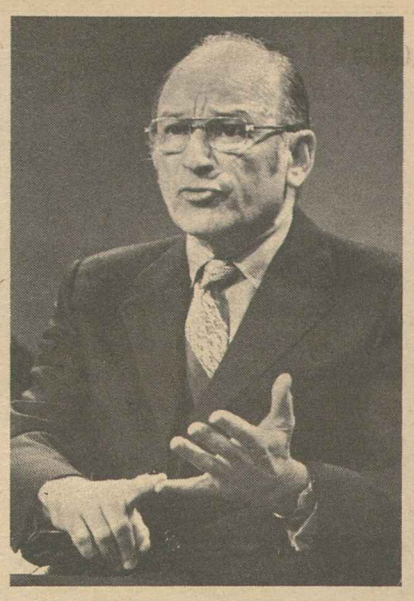
Ruttenberg cited the loopholes in U.S. tax law which enables multinational companies to pocket a larger share of the profit from overseas operations than a company with the same profit could retain in the United States. And if the company invests its profits abroad instead of returning them to this country, its tax advantages are multiplied.

The Burke-Hartke bill would remove some of the tax and tariff advantages now enjoyed by multinational corporations and would allow the President to restrict the outflow of U.S. capital and regulate patent licensing agreements when necessary to prevent increased unemployment in the United States.

Such regulation is needed, Tyler said, because multinational firms "are creating unemployment in the United States. To open factories in lands where the wages are as low as 16 cents an hour, where there is no collective bargaining, no child labor laws, no safety or sanitary provisions—they take newly developed technology paid for by the United States taxpayer and export this advantage to other lands where it is used against American producers."



GUS TYLER



STANLEY RUTTENBERG

PAUL JENNINGS

Forced Arbitration Plan Called Russian Roulette

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, to promote industrial peace. Nor is it the cure for what the Administration identifies as our current dilemma: what to do about emergency strikes in transportation."

Administration witnesses appearing on behalf of the bill have contended that the "final offer selection" approach would aid collective bargaining by encouraging both parties to make reasonable offers for fear an unreasonable one might be rejected.

Kheel said just the opposite would happen.

"Bargaining is a creative process. It enables the parties to reach an agreement that satisfies their respective needs which they could not fashion by themselves.

"It cannot function simply as a system of bidding, and it is naive to assume that the prospect of a panel selecting an unpalatable solution will be sufficient incentive to produce bargaining in the absence of the possibility of a strike.

"It is naive to believe that procedures prescribed in advance that ban strikes and necessarily invoke compulsory arbitration will give us the security we would like to have," he said.

Kheel described Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson's theory that final offer selection would push negotiators "toward the middle ground" as "pure wish fulfillment."

Kheel also charged that the final offer selection provision is "anti-democratic to the extreme" and contrary to the intent of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The Landrum-Griffin Act was passed, Kheel noted, because of the belief that union leaders were "too autocratic and the members didn't have enough say."

"Here, the leaders would make a final offer and the rank and file would never have a chance to say anything about it."

Kheel also likened final offer selection to Russian roulette—"you take your chance on who is going to make the least unreasonable offer."

He also expressed the belief that railroad and airline unions should be made subject to the Taft-Hartley Act's 80-day injunction procedure by amending the Railway Labor Act.

Painters Conduct Training for Vets

The Painters launched a pre-apprenticeship training program for returning servicemen at several military installations across the country under a new contract with the Departments of Defense and Health, Education & Welfare.

About 560 servicemen are expected to take the six-week course while awaiting discharge this year.

Trainees in the Painters Transition Program will receive on-the-job training and related classroom instruction in basic tools, materials, and techniques in the painting and drywall taping crafts.

After their release from the military, the veterans will be referred to union locals in their home areas.

Public Jobs Seen Key to Manpower Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

There should be maximum cooperation by federal, state and local governments to develop flexible manpower programs to meet specific community needs, Young said. But he stressed that "still other programs should be maintained at the national level, and earmarked, to provide services that would be lost in the competition for funds at the state and local levels."

Rothman cited the success of HRDI since its creation in 1968 "to mobilize and utilize the vast resources of skilled talent and experience within the labor movement to plan, develop, coordinate and operate programs for the hard-core unemployed."

Through HRDI programs and other government-financed programs operated by unions, Rothman noted, thousands of disadvantaged workers have moved into good-paying jobs with a future.

In the labor-operated programs, he stressed, "training has been directed at existing jobs; placement has in most instances been a built-in component of the programs, and the wages, even for entry-level jobs, have been higher than those of other programs."

He warned that such programs "can be destroyed" by the Administration's revenue-sharing approach.

Young termed the 1971 legislation establishing a temporary public service jobs program at a time of persistently high unemployment a step in the right direction and perhaps the best that could have been achieved last year in the face of presidential veto threats.

But he emphasized that the program has proved "inadequate in the face of the nation's need for jobs and need for public services."

It has placed fewer than 150,000 workers in jobs and "it's time to move on to a large-scale public service job-creation program," he urged.

Well-Heeled Businesses Widen Anti-Strike Drive

Eight more giant corporations have joined a big business lobby set up for the sole purpose of outlawing strikes in transportation.

The organization calls itself the United Transportation Consumers and insists it is not a lobbying group but one designed to create "through a public education program" a public climate "within which Congress can act to force modernization of the transportation system."

Although it was organized last November, its existence was not made public until this month when the group sent a letter and brochure to all senators and representatives to explain its purpose:

Membership is open to all companies that agree with UTC's goals.

Fees for membership are on a sliding scale: only $1,000 a year if a company had less than $50 million in sales in the last fiscal year, but $3,000 a year for those corporations whose total sales volume was more than $100 million.

The eight new members of the UTC are W. R. Grace & Co., Colorado Meat Dealers, N. L. Industries, Hyster Co., Federal Sign & Signal, General Telephone & Electronics, Avon Cosmetics and Standard Oil of Indiana.

They brought the number of members to 18. The original 10 forming the group were Georgia-Pacific, Allied Chemical, Continental Can, Dow Chemical, E. I. duPont, PPG Industries, St. Regis Paper, Union Camp, U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers and Weyerhaeuser.

The chairman of the group's steering committee is Thomas F. Mitchell, a lobbyist for a lumber conglomerate.

He said he has contacted 1,000 firms in an attempt to raise $1 million for the UTC's "education" program.

Mitchell said a number of companies have declared their intention to join United Transportation Consumers, but declined to identify them.

The brochure sent to congressmen claims among other things, that "work practices . . . stifle modernization" and "grip the entire transportation industry—and cost the railroads alone $500 million a year which might be utilized for improved equipment or services."

It suggests "Congress can help the industry develop the will to modernize—or force it to do so."

The UTC feels that the transportation industry's ills could be cured by legislation calling for mandatory settlement of labor disputes and a prohibition of strikes and lockouts. And the organization makes it clear that it wants compulsory settlement of not just nationwide labor disputes in transportation, but "selective," localized strikes as well.

Despite its big business membership, the UTC insists in its brochure that it "exists to pursue the interest of the consumer."

Oil Workers Add 3 More Independents

Denver—Employes of three refineries of the American Oil Co. (Standard Oil of Indiana) have voted to affiliate with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Members of previously unaffiliated unions representing 2,400 workers at the company's Whiting, Ind., refinery, 150 workers at the Mandan, N.D., refinery, and 300 workers at the Casper, Wyo., refinery voted to affiliate with OCAW.

"We now represent employes of all American Oil Co. refineries except those in Yorktown, Va.," said OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron.

"This development must be viewed in historical perspective," said Grospiron. "While OCAW long has been by far the largest union in the oil industry, a significant number of oil workers have been represented by the so-called independent or one-company unions.

"A few months ago the independent union of Mobil employes at Paulsboro, N.J., voted to affiliate with OCAW. A little later, the independent union members of Continental Oil Co., in its number one refinery in Ponca City, Okla., swung into our ranks and shortly after that Continental employes at Lake Charles, La., voted to switch from the Teamsters to OCAW.

"We are significantly expanding our bargaining strength in the oil industry and we expect this trend to continue through the affiliation of the remaining independent unions," Grospiron said.

Pilots Press Air Piracy Curbs

The Air Line Pilots Association has urged swift passage of two bills now in the Senate dealing with the crime of aerial piracy.

ALPA Pres. John J. O'Connell, in a letter to Sen. James B. Pearson (R-Kans.), urged prompt passage of a bill introduced by Pearson to encourage hijackers to surrender in return for reduced penalties and another bill introduced by Sen. Warren D. Magnuson (D-Wash.) to implement the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft.

O'Donnell said that "while both bills deal primarily with the crime of air piracy, I know you are well aware of the new offshoot of that crime that has reared its ugly head in the United States—the crime of extortion by bomb threat."

The Air Line Pilots president added that the result of this latest escalation of aerial piracy is that crime against safe air passage has now assumed much more ominous proportions.

O'Donnell said "we are now more firmly convinced than ever that we are now fighting a battle of survival" in the commercial aviation industry and asked for additional federal legislation that would provide deterrence in the form of stiff penalties for extortion by bomb threat and related crimes.

Inaction on the Schools

THE REPORT of the President's Commission on School Finance is less a plan to solve the financial problems of the schools than it is an elaborate rationalization for continued federal inaction to meet the problems.

The commission has recommended that the states assume the full responsibility for financing elementary and secondary education with only minimum federal participation. This may insure that any child will have available the same resources which are available to any other child within his own state, but it totally ignores the fact that the states themselves have unequal financial resources.

If it is immoral for children within a state to have unequal educational opportunity, then it is just as immoral for children of one state to have more limited educational opportunity than the children of another state. The commission's report deals with the first of these immoralities, but it totally evades the second.

From the time that he first took office, Pres. Nixon has made it clear that he does not want the federal government to play a significant role in school finance. His Commission on School Finance has given him exactly the kind of report which it was created to produce.

Commission member John Fischer, president of Columbia University Teachers College, wrote a dissenting opinion on the recommendation that the states assume full responsibility for financing the schools. His dissent was signed by eight other members of the commission, all of them educators. This means that the central finding of the commission report was adopted by a nine-to-nine vote. That is not the way we take votes in the AFL-CIO, or in the Congress of the United States, or any other democratic institution.

IT IS INCREDIBLE that a presidentially appointed commission could work for two years preparing a report on school finance without ever dealing with such fundamental questions as the equity of the various taxes, even including the Administration-proposed value-added tax, which might be used to finance the schools.

Instead of coming to grips with the real problems of financing public education, the commission has embraced a variety of already discredited panaceas including voucher plans and even performance contracting, the complete failure of which has already been admitted by its principal advocate, the Office of Economic Opportunity.

It is a measure of the President's Commission on School Finance that in preparing its report it solicited the views of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers but made no effort to find out the views of the AFL-CIO whose 14 million members pay taxes to finance the schools and whose children are pupils in those schools.

The AFL-CIO will continue its efforts to bring about a major federal participation in financing public elementary and secondary education and in guaranteeing equal educational opportunity to children, wherever they may live and whatever the wealth of their parents and their neighbors.

—Statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

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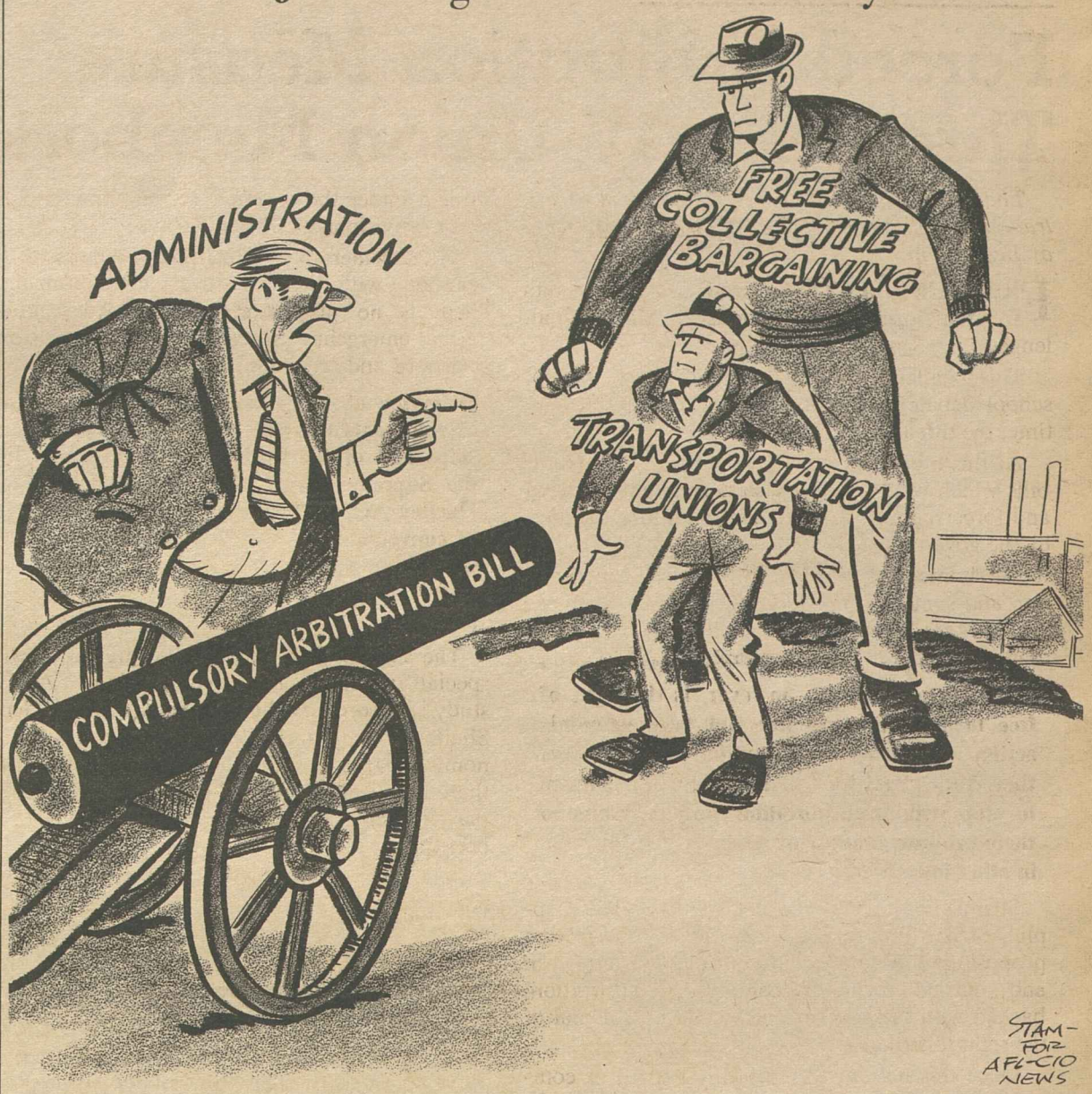


A Word Edgewise:

Prospect of Jobless Lawyers Gives Legal Aid Plan New Look

By John P. Roche

A WHILE AGO Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew made the papers by observing that there was something odd about the U.S. government financing, through the legal services branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity, lawsuits against itself. Agnew was not particularly bitter about it; he just suggested, almost casually, that it was an odd way to run a country.

Logically he had a point, but the glorious thing about this crazy country is the extent to which it has survived and thrived without any notable dedication to logical principles. To put it another way, where else in the world is the government so secure that it will finance legal assaults upon itself?

Indeed, I have no doubt but that somewhere in the United States there is a character planning the overthrow of the government on a government grant. Certainly a number of the "community organization" programs launched by the poverty program in years past had as their covert objective the elimination of various political machines. This bothered the mayors of the cities concerned, though in a broader perspecitve it was good clean fun.

However, I would like to suggest to the Vice President and others who share his logical concern that in the long run the expansion of the legal services division of OEO would be an extremely wise move. If you have been following the statistics, you will be appalled to learn that the United States is about to suffer from an acute surfeit of lawyers.

Today's college graduates consider law to be the "In Thing" and they have been flocking to the law schools. Since the latter are among the few guaranteed money-makers on a university compus, the schools have expanded by roughly 100 percent over the last decade.

Simultaneously, there has been a decline of legal business. The old automobile liability litigation—a massive legal welfare program—is acutely threatened by the rise of "no-fault" programs. One Boston attorney, who has devoted his life to the endless finagling that formerly went into insurance negotiations, is reputedly selling apples on the Common.

True, Pres. Nixon's labyrinthine economic regulations have provided a breather, particularly for Washington lawyers. But this bonanza can't last forever and already economy-minded businessmen have discovered that it is perfectly possible to get a straight answer from the Internal Revenue Service without any legal intermediaries. (Most of the IRS personnel in this area are, of course, themselves lawyers.)

In sum, the long-term prospects for legal employment are not reassuring. And that mob of freshly minted lawyers, many of them strongly dedicated to "public interest" litigation, is pouring out of the schools.

THIS BRINGS US to Roche's Law of Legal Employment, first advanced in the early 1950s. A careful survey of the sources of revolutionary elites in the new nations led me to urge that the chief priority for any government that hoped to achieve stability was to provide full employment for lawyers.

Space prohibits any detailed discussion of the reasoning behind this. Suffice it to say that for a combination of political and psychological reasons, an unemployed lawyer is a prime potential revolutionary. In his own eyes, he is a person of great learning and status. If the society refuses to recognize his innate virtue and standing, so much the worse for the society.

Confronted as we are with the possibility of a surge of legal unemployment and the acute status deprivation that accompanies it, the wise thing is to create an institutional accommodation.

The legal services division of the OEO seems ideally suited for this purpose—and, in addition, it might be added that it plays a good and useful role in implementing our ideal of equality under law.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Basic Rights at Stake:

Forced Arbitration Measure Threatens All Union Members

The following is based on "Compulsory Arbitration," Fact Sheet No. 3 of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING and freedom itself face a serious and direct challenge.

This challenge is not in the form of a high school debate topic, as it was in 1965-66. This time, the threat is real.

At this moment Congress is considering several bills which would deny workers the right to strike and force them to work under conditions dictated by the government.

The immediate target of the Nixon Administration and some short-sighted alarmists in Congress are workers in the transportation industry—railroads, longshore, airlines, maritime and trucking.

The general target, however, is the right of free men to join together and take economic action to improve the conditions under which they work. Sponsors of these bills don't intend to stop with transportation workers; some of them propose a study of compulsory arbitration in other industries.

Stripped of its public relations title—"The Crippling Strikes Prevention Act"—the Administration proposal is little more than an untested, unproven and untried form of compulsory arbitration, backed with the governmental clout of a denial of the right to strike.

Once this nation starts down the path of compulsion as a way of life, it will not stop with workers. The history of every dictatorship proves that once a government is allowed to compel workers to labor against their will, it inevitably uses the weapon of compulsion against employers and, ultimately, against all citizens.

Basically, the compulsory arbitration proposal would undercut collective bargaining and substitute for it a system of forced settlement with the fancy name of "final offer selection."

Strikes would be outlawed. An arbitration panel, appointed by the President or the Secretary of Labor, would be required to choose between the final offers made by management and the union. Nothing could be changed about the offer that is selected—either the whole proposal is accepted or it is rejected. The selected offer would, in effect, become the contract between the company and the union; as such, it would have the force of law.

By banning strikes, this proposal would destroy the effectiveness of collective bargaining. One party to a dispute or the other will realize that compulsory arbitration will work to its advantage. The built-in incentive, therefore, is not to bargain at all. Thus a "take-it-or-leave-it" approach rather than the collective bargaining would be rewarded.

These compulsory arbitration proposals would change the national emergency disputes provisions of the Railway Labor Act and Taft-Hartley Act.

Railroads and airlines, now covered by special legislation tailored to those industries, would be brought under the coverage of the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The considerations which led Congress to deal separately with these industries have not changed. There is no justification, either, for imposing special emergency procedures on the maritime, longshore and trucking industries.

In view of the unfortunately small percentage of shipments that are carried in American flag ships and of the further unfortunate fact that the Supreme Court has ruled that the Taft-Hartley Act does not apply to American "flag of convenience" ships, it is quite apparent that a maritime strike is not going to create a "national emergency" under the Administration proposal.

The inclusion of the longshoring industry for special treatment is likewise curious. A 1970 study sponsored by the then Sec. of Labor George Shultz, who is presently Pres. Nixon's chief economic adviser on domestic affairs, concluded that there had been "minimal" economic damage from past longshore strikes, and that their effects had been much exaggerated.

And there is no reason to subject trucking labor relations to special coercive procedures, for no Administration has ever found it necessary even to seek an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction in that industry.

THE AFL-CIO IS OPPOSED to any form of compulsory arbitration which would force an employe to work for the profit of his employer on terms dictated by the government.

On the other hand, organized labor wholeheartedly supports the concept of voluntary arbitration, where the parties jointly agree to accept an umpire's decision as final and binding.

The difference between the words "voluntary" and "compulsory" is the difference between freedom and its denial.

While the compulsory arbitration measures currently pending in the Congress are limited to transportation, there is little doubt that these restrictions on workers' rights—if they are enacted—would be extended to other industries.

All union members are threatened by the compulsory arbitration legislation now being considered by the Congress.

Union members don't like strikes. No one does.

But free workers—if they are to be free—must have the right to strike.

Write your congressmen and senators today. Tell them that under the terms of any of the compulsory arbitration legislation now being considered in Congress, that free collective bargaining will end—for all an employer has to do is say "no" and the government will set the terms of your contract and prohibit you from striking. Tell your representatives that freedom is on the line.

American workers must never surrender their rights as free men. Compulsory arbitration, in any form, is a denial of the rights of free men.

Protect your freedom. Write immediately.

Commercial Operations Hit:

National Blood Bank Proposed To Assure Quality, Cost Control

A NATIONAL BLOOD BANKING system that skirts the problems caused by commercial operations would be the best guarantee of a full supply of high quality blood throughout the country at prices patients could afford, AFL-CIO Community Service Director Leo Perlis declared.

Citing the sharp rise of both transfusion costs and the risk of disease from contaminated blood, Perlis laid major blame on the fast growth of "commercialism" in what ought to be "a service . . . not a business."

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced network radio interview Labor News Conference, Perlis said the labor movement is "delighted to see some action in Congress in this area," noting that a number of proposals "relating to blood banking systems" are now before Congress.

"All these steps are in the right direction," he declared, but fail to meet head-on the "two major basic problems . . . total elimination of commercialism . . . and the establishment of one national system," both of which are longstanding goals of the AFL-CIO.

Perlis turned aside the contention that "there are not enough volunteers" to sustain a national, non-commercial blood banking system. He said that although there have been localized blood donor drives for decades, such efforts are "largely uncoordinated" and cannot produce the kind of efficiency and effectiveness this vital health-building and life-saving effort demands.

He said that most other western countries have successful, voluntary, non-commercial, national blood banking systems, and that "the American Red Cross is in a good position to undertake" such a program in the United States.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE MOST DAMAGING complaints about the operation of Congress is its atmosphere of secrecy and covertness.

In the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 a serious move was undertaken to modernize the rules and procedures by which both houses of the Congress conduct business.

The act encouraged open hearings and business meetings, provided that all record votes be made public, permitted broadcasting of hearings in both houses, required committees to issue biennial reports reviewing their activities within their jurisdiction.

By far the most dramatic change was the recorded teller vote in the House.

In the past, there was no real record on important votes on amendments. Members would simply file by tellers who tallied the number voting "yea" and "nay." No record was kept on the votes of individual members, only "yea" and "nay" total votes. Members had virtual anonymity.

The Reorganization Act went into effect in January 1971, the first session of the 92nd Congress. During 1971 a total of 107 teller votes were recorded, most of them on amendments which would have allowed members to withhold their official vote from the public.

Under the new procedure, one-fifth of a quorum can call for a recorded teller vote.

Most of the major bills in the House are considered under the Committee of the Whole which requires a smaller quorum of members, enabling the House to conduct business with only 100 members present.

This means that 20 members can secure such a vote when the House is in the Committee of the Whole and 44 members in the House, itself.

Under the old system, amendments approved by the Committee of the Whole could be recorded by rollcall votes just before final passage. However, amendments rejected in that fashion could not be voted on by the full House in a record vote.

The system under the Reorganization Act is that 20 members can secure a record teller vote. This provides that members file past tellers and hand them colored pieces of paper listing their names and position on the amendment at issue.

THE LIBERAL House Democratic Study Group, which pressed for this reform, reports that it "has been an unqualified success."

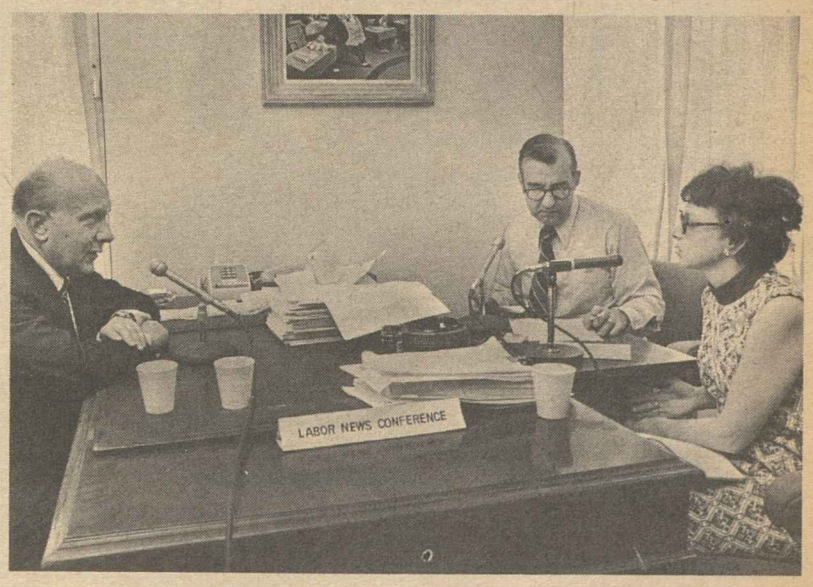
The DSG said that "the record teller reform is working better than anyone thought possible and there is no justification for curbing its use."

Here are some of the advantages listed by the DSG in the recorded teller vote:

- Despite the increase in overall number of record votes (rollcall and teller) to an all-time high, the House actually spent less time voting in 1971 than in 1970.
- More members participated in record teller votes than in rollcall votes.
- There has been a dramatic increase in non-record vote participation.
- The majority of the record teller votes were on major questions such as defense policy, school busing and appropriations.
- While conservatives won twice as many record teller votes as liberals, the record teller reform represented a significant gain for liberals since they rarely won a vote when votes were not recorded.

A survey by Congressional Quarterly, based on 108 recorded teller votes, found that voting participation increased by more than 90 percent over the non-record votes on amendments the previous year.

More important than all these related reforms, though, the fact that members of the House are now recorded on almost all significant votes is a signal victory for the public's right to know.



BEST GUARANTEE of a full supply of high quality blood at prices patients can afford would be a nationally coordinated, non-commercial blood banking system, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, left, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Judith Randal of the Washington Evening Star and Jerome Brazda of the Washington Report on Medicine & Health. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Bookbinders, Lithographers Okay Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

In a joint statement, Brown and Connolly said:

"In the graphic arts today, change is the name of the game. What we have seen technologically in the last 10 years in terms of new equipment and increased productivity is just a glimmer of what we can expect in the next 10 years.

"Unions whose structures were formed before the turn of the century to deal with the printing of 1900 just are not structured to meet the needs of 1970s and 1980s.

"Graphic arts unionists need a modern vehicle that will carry them into that period, which we feel our two unions have the tradition and strength to accomplish—a vehicle attuned to today and tomorrow, based on strength creating greater strength.

"Aside from wages and skill factors, there should be uniformity of benefits throughout the industry and it should make no difference whether you're a bookbinder, pressman, photoengraver, platemaker, typesetter or stereotyper.

"Merger makes possible the exercise of influence in the industry —on behalf of our members— which separate unions pulling in different directions cannot ever hope to have.

"We have concluded—as are more and more workers generally in the graphic arts—that merger is not the question—but the question is: Can we afford not to merge?

"The decade of the seventies could well witness the advent of one union in the graphic arts. This is clearly before us in the next 10 years if we are to meet our greatest challenge—to forge a modern-day trade union instrument to meet the needs of our membership in this period of change."

CANCER PATIENT Daniel Maciborski, a member of Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 800 in Manville, N.J., describes the effects of mesothelioma, the disease he contracted by exposure to high levels of asbestos dust. Maciborski, flanked by two other Local 800 members, was one of several experts on an AFL-CIO Industrial Dept. panel that presented a strong case urging the federal government to impose stricter standards on asbestos dust.

Guild Holds Hearings On Canadian Division

Vancouver, B.C.—A series of unique public hearings across Canada on a proposal to establish a Canadian national office and director for the Newspaper Guild brought a mixed reaction from the Guild's Canadian locals.

The Guild's Eastern Canada locals—Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal—strongly supported the idea. But the Western locals—Vancouver-New Westminster and Victoria —opposed it.

The hearings were conducted by a five-member task force headed by Guild Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., to sound out Canadian opinion on the proposal. The task force will report to the international executive board, which, in turn, will make recommendations to this year's Guild convention in June.

The task force heard representatives of other international unions and journalism and industrial relations professors, as well as official spokesmen for the five Guild locals.

Sen. Keith Davey, head of Canada's Special Senate Committee on Mass Media led off the hearings, which were held over seven days in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

Most of the witnesses, while urging a degree of Canadian autonomy, spoke out strongly on behalf of international unionism. Davey, while supporting the establishment of a Canadian office and director, said the Canadian region should not become separate from the international.

"There is great value in such an international relationship," he said, "Canadian Guild members can enjoy the best of both worlds."

Official submissions by the Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal locals urged a national Guild office and director as essential to making the Guild more effective in Canada and to meet the growing spirit of Canadian nationalism. Ottawa and Toronto both urged a Canadian research director and a Canadian Guild newspaper, as well.

But the Vancouver-New Westminster and Victoria locals contended that a national office and director were not needed for a more effective Guild and expressed concern lest it prove divisive.

"We feel that geographical boundaries should be ignored when people with common interests, such as we have in the Guild, band together to advance the cause of the members," Vancouver said.

Richard J. Clarke, Canadian vice president of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, said his union's Canadian office had proven itself "over and over again" in enhancing both service and Canadian identity.

And Ronald J. Pambrun, vice president for Canadian affairs of the Broadcast Employes, said Canadian autonomy had proved helpful in organizing.

Other witnesses included Boris Mather, director of the Canadian Communications Workers Council of the CWA; Paul Robinson, general chairman of the Canadian Press Division of the Telegraph Workers; Jack Williams, public relations director of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Morden Lazarus, public relations director of the Ontario Federation of Labor.

Machinists, Airline Join In Food Lift for Seattle

The Machinists and United Air Lines are teaming up in a cooperative effort to airlift tons of free food to Seattle where as many as 80,000 unemployed workers are dependent on food donations.

The union estimates that every fourth breadwinner in Seattle is out of a job due to the recession's impact on the aerospace and airline industries, which in turn, has resulted in massive layoffs at the Boeing Co. complex there.

The idea for the airlift was conceived by Pres. George J. Robinson of IAM District 141 in Burlingame, Calif. The district represents 18,000 United mechanics and other ground service personnel.

Robinson got the idea after reading how Japanese people in Kobe —which has a "sister city" relationship with Seattle—were collecting food around Christmas and sending it to the beleaguered Puget Sound city.

United agreed to haul the food at no charge from 32 collection points across the nation on a one-shot basis. The airlift was to be completed Mar. 15.

The project is called "We Care" and a goal of 5 pounds of food for each of United's 50,000 employes has been set.

The food will be distributed by an organization called "Neighbors in Need" which has been collecting canned goods and other staples within the Seattle area.

The District 141 executive board authorized union support for initiating the program after hearing Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.) tell how sorely food is needed.

Adams lauded the efforts of the union and the airline on the floor of the House and said he hoped that "many others from more fortunate areas will realize the great need for help for the needy in the State of Washington and will assist in this effort."

Adams said the "We Care" program was especially timely because "during the winter months, when the need for donated food is the greatest, the supply from the Pacific Northwest is the least available."

He said that during February more than 103,000 persons in 15 Washington counties were assisted by 78 food banks.

Adams noted that the Seattle unemployment rate remains above 11 percent and that throughout the state joblessness is at least 10 percent.

"Traditional programs, such as the food stamp program, are totally inadequate to assist an economic and human crisis of this magnitude," Adams said.

Tens of thousands of jobless workers have exhausted unemployment benefits in the area and Adams noted that many unemployed workers were ineligible for the food stamp program.

Strict Standards Demanded:

Asbestos Dust Seen As Seeds of Death

By John R. Oravec

A drastic reduction in allowable levels of airborne asbestos dust is essential to the health of not only workers, but also their families and whole communities, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. warned.

Citing widely confirmed medical evidence that prolonged exposure to asbestos dust causes several types of cancer—all fatal—the IUD called on the Labor Dept. to adopt much stricter permanent standards on the material.

The IUD wants the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to lower the threshold limit on airborne asbestos to 2 fibers per milliliter for an eight-hour period within the next six months. And within two years, the level should be dropped to 1 fiber per milliliter of air, the the IUD said.

OSHA, which was holding hearings in Washington this week on permanent asbestos standards, issued an emergency standard last December to lower the threshold level from 12 fibers to 5 per milliliter. Even at that time, organized labor called for the stricter 2 fiber level.

In a press briefing timed to the opening of the OSHA hearings, the IUD brought together a panel of experts on the asbestos health hazard. Included were several members of the Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 800 who are employed by the Johns-Manville plant in Manville, N.J.

Among them was a Local 800 member who is suffering from mesothelioma, a rare cancer caused by asbestos dust which was not recognized by medical specialists until a few years ago. The disease, which reportedly has a gestation period of 20 to 40 years, always brings death.

Jacob Clayman, IUD administrative director, said that despite this medical evidence, millions of American workers, their families and neighbors are exposed needlessly to toxic concentrations of asbestos.

He noted that where excessive concentration of asbestos dust occur in plants where the material is handled, workers carry it on their clothes to their homes and into the community. And this exposes their wives, children and neighbors to the health hazard.

Focusing on the Manville plant that could be typical of thousands around the country, Clayman said the medical facts illustrate the need of stringent governmental controls.

He quoted Dr. William Johnson of the Public Health Service who had referred to the Manville situation: "This may be the largest epidemic of cancer recorded."

Dr. Maxwell Borow, appearing on the IUD panel, said that his study of the Manville situation shows there are now 52 cases of mesothelioma in the community. The disease attacks chest and stomach walls of the patient and is fatal in about 18 months, he noted.

Although the government may impose strict controls on asbestos immediately, Dr. Borow pointed out that mesothelioma was likely to increase for at least 20 years because of the long gestation period of the disease.

Another IUD panelist, Dr. William J. Nicholson of New York City, also cited grim statistics. He said studies since 1943 of 632 insulation workers by Dr. Irvin J. Selikoff for the Mount Sinai School of Medicine showed that "almost 40 percent of the 425 deaths in the group as of last June 30" can be "directly attributed to . . . workers occupational exposure to asbestos."

20 GE Strikers Win $200,000 in Back Pay

Augusta, Ga.—A back-pay settlement totaling $200,000 has been won by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for 20 former strikers at a General Electric plant here growing out of the company's illegal refusal to reinstate the workers after a nationwide strike 12 years ago.

The settlement has been approved by the National Labor Relations Board which ordered it after a trial examiner ruled in 1964 that the company was guilty of unfair labor practices for its actions on reinstatement. Trial Examiner Arthur Leff also ruled that GE had been guilty of unfair labor practices during nationwide bargaining in 1960 because of its "take-it-or-leave-it," Boulwaristic negotiating tactics.

GE fought the trial examiner's decisions and the subsequent board affirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court, which twice turned the company down on appeals for review.

GE's legal maneuverings finally came to an end in April 1970. The NLRB has since been computing the amounts of back pay due the strikers—minus earnings from other employment.

The General Electric plant here, which manufactured television tubes, was forced to close in 1965 when the market became overloaded.

In the nearly 12 years that have elapsed since the strike, one of the strikers, Jerry Smith, has died. His widow said she would use his share of the back pay to help their two daughters through college.

Two of the strikers, Garney Browning and Gerald Moody have become IUE field representatives, and six others are either working for the trade union movement or deeply involved with the unions representing them on new jobs.

During the strike, employes first were threatened with discharge and replacement if they did not return to work in five days.

After IUE Local 192 complained that this was illegal, the NLRB drew the attention of company lawyers to the matter.

A plant manager subsequently sent the strikers telegrams saying they would not be fired, but that GE would replace them if they did not return to their jobs within five days.

When the strike was over, the 20 workers offered to return to work, but GE refused, stating that all had been replaced.

Only seven of the strikers were ever reinstated at the now defunct plant and those seven managed to sign up all but one member of the bargaining unit into Local 192.

Labor Charges 'Unholy Alliance':

Pay Board Dock Pact Vote Tied to 'Political Maneuver'

(Continued from page 1)

this decision had to be made by the union itself.

ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges had warned that any reduction of the settlement terms might lead to a renewal of the walkout. The Pay Board majority, however, brushed aside that warning.

The labor members' statement, read to newsmen by UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, charged that the board is "being used by the Nixon Administration in concert with some of the nation's largest employers to set the stage for permanent legislation" dealing with transportation disputes.

"This is a tragic day for collective bargaining, a tragic day for longshoremen and a tragic day for freedom in America," the statement said.

The board voided the ILWU contract by an 8-6 vote—with the five labor members opposing it along with one business member who voted with them only because he felt that the pared-down increase still was too high.

The Pay Board placed the value of the longshore settlement at 20.6 percent in the first year—15.7 percent in wages and another 4.9 percent in "excludable" fringe benefits such as pensions and health and medical benefits.

The board's action cut back the wages from 15.7 percent to 10 percent—or a rollback of 36 percent.

A "Majority Statement" from the board said it had concluded that under the Economic Stabilization Act, the dockers were entitled to a full "catch-up" exception "within the board's guidelines of 7 percent on wages and includable fringes."

And it determined that the workers were entitled to an additional 3 percent in wages "in recognition of the unique nature of the ongoing collective bargaining practices, the equitable position of the parties involved, and arrangements . . . designed to foster economic growth."

The board approved the entire 4.9 percent increase in "excludable" fringe benefits.

It said this was necessary "to provide the income and retirement security which has helped to foster efficient industry practices leading to significantly greater output with a continuously declining work force."

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger estimated that the board ruling would cost the rank-and-file docker 42.5 cents an hour in the first year of the agreement.

And the labor members' statement pointed out that "it will mean an average loss of $1,150 to each of the 15,000 workers in the next 18 months."

"That will be a $17 million windfall for the employers."

"In this case," the statement said, "the Congress of the United States had encouraged the parties to find their own solution to a 134-day strike. It voted to set up machinery for an imposed settlement if the parties would not reach their own agreement.

"Heeding the will of Congress, they worked out a settlement, only now to have it nullified by this Pay Board which has superimposed its will over and above the authority of Congress."

The statement declared that the board had not only ignored Congress, but its own policy "which recognized that a raise is not inflationary if it can be compensated for by increased productivity."

"The record of rising productivity on the waterfront is recognized even by the Pay Board's own staff studies. The staff study shows labor savings of more than $900 million from increased productivity over the past 10 years."

Productivity also was the theme of a presentation by Bridges during an open hearing of the Pay Board on the settlement.

And it was the theme, too, of management. The Pacific Maritime Association, representing the stevedoring firms, also went before the Pay Board to ask that the settlement be approved with no modification.

A representative of the board's staff also appeared. Although the staff made no recommendation for approval, it presented estimates of productivity increases totaling 144 percent between 1960 and 1970.

When Bridges appeared before the board, he explained that the productivity increases were gained as a result of a union-management pact called the Mechanization & Modernization Agreement signed in 1960.

The union agreed to a complete overhaul of work rules and technological changes in return for financial compensation of workers.

"A most unusual feature of that agreement," Bridges said, "was a provision adopted at the insistence of the union that machines and labor-saving devices be used whenever possible."

He emphasized the non-inflationary nature of the current agreement in the historical context of dock pacts.

In past years, Bridges pointed out, it has been the practice to devote the bulk of economic packages to providing bonus and pension benefits to "encourage senior people to leave the workforce with economic freedom. This in turn enabled the industry to pay increased wages and fringe benefits to remaining workers that were more than paid for by increased productivity and a drastic drop in unit labor costs (about 33 percent) over the life of the contracts."

"The new agreement will continue that trend."

Bridges, in effect, predicted further increases in worker productivity and noted that workers as well as employers have a right to share the benefits of such cost savings.

A statement from the Pacific Maritime Association noted that West Coast dock productivity rose 144 percent between 1960-1970 while national productivity rose only 33 percent.

In 1970, 41 dockers were performing the work that required 100 men in 1960. And, the statement noted, unit labor costs fell by about 30 percent in that 10-year period while they rose by that much in the private nonfarm economy.

Between 1966 and 1970, tonnage handled increased 26 percent with a 26 percent reduction in hours worked.

"Although 1971 was a strike year, the pattern of tons and hours is in the same vein—a 4 percent increase in tons with a 45 percent decrease in hours," the statement noted.

"To refuse to grant an exception for the full value of wages and fringes in this case, will make it more difficult to achieve worker cooperation for technological change and the usually required work rules relaxation," the PMA said.

The unions' newspaper advertisement emphasized what the new technology has meant on the docks between 1960 and 1970:

- Cargo doubled from about 19 million to nearly 40 million tons.
- Manhours worked in the West Coast longshore industry dropped 17 percent
- The amount of cargo handled per manhour rose 138 percent.
- Labor cost per ton dropped 30 percent, from $4.94 to $3.46.

A NEW BATCH OF ELECTION YEAR leaflets has been produced by COPE, zeroing in on election activities, candidates and campaign issues. The 19 one-page leaflets are easily read as handouts or bulletin board posters. A complete listing of the free publications is available from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, 815 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

State Regulation Seen Boon to Health Insurers

The Nixon Administration's proposals for token regulation of health insurance companies were described by the AFL-CIO as "a cruel trick on the health consumers of America."

An AFL-CIO statement filed at the invitation of the House Ways & Means Committee reiterated labor's opposition to turning over any national health care program to private insurance firms. It sharply criticized the Administration's plan to leave the regulation of the health insurers to the states, subject only to inadequate federal minimum standards that would not correct the "abuses and sins" of the insurance industry.

The AFL-CIO termed the Adistration formula "insurance for the insurance companies" and the proposed regulations "a mild price to pay for a license to fleece the public of its health care dollar."

It noted that the Administration had ignored the federal government's experience with insurance companies in drafting the regulations—particularly "the vast waste of taxpayers' money by the insurance companies in administering Medicare."

"We don't buy the reasoning that because insurance companies only squandered millions in Medicare that they should be given the opportunity to squander billions under national health insurance," the AFL-CIO told the committee.

The federation demanded that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare release to the Ways & Means Committee "all carrier performance review reports and audits. We believe that these reports will further document the waste, inefficiency and malfeasance of insurance companies."

The statement contended that the proposed state regulation of insurance companies "reflects the Administration's basic disregard for effective regulation of business. The Administration and insurance companies know that state insurance departments—no matter how good their intentions or how high their devotion—are incapable of dealing with multi-state conglomerate insurers.

"For every state inspector, the insurance companies have dozens of high-paid lawyers and accountants. For every state insurance department that is adequately funded and properly staffed, there are 10 that aren't.

"In other words," the statement concluded, "the states can't do the job. The insurance companies know that; the Administration knows it, but the health consumer is the one stuck with the bill."

U.S. Tankers Urged for Half Of Oil Imports

The AFL-CIO urged passage of legislation that would require half of all petroleum imported to the United States to be transported abroad U.S.-flag ships.

In a statement filed with the House Merchant Marine Committee, the AFL-CIO said "it is absolutely vital that our nation be prepared to guarantee an uninterrupted flow of energy fuels from overseas sources."

"The AFL-CIO is firmly convinced," the statement continued, "that our nation would be placed in a position of great jeopardy should we permit ourselves to be dependent upon foreign powers for the transportation of petroleum to our shores."

The federation noted that "most of the imported oil comes in so-called flag-of-convenience ships"—tankers owned by American oil companies which are registered in other countries and manned by foreign crews.

The statement concluded that the 50 percent requirement would benefit the U.S. economy, particularly the balance of payments problem.

Patman Raps Bungling On Economic Controls

The chairman of the House Banking Committee accused the Nixon Administration of bungling the economic stabilization program and flouting the intent of Congress.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), whose committee has jurisdiction over the program, charged in a letter to Pres. Nixon that the stabilization agencies have acted unfairly and ignored important provisions of the law.

The Cost of Living Council, Patman said, has "perverted" the instructions of Congress to exempt the working poor from wage controls by translating this to mean only persons making less than $1.90 an hour, or about $4,000 a year.

The "intent of Congress" was a floor of $6,900 a year, Patman told Nixon.

Price controls are so complicated that it is impossible for a consumer to know whether a price increase is within the law, Patman noted. And he termed the high rent increases that have been allowed despite the controls "preposterous."

Likewise, Patman said, the Cost of Living Council "failed to comply" with the requirement in the law that it present supporting economic data to justify a refusal to exercise controls over interest rates whenever general wage and price controls are in effect.

He served notice that unless the President takes "prompt steps" to reshape the program in line with the intent of Congress, the Banking Committee will exercise its "oversight" powers to ride herd on the program.

Speedier Service Set on Arbitrations

New York—The American Arbitration Association is instituting a streamlined service for companies and unions in the New York area to arbitrate their less complicated grievances.

The new optional system, which will go into operation Apr. 7, will provide speedier action on cases at greatly reduced costs, the AAA said.

Under the expedited system, hearings will be scheduled within a week or two after cases are filed and awards will be handed down shortly after.

By Slim Margin:

Senate Votes Down Registration by Mail

A 46-42 majority of the Senate killed a labor-supported bill that would have struck down artificial barriers to voter registration and substantially increased the number of Americans voting in elections.

That last point—the anticipated increase in the voting population—was credited with bringing about defeat of the bill by a coalition of most Republicans and southern Democrats. Also a factor was the absenteeism that has plagued the Senate this election year. In addition to senators on the campaign trail, several supporters of the bill missed the vote because of personal or serious family illness.

The legislation, sponsored by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), would have enabled persons to register to vote in federal elections by mailing a simple postal card form to local voter registration offices. And the residence requirement for eligibility would have been reduced to 30 days.

While registration procedures differ in various localities, many people must appear at inconvenient times and places in order to register. This, along with residence requirements, has held U.S. voting participation far below the level of many other democratic nations.

The initial strategy of the opponents was to seek to refer the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. It had come out of the Post Office & Civil Service Committee because the Census Bureau, which is in the committee's jurisdiction, would operate the registration machinery.

But this maneuver was discarded as unnecessary when opponents saw they had the votes to kill the bill by tabling it.

The Senate then moved to take up the controversial constitutional amendment aimed at eliminating all legal distinctions between men and women. The amendment, although supported by a number of women's organizations, would also have the effect of voiding all protective labor legislation enacted by states in order to safeguard the health, minimum pay and working conditions of women workers. For this reason, the AFL-CIO has opposed the amendment in the form it passed the House as "more harmful than helpful."

The House approved final passage of a $20 billion increase in the national debt limit by a 237-150 vote. But Democrats added a stern warning to the President that he will have trouble getting through an additional increase in the ceiling that will be needed in June unless he is willing to support tax reform legislation closing loopholes in the present law.

House Democrats met in caucus before the debt limit vote and adopted a resolution proposed by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) serving notice on the Administration of stormy days ahead.

The "sense of the caucus" resolution adopted by voice vote warned that passage of a further increase in the debt limit "will be jeopardized unless the President either proposes or supports a meaningful revenue-raising tax reform proposal, or at least sets forth the tax preferences or loopholes which in his judgment Congress may attempt to rectify without confronting a presidential veto."

An emergency supplemental appropriation was adopted by the House to replenish the fund for unemployment compensation payments required by law.

With joblessness still at high levels, the House voted more than $311 million for benefits to unemployed veterans and federal civilian employes who have lost their jobs. It appropriated an additional $600 million for payments to the states for extended unemployment benefits.

This was the third emergency replenishment of unemployment compensation funds since the start of the 92nd Congress.

NATIONAL ISSUES are discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with members of the Lawrenceville, N.J., Prep School class on governmental affairs during a session at federation headquarters. The students had voted Meany "Man of the Year."

Meany Hits Price Control 'Sham' As Wholesale Index Shoots Up

The February increase in the Wholesale Price Index—the largest boost in 12 months—"demonstrates, once again, the utter sham of the Administration's so-called price-control program," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The wholesale prices of food and a wide range of industrial commodities jumped by nine-tenths of 1 percent last month with the prices of livestock, meat, poultry and fish accounting for the lion's share of the rise.

Increases in the Wholesale Price Index usually signal future hikes in consumer prices. Administration spokesmen said they expected the trend to continue at least another month and implied that the Nixon Administration might take further action unless the inflationary trend slows soon.

Meany noted that increased wholesale prices "inevitably mean additional increases in living costs in the coming months—eroding the buying power of the vast majority of American families."

"Retail food prices have already gone through the roof. So have the prices of many other consumer necessities," the federation president said.

The February increase followed rises of eight-tenths of 1 percent in both January and December. On a seasonally adjusted basis, last month's increase was seven-tenths of 1 percent, or an annual rate of increase of 8.4 percent.

The prices for farm products and processed foods and feeds not subject to Phase 2 economic controls rose 1.8 percent last month as compared with two-tenths of 1 percent in January and 2.1 percent in December.

Meany said that while the Nixon Administration permits "this rising tide of price increases—in the name of controls—it persists in holding down the wages of workers."

"The Administration's policies are clearly loaded against the consumer and the workers in favor of the profits of big business."

"The American people need an end to the inequities that abound in the Administration's economic programs," Meany declared.

"They need immediate measures to create jobs and lift the economy to full employment."

Increases in retail food prices, especially meat, are expected to continue "a little longer," according to Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Stein maintained during a news conference that the rate of increase of industrial commodity prices is more significant than a rise in farm prices because it provides a long-term view of inflation to which the economic stabilization program is addressed.

He said the rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in the industrial commodities index last month "appears to be a continuation of the post-freeze bulge which had been expected."

When asked by newsmen just how long this "bulge" would continue, Stein replied that "it will be a matter of concern to us if we do not see an end of the rate of inflation fairly soon."

But he was still optimistic, he said, about attaining an inflation rate of 3 percent or 2 percent by the end of the year.

The price increases for meats, lumber, hides and metals are of special concern to White House economists, Stein said, indicating that the government might have to intervene if price performance in these areas does not improve.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the Wholesale Price Index had remained about the same during Pres. Nixon's 90-day wage-price freeze and then jumped sharply when controls were eased.

The wholesale index for all commodities stood at 117.3 during February, meaning that the same wholesale products that cost the retailer $10 in 1967 now cost $11.73.

3-18-72

Senior Citizens Question 'Savings' In Nixon's Medicare Funding Plan

No real benefits would be coming to older Americans under Pres. Nixon's proposed changes for financing the Medicare program, the National Council of Senior Citizens charged.

In a lengthy health care message to Congress, Nixon proposed eliminating the monthly premiums paid by the elderly for Part B of Medicare which are scheduled to rise to $5.80 a month in July. The president claimed the proposal would save the elderly $1.5 billion a year.

NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank disputed Nixon's claim in a letter to Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) which was read into the Congressional Record. Cruikshank noted that his organization has long urged the elimination of the premium for physicians' services.

But, he said, "an analysis of the method by which the President proposes" to combine Parts A and B of Medicare and eliminate the premium "reveals that his plan would not in fact benefit the elderly the way he claims."

"They would still be paying the cost," Cruikshank stressed, "either through loss of important cash benefits, reduction in hospital benefits or through additional taxes borne by younger members of their family who are still working."

As for the other sections of Nixon's health care message dealing with national health insurance, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said it contained "absolutely nothing new."

Seidman charged Nixon with false statements aimed at undercutting growing public support for the labor-backed National Health Security legislation.

Without referring to the Health Security proposal by name, the President contended that it would lead to socialized medicine and increased taxes.

"To nationalize health care as some have proposed and thus federalize medical personnel, institutions and procedures," the Nixon message stated, "also would amount to a stunning new federal burden for every American."

"The average household would pay more than $1,000 a year as its share of the required new federal expenditure of more than $80 billion each and every year."

The President's claims are outright misstatements on the Health Security program, Seidman said.

The backers of Health Security, including its key sponsors in Congress—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.)—have continually pointed out that the program will not federalize doctors, nor constrict their freedom to practice medicine as they choose.

Health Security supporters have also noted that the financing program will have built-in cost and quality controls which are not provided in the Administration's proposals or any other alternatives.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting declared that "only Health Security has a health resources development fund which would expand health services."

The President admitted in his message to Congress, Seidman noted, that "the time now has come to take the final steps to reorganize, to revitalize and redirect American health care." But what Nixon proposes will not achieve these goals, Seidman stressed.

ILPA Cites Threat Of Huge Mail Costs

The proposed increase in postal rates of up to 750 percent for non-profit second class matter would be a crippling blow to all union publications, the International Labor Press Association warns in a new pamphlet.

Even though the increase would be spread out over 10 years, the hefty boost in mailing costs would wipe out a number of labor publications and curtail all others, the 20-page booklet says.

The increase would impose a severe burden on unions which are required by law to transmit certain written information to members.

Copies of the pamphlet are available from the International Labor Press Association, 815 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006 in limited quantities at 25 cents each.

AFL-CIO Quits Pay Board, Sees 'No Hope' for Justice

AFL-CIO News

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PRES. GEORGE MEANY announces AFL-CIO decision to quit the Pay Board rather than serve as "window-dressing" for an inequitable wage control program to a crowded news conference at federation headquarters.

UAW Joins Attack On Nixon Policies

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO declared that there is "no hope for fairness, equity or justice" in the Nixon Administration's economic policies or the operations of the Pay Board and that its three members on the board have no alternative but to resign.

"We will not be a part of the window-dressing for this system of unfair and inequitable government control of wages, for the benefit of business profits," the federation's Executive Council asserted in a unanimously adopted statement. **(Full text on Page 5.)**

The statement was the sole business before a special one-day meeting of the council called to consider the federation's course of action after seven months of Pres. Nixon's "new" economic policy and a four-month experience on the 15-member Pay Board.

The AFL-CIO members of the board—President George Meany and Federation Vice Presidents I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists—resigned immediately. Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock resigned the following day after a meeting of the UAW Executive Board. The fifth labor member, Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons, said he would remain on the board although he is dissatisfied with its makeup and its major decisions.

Pres. Nixon responded the next day with a statement calling the decision of the resigned labor members "totally selfish and irresponsible," accusing Meany of being "wrong" on the West Coast dock contract and charging that he "walked off the job" in the fight against inflation.

The President announced that the tripartite Pay Board structure will be dropped and a single public unit set up. It will consist of the present five public members, Fitzsimmons, and one of the five present business members to be chosen by Nixon. All seven will be considered to represent the "public."

After the AFL-CIO Executive Council session, the Building & Construction Trades Dept. issued a statement on behalf of the labor members of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, which was set up prior to the overall controls program to deal with construction problems and has union, industry and public representation.

The BCTD stressed that the CISC "has vigorously maintained a consistent position that it is a separate and autonomous body" created under a separate Executive Order.

The resolution then declared that the labor members of the CISC "will continue to serve on the committee only so long as . . . [it] continues to maintain effectively its separate and autonomous position free from the supervision or the control of the Pay Board."

Meany read key portions of the Executive Council statement at a press conference stressing the wide-ranging basis on which the council condemned the Nixon Administration's economic policies and Pay Board activities.

The federation president said that the Pay Board had no relationship to a tripartite operation—"it is plain and simple government control" operating behind a facade.

He added that he expected the White House would accuse the AFL-CIO of sabotaging the controls program, that "this is par for the course as far as they are concerned. They look for a scapegoat."

The White House did the expected a few hours later, issuing a statement that "a few labor leaders . . . will not be allowed to sabotage the fight against inflation and the fight against higher prices."

The statement said that wage and price controls would continue and repeated an earlier contention from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that the AFL-CIO does not speak for the nation's workers.

(Continued on Page 3)

UTU Warns Penn Central On Cutbacks

Cleveland—The United Transportation Union vowed to take retaliatory action against the Penn Central—including a strike—if the carrier goes ahead with plans to lay off 6,000 brakemen and conductors Apr. 1.

"We will not hesitate to retaliate swiftly if they persist," said UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser, whose union represents 18,000 workers on the Penn Central.

Meanwhile, the Sheet Metal Workers were preparing strategy after 15 months of futile negotiations with the nation's railroads.

The union represents 6,000 rail shopcraft workers. They will be free to strike as of Apr. 1 be-

(Continued on Page 7)

School Fund Vetoes Hit:

Nixon Busing Stand Linked to Politics

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany affirmed labor's commitment to "quality, integrated education" and charged Pres. Nixon with inflaming the school bus issue for political mileage.

Nixon's call for a law to curb the power of federal courts to remedy school segregation raises both constitutional and moral questions, Meany warned.

And he termed the President's promise of more federal funds to improve the education of disadvantaged children from poor families "political chicanery" in view of Nixon's repeated vetoes of school aid bills.

Meany noted that Nixon "does not commit his Administration to the expenditure of one penny in new money to improve the educational opportunities of disadvantaged children."

The President's budget calls for only a small portion of the funds Congress has authorized for special aid to schools in poor neighborhoods—and Nixon did not ask for any increase in funding. He merely proposed guidelines governing the spending of the funds.

Meany hammered at the credibility gap between Nixon's words and deeds.

An Administration that has invoked the "law and order" slogan, he noted, "has repeatedly struck at the courts . . . the ultimate line of defense for constitutional liberty. It now proposes, in the guise of regulating the courts' jurisdiction, to deprive them of the power to enforce the 14th Amendment by busing orders designed to eradicate the last vestiges of the segregated dual school system, even where that is the only method sufficient to secure true desegregation."

Meany warned that "if the 14th Amendment can be deprived of its vitality in this way, then none of our constitutional rights is secure."

Nixon's refusal to seek additional funds for the quality education he promised in his nationwide telecast and message to Congress is quite in line with his record, Meany observed.

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Assails 'Sham' As Food Prices Soar

By Tom Castor

The sharp increase in the Consumer Price Index during February underscores once again that the Nixon Administration's price control policies are a "sham," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany's comments were made following a report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics that skyrocketing food costs sent the CPI up one-half of 1 percent—the biggest one-month increase since last summer.

The BLS reported that food prices accounted for nearly three-quarters of the February rise in the CPI with the increase particularly sharp for such basic commodities as fruits, vegetables and meats.

Overall, grocery store prices took their biggest jump in 14 years, led by the cost of meat which was up 11.2 percent from February 1971.

The prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are exempt from price controls.

Although the price of processed meat supposedly is controlled, the price of cattle is not and processors are allowed to pass their increased costs on to the housewife.

The February price increases left the wage earner with a shrunken paycheck with real spendable earn-

(Continued on Page 3)

Government-Business Coalition in Action

Several hours before the Pay Board reached its decision to cut back the West Coast longshore contract Rep. Dan Kuykendal (R-Tenn.) inserted the following in the Mar. 16 Congressional Record:

"When I picked up this morning's Washington Post, I was gratified to see on the front page a story by Mr. Peter Milius indicating that the Administration's Pay Board has agreed in **private caucus** to cut back the wage settlement negotiated by West Coast longshoremen. The cutback is not official, but reportedly it will be made official when the board meets today."

U.S. Mediators Enter Philly Dock Dispute

Representatives of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service were meeting with the Philadelphia Longshoremen's union and management in an effort to renew negotiations in a dock strike that began there Mar. 14.

Philadelphia dockers walked out after rejecting a management offer in a nationwide Longshoremen ratification vote and were unable to reach accord by the time a local contract extension expired.

The dispute centered on the number of hours of guaranteed annual income, a union spokesman said. The dockers are seeking 2,000 and the shippers want a ceiling of 1,800.

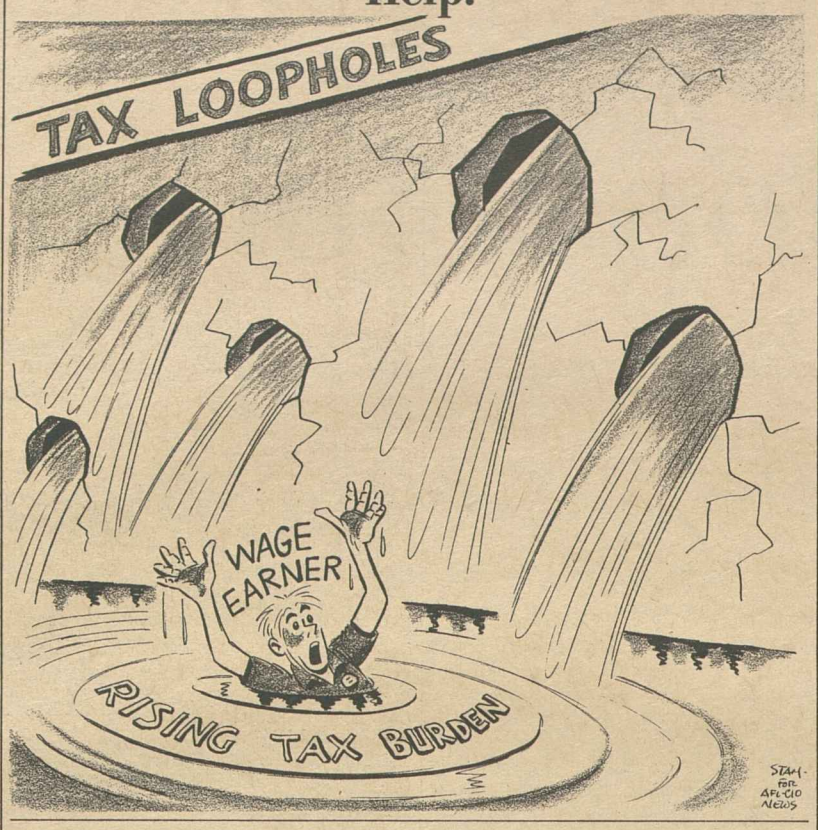
It was the same situation that occurred in Baltimore where the longshoremen initially turned down the pact but later settled on a compromise of 1,900 hours.

The FCMS said the contract has been settled in Houston and New Orleans and talks are progressing in Mobile, Ala. Contracts have been extended in Boston and Providence, R.I., for further bargaining on local issues.

Meanwhile, ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason was scheduled to meet Mar. 23 with Pres. Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen & Warehousemen to discuss their positions with respect to the Pay Board's cutback of a contract won by the West Coast dockers after a 134-day strike.

There was no indication of how the Pay Board would react to the ILA settlements, which provide first-year boosts of 15 percent. But C. Jackson Grayson, chairman of the Price Commission, announced that shippers would not be allowed to pass along wage costs beyond 5.5 percent as additional charges to customers.

'Help!'



Liberals in Congress Press Tax Reform

Liberal Democrats in both the House and Senate stepped up congressional pressure for tax reform and ripped into the refusal of Pres. Nixon to propose or support loophole-closing measures to lessen a huge budget deficit and finance needed job-creating programs.

In the House, Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) and 58 other Democratic congressmen introduced what they termed a "quick-yield" tax reform package.

Its goal, Reuss said, is to "provide $7.25 billion a year in new revenue by closing some of the loopholes in our tax laws which allow many wealthy Americans to avoid paying their fair share in taxes."

Its ingredients include ending the accelerated depreciation gimmick that costs the government more than $2 billion in revenue each year and taxing the income of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations on a current basis. It would also tax capital gains on stocks and assets transferred by gift or at death and tighten the minimum tax provisions which still allow many wealthy persons to pay only token taxes or no tax on large incomes.

None of the proposed reforms, Reuss told the House, would reduce jobs. Some, such as the multinational tax, would increase job opportunities in the United States, and the reform would provide revenue needed for such programs as expanded public service jobs.

A similar but even broader tax reform plan was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and 11 of his fellow Democrats.

It includes reduction of the oil depletion allowances and other measures designed to raise $16 billion, part of which would be used to help pay a greater share of state and local school costs.

The sponsoring senators sharply criticized the "value-added" national sales tax being touted by the Nixon Administration.

The "value-added" device was attacked also at a hearing of the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee.

Former Internal Revenue Commissioner Sheldon Cohen warned that its effect would be to "shift more of the tax burden to low and middle-income families."

By contrast, he said, "large amounts of revenue can be raised now by meaningful tax reform—and at the same time we can restore public confidence in the fairness of the system."

Commerce Dept. Scored For Distorting Report

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged the Dept. of Commerce with utilizing distorted data, omissions and biased analyses in an attempt to refute organized labor's charge that American multinational firms are contributing to unemployment in the United States.

Meany said that a recent Commerce Dept. report not only misrepresented AFL-CIO views on international trade and investment but its "relevant data" deliberately sought to give an impression of job gains by omitting multinational industries where employment has fallen.

Instead of employment gains "nearly equal" to all of U.S. industry, as the report contends, Meany declared that U.S. multinational corporations are lagging far behind the remainder of U.S. industry in job-creation.

"A fair analysis would show that total U.S. employment rose two and one-half times faster than employment in the 14 industries selected" in the Commerce Dept. report on multinational firms, Meany stated.

He called upon Commerce Sec. Peter G. Peterson—"in the interest of accurate public information"—to correct the report's distortions and its conclusion that "relevant data . . . does not bear out labor's contention that overseas investment operations result in declining employment."

The federation president said that organized labor has asked for legislation to modernize U.S. trade, tax and investment programs "because the world has changed and jobs of millions of Americans are now adversely affected." The Commerce report—seen as a reply to labor's legislative aims—dealt only with the activities of 14 selected U.S. industries having the largest overseas investments.

Meany said that when the report data sought to show the job relationship between the multinational firms and U.S. firms as a whole, it used only the 11 industries that showed employment gains and omitted the three industries with declining employment. The three omitted industries, Meany said, accounted for 44 percent of employment in the 14 industries in 1965. The report thus "omits half of the iceberg," Meany noted.

Further evidence of the report's bias, Meany said, was the failure of the analysis to report that the 14 selected industries have dropped in their share of U.S. employment from 6.2 percent in 1965 to 5.6 percent in 1970. "The analysis is biased and the conclusion is false," Meany concluded.

Service Employes Win Key Election

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Service Employes won a statewide representation election for 9,000 social workers and employment bureau employes by a margin of more than 3 to 1.

Nearly 6,000 members of the Pennsylvania Social Services Unions and the Pennsylvania Employment Security Association cast ballots to give SEIU a key victory.

Memphis Local Back in RWDSU

Memphis, Tenn.—A former unit of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union representing 600 workers at the Kimco Co. here is reaffiliating with the international after a two-and-a-half-year absence.

Workers at the plant voted 288-234 to reaffiliate with the RWDSU. The other option was a combined organization of Local 19 of the Distributive Workers of America, and the Teamsters.

As They See It:

Phase Two Made 'Perfectly Clear'

The following column by Russell Baker appeared in the Mar. 16, 1972, issue of the New York Times under the title "The Phasing Chamber."

By Russell Baker

THE NIGHT they invented Phase Two some of the most theoretical economists in America were gathered around a big table at the White House with a man everybody called "Dick."

"At the risk of sounding undynamic," Dick said at a moment when the discussion had become hopelessly murky, "there is not one thing that has been made perfectly clear to me about Phase Two."

One economist said he would try again to show how Phase Two would stop inflation. To do so, he said, he would ask Dick to think in terms of his personal economic situation.

"First off, Dick," he went on, "we set up a Pay Board. Then we tell you, 'No more pay raises, old fellow, unless you get the Pay Board to okay them.' What happens?"

"I go to the Pay Board," said Dick, "and tell them I need a raise, and they come across with the okay."

"That's where you're wrong, Dick," said the economist. "They don't come across with the okay. They say, 'Sorry, Dick, but more pay for you would not be in the national interest.' "

"Oh, yeah? I'd like to see them try it," Dick said. "After I had Spiro make a few speeches about the Pay Board they'd beg me to accept a raise."

The economist said he wished Dick would not think of himself as a man who could summon a Spiro to help him but would imagine for the sake of illustration that he was just another ordinary hundred percent American who had to obey his Pay Board.

"I get the picture now," Dick said. "I can't get a raise."

"Right," said the economist.

"What happens next?"

"We set up a Price Board, Dick. Then anybody who wants to raise prices has to go to the Price Board to get an okay."

"And the Price Board says, 'Sorry, but a price rise for you would not be in the national interest,' " Dick said.

"Wrong, Dick," the economist explained. "The Price Board will study each request for a price raise, and after thorough consideration, will grant it."

"Why?"

"Because it would work hardship and injustice not to grant the price rise, Dick."

"Will it let the price go up on everything?" Dick asked.

"Not everything," the economist explained. "The price of trans-Atlantic air travel will not be allowed to go up."

"What about the price of meat?"

"The sky's the limit," the economist explained.

"And the price of newspapers?" Dick asked.

"Up."

"If everything but trans-Atlantic air travel is going to cost me more," Dick said, "and my pay is frozen, I'm getting poorer by the day."

"Exactly," said the economist. "But that isn't all. Just when you start to squirm we have your local government raise your real estate tax."

"I'm weeping," Dick said.

"Next," the economist said, "we boost the old gasoline tax ——"

"Ayyyy!"

"——and then we okay the usual $300 yearly increase in college tuition ——"

"You're bleeding me!"

"—— and sock your paycheck with another big Social Security tax."

"I won't be able to afford any of the wonderful new American products with the new miracle rising prices," Dick protested.

"We're not finished yet," the economist said. "The beauty part comes when we suddenly decide to withhold a lot more of your weekly paycheck for income taxes so you won't owe the government so much money on income tax day next year."

"Fantastic!" said Dick. "With my purchasing power whittled away, prices will have to fall, and inflation stops."

"That's where you're wrong, Dick. Prices will keep rising."

"Even if I'm destitute?"

"Even if you're destitute."

"What kind of plan is that?"

"Phase Two," the economist said. "The purpose of Phase Two is to give us breathing space to prepare Phase Three."

"What's Phase Three?" asked Dick.

"We don't know yet," the economist said. "We're going to try to think of something while Phase Two is not working."

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Four Labor Members Quit Pay Board

AFL-CIO, Auto Workers Brand Nixon Controls as Unfair, Unjust

(Continued from Page 1)

The public members of the Pay Board reject the charge that they have been part of an "unholy alliance" with business members to thwart the stabilization program, Judge George H. Boldt, board chairman declared.

In a statement on behalf of the public members, Boldt said that he regretted the action taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and that it "ignores the achievements of the Pay Board. . . ."

Before adoption of the statement, the Executive Council discussed the general problems presented by the Pay Board decisions and Nixon's economic policies with presidents and officials of a number of AFL-CIO unions and departments present by invitation.

Woodcock announced his resignation in a statement assailing the administration of wage-price controls as "scandalous and unfair" and an "abomination" and called for a congressional investigation. He described the "Nixon controls" as "neither equitable nor effective."

Nixon's statement did not take note of Woodcock's resignation and talked only of the three AFL-CIO members, singling out Meany. He told reporters at the White House press office that no leader representing any special interest could be allowed to "torpedo and sink" a program to protect the public interest. The President did not submit to questions.

The revised structure of the Pay Board is contained in a new Executive Order which also instructs the Price Commission to continue "on course."

The President defended the Administration's economic record on prices and unemployment, said labor had prevailed in many Pay Board actions and that the AFL-CIO spoke for relatively few workers.

The council statement stressed that the AFL-CIO had measured the record of seven months of the Administration's "new" economic policy and four months of Phase 2 controls and concluded that "it is nothing more than a device to make the average worker and consumer both the victim and the goat, while the banks and big busines pile up increasing profits."

Americans are "being gouged at the supermarket and squeezed in the paycheck" and the heaviest burden is falling on "those at the bottom of the economic ladder."

The council compared the continuing rapid rise in prices with the Pay Board rulings "holding down workers' wages" while profits are free to rise and interest rates, fresh foods and many other essential expenses of every family go uncontrolled.

There is no effective machinery to enforce what price and rent controls remain on the books, it charged.

It all adds up to a record of "flagrant favoritism" and an economic policy "heavily loaded against the worker and consumer." Neither slick rhetoric nor double-talk can hide the facts that "there is no fairness, no equity, no justice in the Administration's economic program."

Turning to the Pay Board, the council declared that it is "a direct instrument of the Administration's economic policies, motivated by the Administration's political considerations and the interests of big business."

The council said its members joined the Pay Board in good faith and gave it a fair chance "with the hope that we could bring the voice of workers into the decision-making process of an autonomous and genuinely tripartite wage stabilization effort."

Reviewing the record of decisions and the affiliations of the public members of the board, the council said the coalition of industry and public members "revealed a contempt for free collective bargaining and freely negotiated labor-management agreements."

Whatever degree of justice was achieved in the stabilization program has been the work of congressional legislation "imposed on the Pay Board," the statement declared.

Noting its review of the record, the council emphasized:

"It is our duty to report, now, to the membership of the trade union movement and the American public that we have no hope for fairness, equity or justice in the Pay Board."

It added: "We intend at the least to free representatives of the AFL-CIO from any grounds for the inference of complicity in the formulation or execution of those policies."

AFL-CIO DECISION to withdraw from the Pay Board is announced at a news conference by Federation Pres. George Meany.

Labor Battles Industry On Asbestos Standard

Organized labor's campaign to totally eliminate the asbestos cancer hazard boiled down to a struggle between union and industry representatives in four days of Labor Dept. hearings.

Unions want the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to lower the allowable level of exposure to asbestos dust well below the current emergency standard of 5 fibers per milliliter of air.

Although the AFL-CIO, its Industrial Union Dept. and several affiliates endorsed the recommendations of two federal agencies that called for a reduction to 2 fibers, the labor organizations favored a shorter timetable to achieve the limit.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health and the Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee on Asbestos Dust recommend the standard be imposed in two years.

Labor is pressing for the 2 fiber limit within six months. It wants the limit lowered to 1 fiber within a year and eventually to zero.

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, said an adequate standard must be established for the protection of workers from the asbestos health hazard.

"We are not proposing that it be outlawed," Taylor said, "only that it be used safely and under approved controls and methods."

The industry representatives testifying at the hearings contended that lowering the exposure limit on asbestos would be too costly, some claiming "there is no evidence to warrant the lowering of the limit to 2 fibers."

But several medical experts on asbestos told the Labor Dept. that mesothelioma cancer can develop in workers even below the 2 fiber limit.

The Textile Workers Union of America said in its presentation that to maintain "a standard of 5 fibers per milliliter would be equivalent to a license to kill."

The TWUA and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers pressed strongly for a zero exposure limit.

In a pre-hearing conference, IUD job safety specialist Sheldon W. Samuels pointed out that many asbestos plants are now operating below the 5-fiber level and that the 1-fiber limit can be achieved simply through good-housekeeping practices.

OSHA has until June 7 to promulgate a permanent standard on asbestos dust under the provisions of the federal job safety act.

In other action, OSHA reported that in the seven months ended Jan. 31, 79 percent of the workplaces inspected were found in violation of job safety standards. OSHA said that 42,942 violations of standards were "alleged" in 11,856 citations to employers during the period.

These violations resulted in proposed penalties totaling $1,006,250 OSHA reported.

Nixon's Advice on Phase 2 Comes Back to Haunt Him

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany got some real laughter and evoked memories of the recent AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour when he advised newsmen "if you think prices are not going up, ask your wives."

Last November Pres. Nixon told the delegates to the federation's convention that the wage-price freeze was a great success "and if you don't think so, go home and ask your wives who go to the grocery stores." The comment was greeted with laughter —the disbelieving kind.

The White House built the laughter into "jeers" and spread the story to all news media that the President had been treated rudely. Meany responded later at the convention that Nixon had been treated properly and respectfully and that the President "came here to contrive a situation under which he could claim that he had been unfairly treated."

Meany Assails 'Sham' As Food Prices Soar

(Continued from Page 1)

ings—actual buying power—for the average worker with three dependents falling 24 cents to $94.06 weekly.

"The price control program is a sham," Meany said.

"While prices are going up, workers' wages are being held down. As a result of these unfair and inequitable trends, the buying power of the average worker's wages is being cut.

"The victims are workers and consumers. The beneficiaries are big business and banks," Meany said.

Meany also suggested that if the White House wanted to assess blame for the soaring cost of living, it need look no further than the Administration itself.

"Responsibility for these developments rests clearly with the Administration and its policies of blatant favoritism for big business profits," Meany said.

Responding to a remark by White House Press Sec. Ronald Ziegler, who implied that labor leaders who resigned from the Pay Board were out to sabotage Nixon's economic stabilization programs, Meany declared:

"If the President's press secretary is looking for the source of the sabtotage of the government's so-called anti-inflation program, let him examine the Administration's own policies and their record of dismal consequences for the American people."

The Consumer Price Index rose to 123.8 in February, meaning that the same consumer goods and services that cost $10 in the base year of 1967, now cost the worker $12.38.

A longer view of inflation is provided by a comparison of today's prices to the 1957-59 period. What cost $10 then, now costs $14.39.

Grocery store prices for food rose 1.9 percent during February—the biggest increase for any one month since March 1958.

More than 70 percent of that increase was attributed by the BLS to the cost of meats which rose a walloping 4.6 percent last month and were up 11.2 percent over the year.

Fresh fruits and vegetables—exempt from economic controls—rose 2.5 percent, or 10.0 percent since February 1971.

The overall price of food, including both supermarket prices and restaurant meals, rose 1.6 percent, up 5.4 percent over the year.

The Nixon Administration, in the person of Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz, has defended the rising price of farm products, particularly meat, in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Butz, in a newspaper account inserted in the Congressional Record, is quoted as saying that the reason meat prices are so high is that "Mrs. Housewife has so much income—supplemented with food stamps and everything else—she has created a tremendous demand for meat."

Consumers who feel meat prices are too high should either switch to less expensive meats or "not eat quite so much," Butz said.

The BLS said that about one-fifth of the increase during February was due to price boosts on items exempt from Phase 2 regulations.

In addition to food, other large increases were recorded for telephone and electric services and women's apparel, especially prices on new spring fashions.

The February increase in consumer prices followed a rise of three-tenths of 1 percent during January.

E. H. Williams, Union Leader In South, Dies

Shreveport, La.—E. H. (Lige) Williams, a veteran trade union leader in the South, died Mar. 17 after suffering an apparent stroke two days earlier.

Williams 76, has been director of AFL-CIO Region VII covering Louisiana and Mississippi since the beginnings of the AFL-CIO. He previously served as a regional director for the AFL in the area.

A member of Barbers Local 161 in Shreveport, Williams served for a number of years as the president of the Louisiana Federation of Labor. He was active throughout his trade union career in political and legislative activities and recently was instrumental in organizing hotel workers in New Orleans and shipyard workers in Pascagoula, Miss.

Burial services were held on Mar. 19 in Shreveport with a wide attendance of trade unionists from Louisiana and Mississippi.

Wallace and the Far Right

IF A LEOPARD could talk, it could change its speeches, but not its spots.

The same is true of George Wallace. He can talk. And he has changed his speeches. But he's got the same old spots.

One of them represents a long and close association with the American right wing, an intimate relationship that comes from shared experience and viewpoint, from the use of the same catch-phrases with the same unspelled-out meaning behind them.

The most recent evidence that this affair between Wallace and the right holds firm came in an article Wallace wrote for the December 1971 issue of American Opinion, publication of the John Birch Society.

The piece is loaded with the cliches of the right wing: "promotion of socialism at home," "the longhairs of the 'liberal' media," "moving the country leftward toward total government," "radical TV and newspaper journalists," "to re-establish constitutional government," "radical (court) decisions based on fuzzy sociology," "the Establishment's pointy-headed pseudo-intellectuals and Harvard half-bakes."

To the Soles of His Feet

George Wallace is "a bigot, a racist. And he is anti-labor right down to the soles of his feet." —AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, press conference, Feb. 14, 1972.

The fact is, Wallace is a darling of the right wing, and has been since 1963 when he "stood in the schoolhouse door," and started blasting away at the federal government. He has kept his fences mended with the right wing since the end of the 1968 campaign:

- **August 1969**—Wallace was keynote speaker at Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade convention. Hargis is one of the right wing's best-funded leaders.
- **December 1970**—Wallace was featured speaker at John Birch Society annual dinner.
- **May 9, 1971**—In a you-pat-my-back-I'll-pat-yours gesture, Hargis returned Wallace's 1969 favor and addressed a Wallace rally.
- **May 28, 1971**—Wallace proclaimed this as John Birch Day in Alabama, lending the prestige of his office and his state to one of the nation's major rightist organizations.
- **September 1971**—At a Wallace rally in New York, the benediction was delivered by Dr. Carl McIntire, whose regular radio broadcasts over hundreds of stations form the base of the right-wing propaganda mill in this country.
- **December 1971**—Wallace supplied lead article in John Birch Society publication American Opinion.

In courting and keeping an alliance with the right wing, Wallace is hanging around with some awfully flakey thinkers. Robert Welch, for example. It was the JBS chief who called the late Pres. Eisenhower a "conscious, dedicated agent of the Communist conspiracy."

Symbolically, the right wing was beside Wallace when he "stood in the schoolhouse door" in 1963, and it's with him now while he stands in the school bus door—and it's been with him all the way on denial of human rights.

—Reprinted from the Mar. 13, 1972 issue of Memo from COPE, published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

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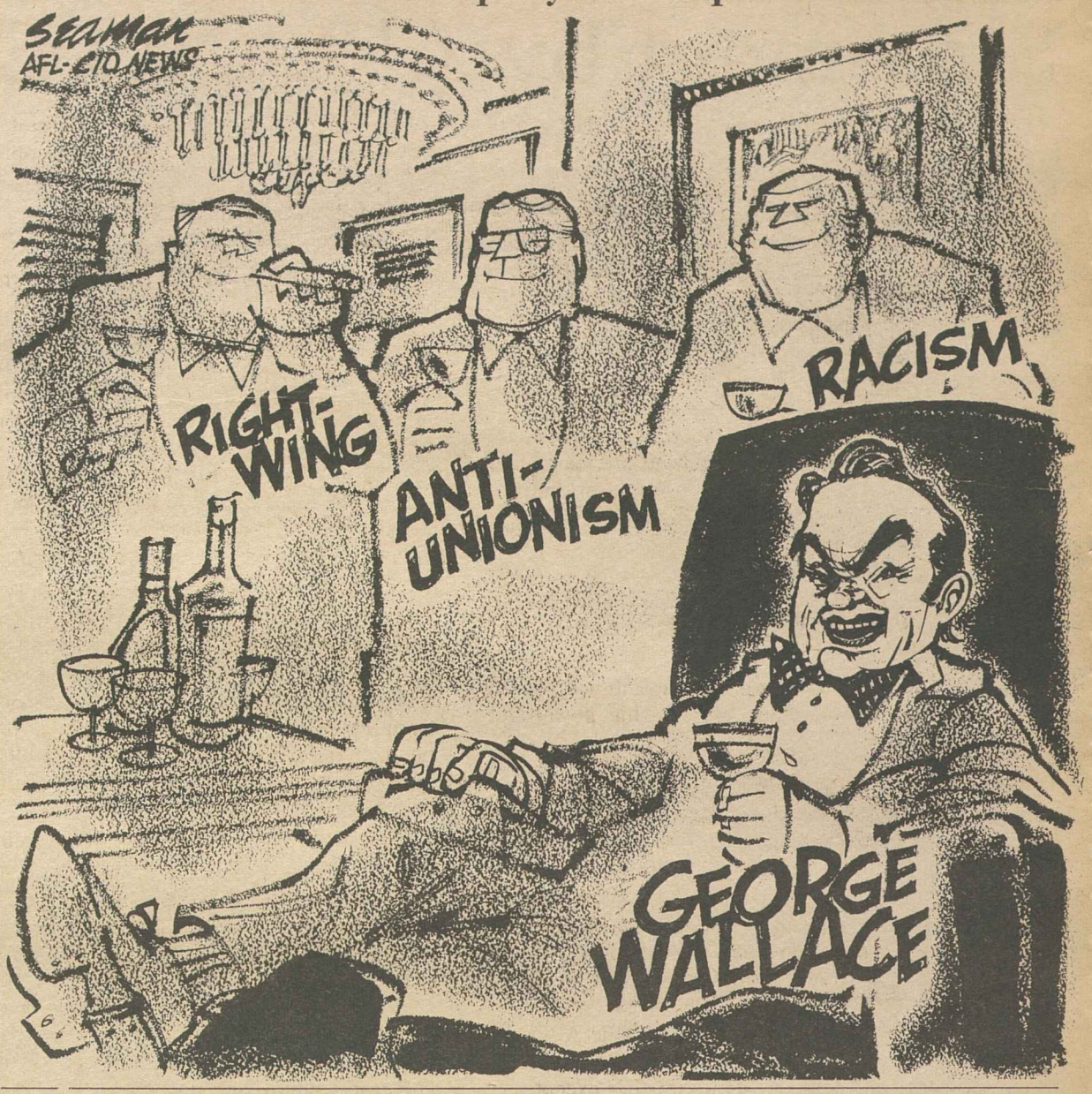


A Word Edgewise:

Phony Busing Issue Roadblocks Drive for Quality Education

By John P. Roche

LAST SEPTEMBER in this space, I concluded an examination of the busing problem by suggesting that "we somehow move the wild men at both ends of the busing fight off to an island some place while the rest of us get down to the business of education."

Emphasizing the phony quality of the debate—which was just beginning—I argued that "it is the quality of the education at the end of the bus ride that counts. There is no point in riding kids across town or country just for the trip."

I wouldn't change a word of that column today, but, alas, instead of the wild men going off to an island to scream at each other, they settled on Florida.

From the day George Wallace arrived in Florida and—unlike us "pointy heads"—parked his bicycle straight, the debate over busing lost all contact with reality. As usual, the party of sanity got caught in an enfilade and its position—that it is the quality of education that counts, not the bus-ride—got tagged as a cop-out, as a compromise with "racism." It was almost as if George Wallace and John Lindsay had conspired to transform an educational dispute into a racial confrontation, each for his own political ends.

This is perhaps the place to pay tribute to Florida Gov. Reubin Askew. He could have stood aside and let the storm blow out. He certainly was aware of the risks involved in raising the flag of sanity. But he refused to take a dive. He is the kind of man that justifies one's faith in the democratic process and I want him to know—for whatever it may be worth—that I would be proud to be known as an Askew Democrat. What separates the men from the boys among politicians is that the men know when not to compromise.

While only an idiot would deny its racial implications, busing is not fundamentally a racial issue. As in the furious debate over public housing in Forest Hills, N.Y., class and race have been hopelessly confused. Most kids going to poor schools are not black: 80 percent of the American poor are white and they have not been dedicated to zero population growth.

Every morning at 7:15, the bus picks up my daughter and takes her to public school. It is an excellent high school, well-subsidized by property taxes in a wealthy suburb. If the same bus were going to take her to school in a white section of Boston or Cambridge, a school suffering from financial malnutrition, overcrowded, and largely populated by youngsters with no educational aspirations, I would be out screaming my head off.

But before you write me off as a self-made snob, let me add that I would vigorously support a program to bring students from these marginal schools—black or white—to attend our high school. Beyond that, I agree completely with the California Supreme Court, and other state courts, that local property taxes should not be the basis of school funding.

I DON'T SEE that we have any divine right to build a wall around our town, develop a fine school system, and lay out perhaps twice as much money per student as other neighboring systems. Particularly when in fact our tax level may be lower than those in other cities or towns, where a declining tax base has led to increased charges on individual property.

In other words, the underlying sentiment in the anti-busing configuration is our old acquaintance: "Let the poor rot." Whether the poor are black or white is fundamentally irrelevant.

However, the obligation of our society is to provide quality education for all its youngsters —which may or may not require a bus trip, but will certainly require a major reorganization of the units of public education and the expenditure of a lot of money, state and federal.

For openers, why not reinstate the 10 percent federal surtax on income, and specify that the money thus obtained be used to help equalize educational opportunity? This is not a pleasant message, but unless one is ready to pay the cost, he has no right to talk about quality education.

Perpetual Assurance

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

'No Hope for Equity':

Statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council

Following is the text of a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Mar. 22, 1972.

SEVEN MONTHS of the Administration's so-called new economic policy—including four months of Phase 2 controls—have demonstrated that it is nothing more than a device to make the average worker and consumer both the victim and the goat, while the banks and big business pile up increasing profits.

In the guise of an anti-inflation policy, the American people are being gouged at the supermarket and squeezed in the paycheck. The heaviest burden of this lopsided program is placed on the backs of those at the bottom of the economic ladder, who are least able to protect themselves. Meanwhile, millions of American workers remain unemployed, their wages frozen at zero, with no real prospect of relief.

The continuing, rapid rise of prices—such as February's 8.4 percent yearly rate of increase in wholesale prices—reveals the emptiness of the price control program.

Retail food prices have gone through the roof and are continuing up—eroding the buying power of American families.

WHILE THE ADMINISTRATION permits this rising tide of price increases, its Pay Board persists in holding down workers' wages. Yet profits are free to rise, without even the pretense of controls. Instead of a tax on excess profits, in a period of wage controls, the Administration has provided business with additional billions of dollars of tax bonanzas, reducing federal revenues and further inflating the deficit at the expense of the nation's most pressing needs.

Even the President's Council of Economic Advisers reports that 21 percent of the Consumer Price Index is not subject to any controls at all. Further exceptions are announced almost weekly and the Price Commission approves price boosts on a wholesale basis.

Interest rates were never controlled. Neither were fresh foods, which are part of the essential expenses of every family.

There are no controls on life insurance premiums, mortgage interest payments and the prices of land and homes. Neither are there controls on used cars, used furniture and other used goods which are bought primarily by the poor. Controls have been lifted from three-quarters of all retail stores and nearly half of all rental units.

Moreover, there is no effective machinery to enforce whatever price and rent controls remain on the books.

IN THE FACE of this record on the price front, the Administration has flouted the intent of the Congress to exempt the working poor and low-wage workers from wage controls. The Administration's Cost of Living Council exempted only wages below $1.90 an hour—less than the amount needed to meet the government-defined poverty line for an urban family of four.

Wage increases for workers in even the smallest establishments require approval if they exceed the Pay Board's 5.5 percent guideline, although their employers are not required to file any notification about price or rent increases and may be completely exempt from such controls.

So the worker's wages are regulated and controlled, even when his employer is exempt from controls, while prices continue to "bulge."

As a result, profits have begun to skyrocket, despite the disappointing levels of sales and production, and continued heavy unemployment. In the second half of 1971, the after-tax profits of all corporations were up 19 percent from the same period of 1970—nearly three times faster than the 6.6 percent increase of total wage and salary payments to all of the nation's employes.

THE LION'S SHARE of the gain in profits is going to the big corporations and conglomerate giants. Reports indicate that the nation's 100 largest corporations scored a sensational 76 percent rise in profits last year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported on Mar. 3 that the average hourly earnings of some 47 million production and non-supervisory workers in the private economy remained unchanged between January and February, at $3.54, and were merely 3 cents above December. While prices are going up and profits are soaring, workers' wages have been held down.

The record of flagrant favoritism speaks for itself. The Administration's so-called new economic policy is heavily loaded against the worker and consumer, in favor of the profits of big business and the banks, and is dominated by the view that economic progress begins and ends in the stock market and the corporate financial report.

Slick rhetoric and double-talk cannot hide these self-evident facts from the American people. There is no fairness, no equity, no justice in the Administration's economic program.

THE TRADE UNION movement's direct relationship with the Administration's control program has been with the Pay Board.

It is our duty to report, after four months' experience with this Board, that it is merely a direct instrument of the Administration's economic policies, motivated by the Administration's political considerations and the interests of big business.

We joined the Pay Board in good faith, desiring—despite our misgivings—to give it a fair chance, and with the hope that we could bring the voice of workers into the decision-making process of an autonomous and genuinely tripartite wage stabilization effort.

A few weeks after the Pay Board was created, we reported to the Ninth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO on Nov. 18: "The trade union movement joined the Pay Board on the basis of a commitment from the President that it would be tripartite and independent and that the public members would be citizens of high repute, knowledgeability and neutrality. That commitment has not been kept."

The so-called public members are neither neutral nor independent. They are tools of the Administration, and imbued with its viewpoint that all of the nation's economic ills are caused by high wages.

As a result, the Pay Board has been completely dominated and run, from the very start, by a coalition of the business and so-called public members. All major board decisions have been concocted by this coalition, with its mechanical majority of the votes. The trade union movement's representatives on the board have been treated as outsiders—merely as a facade to maintain the pretense of a tripartite body.

THE BOARD'S BUSINESS and so-called public member majority has continuously revealed a contempt for free collective bargaining and freely negotiated labor-management agreements. They have shown an utter lack of understanding or sympathy for workers and the realities of industrial life.

In a supposedly free country, in time of peace, with no national emergency defined or like sacrifices required of the affluent elements of society, it is not tolerable to subject free American workers to control at such hands.

The system of wage controls, under the Administration and business-dominated Pay Board, has extended a web of confusion and chaos in labor-management relations across the country. It has been a device to undermine and wreck free collective bargaining.

IT IS BUILDING UP inequities, distortions and pressures that can only be suppressed by more and more controls and acts of repression.

Complex and sometimes contradictory regulations and reporting requirements have added confusion. Smaller unions and newly organized groups of workers, in particular, have been vulnerable to the stalling, the mix-ups and confusions.

Responsible collective bargaining agreements have been rejected and the Pay Board majority has been imposing the terms of settlements on the parties.

Equities have been ignored and workers have been denied basic rights.

Whatever small degree of justice has been achieved in the stabilization control program—such as the granting of deferred increases that were due, during the 90-day freeze, under previously negotiated agreements—has been the work of congressional legislation, imposed on the Pay Board.

ALTHOUGH ADMINISTRATION spokesmen engage in public lectures on the urgent importance of increasing productivity, and provision for the recognition and reward of greater productivity is expressly incorporated in the enabling law, the Pay Board has given this issue short shrift so as to leave the major benefits of productivity gains in the pockets of employers. The rejection of the West Coast longshore agreement, for example, will mean an average loss of about $1,150 for each of the 15,000 workers on the docks in the 18 months of the contract and a $17 million windfall profit for the employers.

The Pay Board is an integral part of the Administration's effort to place the burden of its failures on the backs of workers, while providing favors and financial gains to those who already have too much.

On Nov. 18, we reported to the AFL-CIO Convention: "There is little hope that economic justice can be achieved by this board, the majority of whom are guided by the dictates of the Administration or the interests of big business."

We have reviewed the events of the past four months. We have carefully examined the record.

IT IS OUR DUTY to report, now, to the membership of the trade union movement and the American public that we have no hope for fairness, equity or justice in the Pay Board.

The board is not tripartite. It is not independent and autonomous.

The Pay Board represents government control. It represents political and business interests.

If the wage stabilization program is to be government-controlled, let it be so, openly and clearly. Let the people who are exercising the power take the full responsibility for their decisions—without the facade of labor representation and the pretense of tripartitism.

The AFL-CIO members, therefore, are immediately resigning from the Pay Board.

WE WILL NOT BE a part of the window-dressing for this system of unfair and inequitable government control of wages, for the benefit of business profits.

It is now very clear that the Administration's "new" economic policy is nothing more nor less than a means of shifting to the average working man and his family the burden and the blame for the dismal failure of its former economic policy. It is an effort, at the expense of personal and institutional freedom in this country, to avoid the measures, resisted by big business and other selfish interests—such as constructive tax reform—most needed to correct the consequences of that failure. Having as we do a deep disbelief in and distrust of the aims and purposes of this Administration's economic and social policies, we intend at the least to free representatives of the AFL-CIO from any grounds for the inference of complicity in the formulation or execution of those policies.

UNANIMOUS DECISION to leave the Pay Board in protest against its "contempt for free collective bargaining" was made at this meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. In addition to council members, presidents of a number of other unions sat in on the session.

WORKERS WHO LOST JOBS to the flood of imports are among the first to sign a petition urging Congress to enact the Burke-Hartke bill to limit the invasion of foreign products. The jobless workers appeared at a rally sponsored by the New York Union Label & Service Trades Council in an effort to enlist 2 million trade unionists in New York State to sign the petition. Among the jobless workers at the rally were hundreds from a Long Island electronics factory that closed down after switching production to a low-wage overseas operation which is shipping products back to the United States.

Senate Approval Shifts Attention On Women's 'Rights' to States

The debate over the proposed "equal rights" for women amendment to the Constitution shifted from the Senate to the 50 state legislatures.

After rejecting a long series of proposed changes, the Senate approved the amendment in the same form it passed the House last year. The one-sided 84-8 margin was well over the required two-thirds.

If 38 states ratify it—the required three-fourths—the Constitution will include the statement that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

The Senate, as did the House, refused to modify the language to preserve state laws intended to protect the working conditions of women workers—as the AFL-CIO had urged—or to exempt women from the draft.

Women's organizations first launched the drive for a constitutional amendment in 1923—only a few years after women were given the right to vote. Actually, many of its original objectives were achieved in the equal pay legislation passed by Congress and in recent Supreme Court decisions that struck down sex barriers as contrary to the 14th Amendment.

But the campaign continued to pick up momentum and, despite concerns that needed protections might be discarded in the same pan as outmoded double standards, only a handful in Congress voted against the constitutional change.

In other congressional action, there was movement on two labor-supported bills—minimum wage improvements and a retroactive pay bill affecting more than 200,000 blue-collar employes of the federal government.

On the minimum wage front:

- The House Rules Committee, which has bottled up wage-hour amendments approved by the House Labor Committee last November, agreed finally to consider the legislation at an Apr. 11 meeting. With the House Democratic leadership strongly supporting the bill, it is expected to be cleared for House action a few days later.

The House bill would boost the minimum for workers covered before 1966 to $2 an hour, with an intermediate $1.80 step for those more recently covered. Farm workers, now frozen at a $1.30 level, would advance in steps to $1.70. For the first time, coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act would be extended to millions of public employes and to some 1.5 million household workers.

- A Senate Labor subcommittee meanwhile took its first series of votes on the minimum wage bill sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.). The panel approved an initial increase to $2 and $1.80 as in the House bill. But it also agreed to an additional raise to $2.20 for most workers the second year, with those covered since 1966 reaching the $2.20 level through two annual step-ups.

The Senate panel still has to act on coverage and farm worker wage scales.

With both Administration and labor support, the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee voted unanimous approval of a bill designed to remedy some of the inequities of Pres. Nixon's wage control actions affecting federal blue-collar workers whose pay is based on prevailing wages for similar jobs in their areas.

Some 60,000 workers in localities where wage surveys had been ordered before the Aug. 15, 1971 freeze have already been granted retroactivity under a comptroller-general's interpretation of the Economic Stabilization Act.

The new legislation would affect workers in areas where wage surveys had been held up by presidential order. Nixon did not cancel his six-month delay order until Jan. 11, 1972—after Congress had overridden a similar attempt to delay for six months a scheduled salary increase for white-collar employes.

To make amends, the Administration has backed a bill to make all wage adjustments retroactive to their normal effective date—regardless of whether the delay was the result of the 90-day freeze or the six-month deferment order.

Back pay raises, the Civil Service Commission said, would range from two weeks to three months and would affect 47 labor market areas.

The full House and Senate must still act on the legislation.

Unemployment Jump Pinned To Runaways

St. Louis — Increasing overseas investments by large U.S. firms are a major factor contributing to the nation's high unemployment rate, George Collins, assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, declared here.

"Our members don't like their employers to shut the plant doors on them and open up new plants abroad," Collins said. He spoke at the annual labor-management conference sponsored by the St. Louis AFL-CIO, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and the Industrial Relations Association of Greater St. Louis.

Collins said that the growing trade deficit—the surplus of imports over exports—was caused mainly by the international expansion of major businesses.

"Finished manufactured goods—long the bulwark of the U.S. economy—were 39 percent of our imports in 1964 and 56 percent in 1970," he pointed out.

He also said that corporations increased expenditures abroad by 22 percent between 1969 and 1970 while their domestic expenditures rose only 5.5 percent.

For these reasons, Collins said, organized labor supports enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill to regulate imports and the activities of multinational corporations.

He pointed out that most consumers are unaware that many products bearing "Made in U.S.A." labels contain parts made abroad. Most electronic parts in television or radio sets marked "Made in U.S.A." are manufactured in foreign countries, he said. And he predicted that the last manufacturer of home radios in the country would close soon.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center will conduct seven institutes during April and May. They are:

Arbitration (University of California at Berkeley) Apr. 10-14.

Negotiated Fringe Benefits and Federal Social Programs, Apr. 17-21.

Unions in American Society in the Next Decade, Apr. 24-28.

Unions and Planning for Retirement, May 1-5.

Effective Union Action in Civil Rights, May 8-12.

New Staff Program (third phase) May 14-June 9.

Man and His Environment, May 15-19.

Kirkland Hits HEW:

Cover-Up Charged On Medicare Costs

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged the Nixon Administration with pulling "a cloak of secrecy" over evidence documenting the failure of insurance companies to control costs under Medicare.

Kirkland called on Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Elliot Richardson to release "Contract Performance Review Reports" compiled by HEW on the record of the insurance companies.

He said the Administration's refusal to release the reports can only be because their contents would make it difficult for the Administration to explain why it wants to use the same companies in a national health insurance program.

The only security damage in releasing them, Kirkland asserted, would be to the "political security the insurance industry now receives from the Nixon Administration."

Speaking at a meeting of the Health Security Action Council, he reminded the group that only the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill contains an adequate commitment to health care as a right for all Americans.

Kirkland charged that plans advanced by Pres. Nixon and the insurance industry only "pay lip service to health care as a right."

"But when it comes down to the task of making the right a reality," he noted, "the ranks begin to thin.

"All of a sudden, health care becomes a right if a person has enough money to pay the deductibles. Or if he never becomes unemployed. Or if he accepts a lower standard of care."

He said the millions of Americans who have been shortchanged by the health insurance industry were now demanding a rational health care system.

"The millions who are denied health care now because they are 'poor risks'—a phrase that means they are black or old or poor or they get sick—are demanding their right to quality medical care," he declared.

Kirkland also accused the Administration and the insurance lobby of employing delaying tactics in Congress because "they know that a powerful and persuasive case is being documented against the performance of insurance companies."

He urged the Health Security Action Council to make the Kennedy-Griffiths bill a major issue in the 1972 election campaign.

Meanwhile, he urged the council to "work toward the best possible bill out of the Ways & Means Committee" and not be sidetracked by attempts to delay needed reforms through such plans as the catastrophic insurance concept. He said that catastrophic insurance alone is a "political expedient . . . a step backward . . . the worst possible solution."

Also addressing the day-long meeting were Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock and a panel of doctors who explained exactly how National Health Security would work and how it would be financed.

Woodcock hit the Administration plan for national health insurance as one that would "stifle reforms." He admonished the Administration to "quit chasing buses and worry about the real problems of this country."

The present system of health care, Woodcock said, is an "uncontrolled monopoly that is autocratically run and only semi-functional."

He noted that the United States spends more than any other country in the world on health care, yet ranks 22nd in male life expectancy, seventh in female life expectancy and 14th in infant mortality.

NATIONAL EASTER SEAL CHILD of 1972 is four year-old Jo Ann Schaffer, daughter of Stephen and Lillian Schaffer of Northampton, Pa. Her father is a member of Meat Cutters Local 195 in Philadelphia. Jo Ann, shown here with her mother, was born with cerebral palsy. The Easter Seal Campaign annually raises funds to provide care, treatment and rehabilitation services for some 300,000 children and adults.

A Question of Credibility:

Emergence of New Memos Further Clouds ITT Case

By David L. Perlman

It was all a figment of someone's imagination.

The memo that linked the settlement of the Justice Dept.'s antitrust suit against ITT to the corporation's hefty contribution to the Republican convention fund never existed.

That's what ITT says nearly a month after the text of the memorandum carrying the name of its Washington lobbyist was printed in newspapers throughout the nation.

To Republicans who have been sweltering from the political heat of the ITT scandal, the firm's change of tactics brought a faint breath of hope.

No longer was it necessary to discredit Mrs. Dita Beard, the ITT lobbyist who fled Washington and entered a Denver hospital for treatment of a chronic heart condition. She had been described as a heavy drinker who was sometimes "irrational."

But now, Mrs. Beard was rallying to the defense of her employer and the Nixon Administration by asserting that the memo was a "forgery."

And ITT security officials, who had fed documents from her files and other corporation offices in Washington into a paper-shredding machine, had salvaged an entirely different memo written by Mrs. Beard that didn't deal with the antitrust settlement.

Not only that, but they had found in Canada a woman who worked for six weeks last summer as a temporary secretary in the ITT Washington office.

In a remarkable feat of memory, she recalls typing still a third version of the Beard memo, containing some of the paragraphs in the text reprinted by Columnist Jack Anderson. But she was certain that the memo she typed last July didn't contain the incriminating language linking the antitrust settlement to the convention contribution.

No damaging memo, no scandal, no obstacle to the confirmation of Richard G. Kleindienst as Attorney General, no influence-peddling issue to haunt Pres. Nixon's re-election campaign.

At least that appears to be the wishful thinking in the Administration-ITT camp.

But the giant multinational conglomerate, whose top officials admittedly found doors swinging open for them in the White House as well as in government agencies, seems to have acquired some new credibility problems.

The Wall Street Journal reports that executives and directors of ITT sold large personal holdings of stock during the weeks before the details of the antitrust settlement were made public. Although the settlement terms had been proposed by ITT, they involved divestiture of several subsidiaries and pushed down the market price of the stock by $7 a share the day the news was announced. The heavy sales by insiders began the day Kleindienst told ITT's top officials of the agreement.

Corporate officials are prohibited by law from profiting by inside information. But the corporation's senior vice president insisted to the Wall Street Journal reporter that it was merely a "coincidence" that top officials sold $8.1 million in ITT stock before the news became public and the price dropped.

There was at least a suggestion that the White House was seeking to shake off the image of a cozy relationship with ITT—at least while the odor of possible scandal hangs over the firm.

ITT Pres. Harold S. Geneen had explained the big contribution to the Republican convention fund by its Sheraton Hotels subsidiary as good business. He said it would bring "unbuyable publicity for ITT" if its new hotel in San Diego were to serve as Pres. Nixon's headquarters.

That hope was dashed when White House Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler told newsmen that Nixon has no plans to make the Sheraton Hotel his convention headquarters.

But then, maybe ITT will get its money back. California Sec. of State Edmund G. Brown, Jr., filed a federal court suit seeking to force the Republican National Committee to reject ITT's offer of funds for the San Diego convention. Brown argued that the contribution would violate the federal Corrupt Practices Act.

TWO CLOSE ALLIES in the legislative battles for better schools and equal opportunity were joint recipients of this year's John Dewey Award of New York City's United Federation of Teachers. AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller accepts the plaque and citation from UFT Pres. Albert Shanker. Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau and co-recipient of the award, joins in the applause.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Voter Registration

The Senate on Mar. 15 voted 46-42 to kill a bill that would have allowed potential voters to register by mail and would have established a standard 30-day residence requirement for federal elections.

The AFL-CIO supported the bill and the position of the 42 senators who voted against the tabling motion that killed the legislation.

FOR VOTER REGISTRATION

Democrats 34

Anderson (N.M.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Moss (Utah)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Nelson (Wis.)
Bible (Nex.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pastore (R.I.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pell (R.I.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Long (La.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Church (Idaho)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Cranston (Calif.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Gravel (Alaska)	Mondale (Minn.)	Williams (N.J.)
Hart (Mich.)		

Republicans 8

Bellmon (Okla.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Mathias (Md.)	Young (N.D.)
Case (N.J.)	Schweiker (Pa.)	

AGAINST VOTER REGISTRATION

Democrats 11

Allen (Ala.)	Ervin (N.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Byrd (Va.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Ellender (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)	

Republicans 35

Aiken (Vt.)	Dole (Kan.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Allott (Colo.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Beall (Md.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Scott (Pa.)
Boggs (Del.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cook (Ky.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cooper (Ky).	Hruska (Neb.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Jordan (Idaho)	Weicker (Conn.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Miller (Iowa)	

Announced for voting registration bill: Chiles (D Fla.), Fulbright (D-Ark.), Harris (D-Okla.), Humphrey (D-Minn.), Jackson (D-Wash.), Percy (R-Ill.), Ribicoff (D-Conn.).

Not announced: McClellan (D-Ark.), McIntyre (D-N.H.), Metcalf (D-Mont.), Mundt (R-S.D.), Muskie (D-Me.).

Nixon's Stand On Bus Issue Tied to Politics

(Continued from page 1)

"Ever since his inauguration, the President has consistently opposed increasing the appropriation for the program designed to improve schools attended by the disadvantaged," Meany said.

"He twice vetoed congressional efforts to increase federal funding of the nation's schools—including tens of millions of dollars for aid to disadvantaged schools."

There is no need for new legislation to improve educational opportunities for the disadvantaged, the AFL-CIO president declared.

"An excellent law is already on the books. What is needed and what has been lacking, however, is presidential leadership to encourage Congress to increase the appropriations to their full authorized level."

As for the "busing moratorium" Nixon has proposed, Meany termed it "a cynical attempt to reward those who said 'never,' and to undermine the moral leadership of those citizens who endeavored to comply with the Constitution and the Supreme Court's 1954 decision."

Because "the AFL-CIO remains firm in its commitment to quality, integrated education," Meany said, "we are, therefore opposed to the President's current political maneuvers on this question."

Penn Central Warned On Proposed Layoffs

(Continued from page 1)

cause the National Mediation Board relinquished jurisdiction Mar. 1, allowing both sides to resort to "self-help" in 30 days.

The board stepped out of the case after negotiations broke off and a proffer of arbitration was rejected.

J. W. O'Brien, the union's vice president in charge of rail negotiations, said that in 15 months little more than token negotiations occurred.

The Sheet Mettal Workers are the only rail shopcraft union that has not settled.

The UTU's Chesser emphasized that the proposed Penn Central cutbacks are a threat to job safety because other crew members as well as workers in related industries and the public would be subjected to additional hazards.

Chesser charged that Penn Central's unilateral action was "premature" under the National Railway Labor Act because the law requires that 30 days must elapse after the National Mediation Board completes its efforts in a case before either of the parties in a dispute may take action.

But Penn Central posted the notices on Mar. 16, immediately after rejecting the mediation board's proffer of arbitration and only two weeks before the proposed cutbacks would take effect.

The railroad has long contended that several thousand workers now on full time pay are not needed for the "safe and efficient" operation of its 3,000 daily trains.

The Dept. of Transportation reiterated the argument in comments it filed with a U.S. District Court in Pennsylvania. It noted that the trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central feel they are carrying an excess of 9,800 unneeded employes.

The Transportation Dept. said the employes were retained only because of existing labor contracts and the Ohio full crew law.

Penn Central said it must cut the 6,000 rail workers to bring the financial status of the railroad to an acceptable state of efficiency.

But Chesser declared that "the troubles of the Penn Central are directly traceable to gross mismanagement by railroad officials, past and present."

He said the contemplated lay offs represent "just another effort by that railroad to convey the idea that its employes are responsible for its difficulties."

AFL-CIO Updates List of Pamphlets

An updated list of all AFL-CIO publications, pamphlets and leaflets is available free from the federation's Pamphlet Division.

The list includes a catalogue of federation periodicals, booklets, reprint articles and other special topic materials. An order blank is attached to the list.

The new listing of publications may be obtained from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Rail Health, Welfare Gains Aid 550,000

About 550,000 railroad workers and their dependents are receiving significant improvements in health-welfare benefits under an agreement negotiated by 19 unions with the nation's carriers.

A tentative accord was reached last Dec. 10, but it nearly came apart when the railroads began to back away on agreed-to benefits. Finally, just a day before the existing health-welfare program was to expire, the managements consented to what they earlier had agreed to.

Chief gains made by the unions include an increase in hospital coverage from a maximum of 180 to 365 days a year per confinement, a raise in the ceiling on major medical expense coverage from $20,000 to $50,000, and boosts in payments for surgery, anesthesia and out-of-hospital psychiatric care.

The pact provides for immediate reinstatement of insurance coverage for workers returning from the armed services. It also calls for expanded maternity benefits.

The program, which is entirely paid for by employers, runs from Mar. 1, 1972, to Mar. 1, 1974.

30-Day Limit Implied:

State Laws Curbed On Voter Residency

State laws that impose lengthy residence requirements for voting are unconstitutional, the Supreme Court ruled in an historic 6-1 decision.

The court's action will make it possible for an estimated 4 to 6 million persons who would otherwise be disenfranchised to vote in all elections.

Federal law now permits persons who meet only a 30-day residence requirement to vote for President. But until the court decision, they could be barred from voting for other offices on the ballot if they didn't meet state residence requirements—commonly six months or one year.

With only Chief Justice Warren E. Burger dissenting, the court overturned a Tennessee law that required persons seeking to vote to have lived at least one year in the state and three months in the county.

The language of the decision, written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, clearly implied that any residence requirements exceeding 30 days would fail the constitutional test.

The AFL-CIO, along with other groups seeking to broaden voter participation, has long urged a 30-day limit on residence requirements. The same week the court handed down its decision, the AFL-CIO was testifying at a House hearing for a national voter registration law and citing the "shocking fact" that millions of Americans were prevented from registering in the last election "by arbitrary and restrictive residency requirements." The federation testimony also criticized "unnecessarily stringent absentee ballot requirements."

Marshall's decision in effect represented the unanimous views of the remaining members of the old "Warren Court."

Pres. Nixon's two most recent appointees, Justices Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and William H. Rehnquist, did not take part in the case. Justice Harry A. Blackmun, while voting to overturn the Tennessee case, wanted to do so on narrower grounds and protested the scope of Marshall's decision.

Chief Justice Burger's dissent complained that the court's ruling contradicted a decision the Supreme Court had handed down in 1904 which, he said, "is as valid today as it was at the turn of the century."

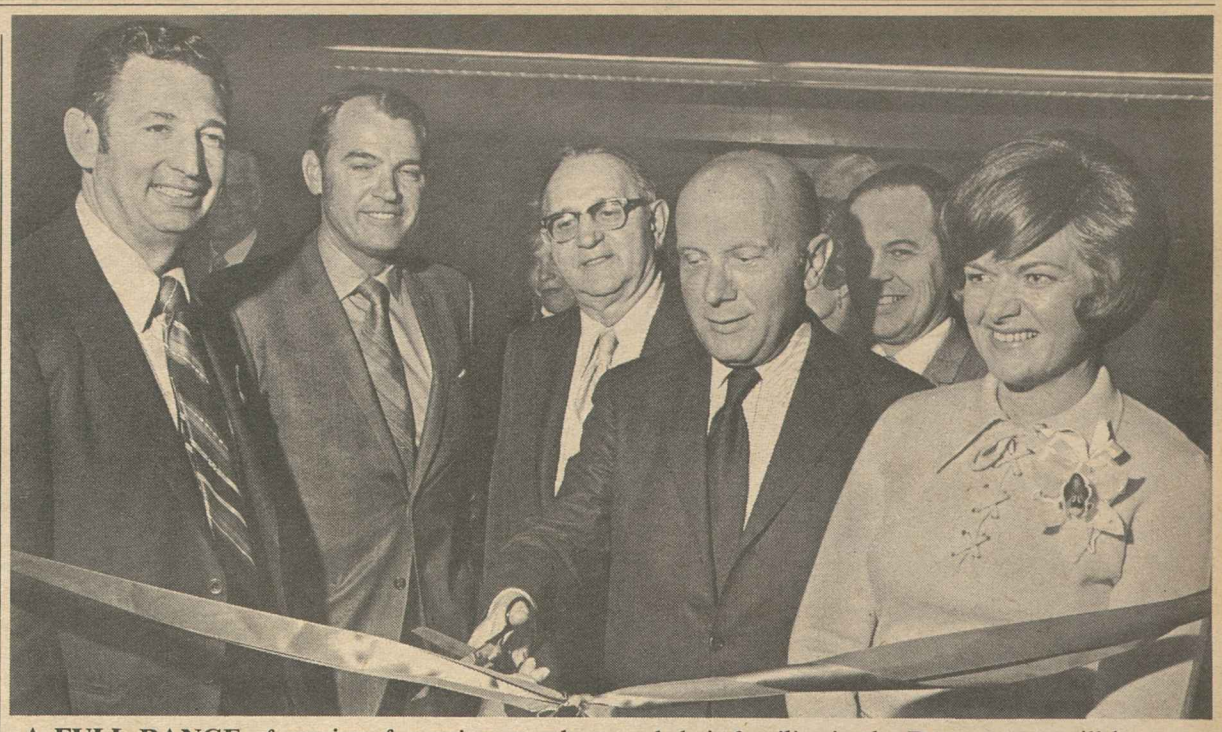
Marshall, writing for the court majority, considered and rejected each of the reasons advanced for a residency requirement for voting.

A 30-day period, backed up by criminal laws against fraud, is adequate to permit election boards to verify residence, he said.

As for the argument that longer residence is needed to become a knowledgeable voter, Marshall noted that the states do not require any evidence of familiarity with issues and candidates from longer residents.

Besides, he added, with modern communications media, the bulk of campaign activity and voter education takes place during the month before an election.

The case was brought by a Vanderbilt University law professor who was denied the right to vote because he had moved to Tennessee in June of the election year.



A FULL RANGE of services for union members and their families in the Denver area will be provided at the new Labor's Community Agency. AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis snips the ribbon at the opening ceremonies for the agency, which is sponsored by the Denver AFL-CIO. From left are Denver Deputy Mayor Harold Cook, Agency Pres. Fred L. Waggoner, Denver AFL-CIO Pres. Cletus Ludden, Perlis, Agency Acting Director James Dugan and Agency Sec. Mrs. Richard M. Kransler. The Denver unit is the first such agency set up under AFL-CIO Executive Council guidelines to provide widely expanded community service programs and activities.

Supreme Court to Review Right Of Union to Fine Strikebreakers

The U.S. Supreme Court says it will decide whether it is legal for unions to fine members who submit resignations during a strike and then engage in strikebreaking.

The high court has upheld union fines before, but in a case where members worked during a strike without first sending notices of resignation to their union.

The National Labor Relations Board contends that unions do not have the right to fine members after they have submitted resignations from the union.

Several federal appellate courts have reached differing conclusions over union fines for strikebreaking. Recently the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld fines imposed by a Machinists local, but the case presented a narrower issue than the one the Supreme Court has now agreed to consider.

The issue before the Supreme Court is posed in a case from New Hampshire where 31 members of the Textile Workers Union of America broke a 1968-69 strike at the Nashua, N.H., plant of the International Paper Box Machine Co. after they sent resignations to the union.

The Granite State Joint Board of the TWUA tried each of the 31, imposed fines of a day's pay for each day worked during the strike, and attempted to collect the fines in state court. At that point, the NLRB ruled that the fines were illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The 1st U.S. District Court in Boston disagreed, and the NLRB appealed to the Supreme Court, which said the case will be heard next fall or winter with a decision expected the following June.

In 1967, the Supreme Court voted 5-4 in upholding the right of the Auto Workers to fine union members who crossed picket lines during strikes at two Allis-Chalmers plants in 1959 and 1962. The workers were still members of the union when they broke the strike.

The strike at the Nashua firm was approved during a meeting of the local attended by most of the members including the 31 strikebreakers.

The union took the position that the strike vote bound the 31 workers to support the strike to its conclusion, and the appellate court agreed.

Judge Edward M. McEntee wrote in the unanimous opinion that although the Taft-Hartley Act "gives an employe the right to refuse to undertake and involve himself in union activities, it does not necessarily give him the right to abandon these activities in mid-course once he has undertaken them voluntarily."

The Machinists case grew out of a 1970 strike of the Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co. in Amarillo, Tex., during which one member worked throughout the strike. Two days after the strike began, the local received a letter of resignation from the strikebreaker.

After the strike, Machinists Local 1255 attempted to fine the employe an amount equal to wages received for strikebreaking, stipulating that he could not be a member of any IAM local until the fine was paid.

The worker filed an unfair labor practice charge and was upheld by the NLRB, which was subsequently reversed by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

But the opinion of the circuit court did not rule on the entire question of whether a union can fine a resigned member who broke a strike.

Instead, the court said, "we hold that a union member who resigns during a strike and crosses his union's picket line to return to work may be fined by the union for his post-resignation strikebreaking when the fine is enforceable only by expulsion from the union."

"We express no opinion on the broader issue raised by the parties but not presented by this case of whether the [Taft-Hartley] Act permits a union to levy fines for post-resignation conduct that are ostensibly enforceable in court or by any means other than expulsion from union membership."

3-25-72

Job Lag Erodes Impact Of Manpower Training

Labor participants in a two-day conference marking the 10th anniversary of the Manpower Development & Training Act joined in applauding the program's successes—but added a strong note of constructive criticism.

Howard D. Samuel, vice president of the Clothing Workers and a member of the national advisory committee to the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration, stressed the AFL-CIO view that "training without jobs is a snare and delusion."

Job training can be only one part of "a broadscale attack, through both government and private resources, on our twin problems of unemployment and poverty," he said.

A series of panels, involving participants from government, industry, labor and universities, explored both the experiences of the first years of the manpower program and the projections for the decade ahead.

Samuel told the conference that there is "nothing less productive than to offer training to a disadvantaged teenager and then tell him to walk the streets when there are no jobs."

On the conference theme of looking ahead to the second decade of the program, Samuel termed the Administration proposal to turn the bulk of the manpower program and funds over to states and cities through a revenue-sharing device "an abdication of responsibility."

Abandoning federal direction, he warned, "would make it difficult to maintain the essential integrity of the manpower program, to make sure that manpower training is not distorted into subsidizing low-wage employers, undermining existing wages and working conditions, aiding runaways, helping high labor turnover in jobs which do not really need training before hiring."

Samuel recited the long record of trade union sponsorship and cooperation in manpower programs, including the Outreach program that has recruited and trained thousands of minority group members for apprenticeships in 75 cities.

Overtime Wage Standard Upheld on 10-Hour Day

Government contractors will still have to pay overtime rates after eight hours a day, the Labor Dept. announced.

The department held hearings last September to consider proposals, backed by a number of employer groups, to allow firms providing goods and services to the government to pay straight-time rates up to 10 hours a day under a four-day workweek arrangement.

The AFL-CIO and a group of affiliated unions testified in strong opposition to any change in the eight-hour standard. The AFL-CIO statement stressed that federal laws dealing with work on government contracts "must continue to protect workers against excessive hours of work per day, as well as excessive working hours per week."

A formal notice from the Labor Dept.'s Employment Standards Administration said the hearing failed to turn up sufficient evidence to justify a 10-hour day without overtime at present.

Crafts Seek Closer Link To Architects

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. is seeking to establish a close working relationship for the first time with the American Institute of Architects, which represents 24,000 architects across the nation.

The BCTD has inaugurated a series of meetings between the department's executive council and top representatives of the association.

Discussions will focus on such subjects as industrialization of the building process and the respective roles of architecture and labor, a joint scholarship program for apprentices or journeymen who wish to become architects, urban housing, seasonal problems, and construction financing problems — including the cost of money.

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Meany Says Price Policies Aid Profits, Hit Consumer

Nixon Plan Seen Slight To Elderly

By John R. Oravec

Pres. Nixon acknowledged the plight of older Americans, but proposed little to improve their lot in his recent message to Congress, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman charged.

Seidman said the 5 percent increase in social security benefits that Nixon is recommending would not bring much relief to the elderly poor. He pointed out that it would not even keep their incomes in pace with the fast-rising prices.

Few new programs were outlined in the President's lengthy message, Seidman noted. And those already had been introduced by liberal members of Congress or proposed at the recent White House Conference on Aging.

Older Americans need vastly-improved services and more money to live on, he said. "But the message offered little on services and almost nothing on income."

More in line with the needs of retired workers is a 20 percent increase in social security benefits as proposed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), Seidman observed.

The Mills proposal comes close to the 25 percent two-step increase urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council—15 percent retroactive to Jan. 1 and another 10 percent improvement next year.

The President prodded Congress for action on H.R. 1, the bill that

(Continued on Page 8)

FAILURE OF PRICE CONTROLS is stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he shows members of the Price Commission how some food processors have reduced quantities in cans and packages without cutting prices. Meany told the panel that this instance of deceptive packaging demonstrates the "utter impossibility" of controlling prices with the commission's small staff.

Cites Lack Of Tools for Enforcement

By Tom Castor

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that the Nixon Administration never intended to give the Price Commission the tools for effective enforcement of price controls and even if it had "the Price Commission's policies are designed to benefit big business and not consumers."

"The Price Commission is not controlling prices," Meany said in testimony before the panel. And he brought with him an AFL-CIO survey to prove it.

He also brought sacks of groceries to demonstrate price violations through deceptive packaging, underscoring the enormous scope of the problem of controlling prices. A mere 3,000 Internal Revenue Service agents are not enough to police the prices on 10 million units in the economy, Meany declared.

"There is no program for price reductions as such," he pointed out, charging that the Price Commission "is more concerned with profit margin maintenance and total profit expansion, no matter how large or profitable a company may be."

"And until the chairman's warning that some companies may have violated the profit rules is translated into firm, legal action, the consumer has every right to be suspicious."

Meany told the commission that "consumers question why every subsidiary of ITT that sought an increase received the full amount of their request," noting that some of the increases granted "make a mockery of the so-called 2.5 percent rule."

(Continued on Page 3)

Layoff Threats:

House Acts to Curb Pollution Blackmail

By David L. Perlman

The House voted to turn the spotlight of public exposure on firms that try to blackmail workers into opposing government curbs on pollution by threatening plant shutdowns if the company is forced to comply with clean-water regulations.

A labor-supported amendment requiring the Environmental Protection Agency to investigate such employer scare tactics was one of the few changes the House made during two days of debate on water pollution control legislation.

After the amendment, sponsored by Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.), was adopted by a 274-118 vote, the House approved the entire bill by a 378-14 margin.

The next step is a conference to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the legislation. The Senate bill generally provides stricter anti-pollution standards and a stronger federal role; the House version authorizes more federal funds to enable states and cities to contruct waste treatment plants.

Both the House spending authorization of $18.3 billion in construction grants over four years and the Senate figure of $14 billion for the same period are substantially higher than the Nixon Administration's recommendation of $6 billion over a three-year period. The total House package carries a $24.6 billion price tag.

The Ford amendment was strongly urged by the AFL-CIO, the Steelworkers and other unions whose members have been put over the barrel by employer warnings that their jobs would be endangered if the government demanded costly equipment or operating changes.

The dilemma this poses for workers is especially cruel because there is seldom any way to determine whether an employer is bluffing in

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Blasts Sugar Worker Wage Holdup

The Nixon Administration was raked over the coals at a House hearing for cheating thousands of low-paid sugar cane workers out of a meager 10-cent hourly raise by postponing the effective date of a new minimum wage order until the harvest season was over.

It was "unconscionable," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared. It shows how far this Administration will go "to assure windfall profits for corporations at the expense of workers."

The legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, which has adopted the cause of the unorganized

(Continued on Page 7)

Mediator Cole Joins Disputes Plan Foes

David L. Cole, long-time labor mediator and arbitrator, told a Senate Labor subcommittee he was strongly opposed to Pres. Nixon's proposal aimed at banning strikes in the transportation industry and imposing a compulsory arbitration system.

Cole joined another veteran mediator, Theodore W. Kheel, in opposing the Nixon plan. Kheel previously testified against the proposal, calling the so-called "final offer selection" provisions "compulsory arbitration at its worst."

More opposition was registered before the Senate panel by two representatives of railroad unions who condemned bills that would impose compulsory arbitration and urged enactment of legislation which would allow selective strikes.

Cole warned the senators that "unacceptable things are hard to make work in our society," citing the case of New York public employe strikes even after passage of the Taylor Law which forbids strikes in the public sector.

Cole pointed out that there have been more strikes by New York public employes since the law was passed than there had been before.

"There is no sign unions intend to comply if they feel they have an injustice," he said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Nixon's Education Bill Called Do-Nothing Plan

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to reject Pres. Nixon's "do-nothing" approach to equal educational opportunities.

Quality schooling for disadvantaged youngsters requires money, not presidential rhetoric, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis testified at Senate hearings.

There is no new money in the Administration bill with the "impressive title" of the Equal Educational Opportunities Act, Davis stressed.

It is touted as a means of achieving quality education for disadvantaged youth without busing. But it is strictly "a political document," the AFL-CIO charged.

Davis, who was joined at the witness table by Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young and Assistant Education Director John A. Sessions, said labor rejects the Administration approach because it "would do nothing, when so much needs to be done."

Not only doesn't it provide any additional funds for education, he noted, but it would take away funds

(Continued on Page 2)

Pollution Bill Seeks to Curb Job 'Blackmail'

(Continued from Page 1)

the hope of saving money if community pressure leads to a relaxation of pollution standards.

Under the House version, which is not in the Senate bill, workers or their union could obtain an investigation by the Environmental Protection Agency of employer threats or claims.

The agency, at the request of any party, would be obligated to hold public hearings and issue a fact-finding report of the effect of an anti-pollution order on employment.

During the debate, a number of congressmen cited examples of employer tactics aimed either at avoiding extra costs or unjustly shifting the blame for a shutdown to the anti-pollution programs.

Ford noted that Union Carbide, after first insisting that massive layoffs would be necessary to comply with pollution standards, finally conceded that it could in fact continue operations.

And Rep. Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.) told the House of a pulp mill shutdown in his district that the owners blamed on environmental requirements when other economic factors were responsible.

The amendment adopted by the House would not shield workers from economic hardships if their employer decided to close a plant or curtail operations because of pollution control requirements.

However, Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) and other members of the Public Works Committee promised to explore methods of lessening the hardship on workers in a Public Works & Economic Development bill currently being considered by the committee.

Most of the debate over the bill centered on the efforts of a group of House members, led by Representatives Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) and John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), to toughen the federal anti-pollution standards to bring the measure closer to the Senate version. Their amendments were rejected by substantial majorities, leaving a thorny problem for the House-Senate conference committee.

DOUBLING UP on paper work, two young employes of Texaco in Port Arthur, Tex., sign up as members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and register for the state primary election at the same time. The new union members and voters are Robert Ramirez, left, and Felipe Subia, Jr. Standing are OCAW local steward Robert Breaux and Frank Pierce, who is on the Texas AFL-CIO's Countdown 72 Committee that is conducting a register-and-vote campaign throughout the state.

Meany Assails Threat Of Penn Central Layoffs

A Penn Central proposal to lay off 6,000 brakemen and conductors Apr. 1 "is another example of the callous and cynical attitude of big business toward the working people of this country and the interests of the public," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged.

Pres. Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union, which represents the 6,000 workers along with 12,000 other Penn Central employes, vowed retaliatory action if the proposed cutbacks are put into effect.

Both the UTU and Penn Central were meeting with the National Mediation Board in an effort to settle the dispute even though the carrier previously refused a proffer of arbitration by the board.

The trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central have indicated a desire to cut back as many as 9,800 employes.

Meany characterized their proposed action as "an effort to make labor the scapegoat for bad management."

The federation president noted that "labor has already contributed more than its full share to the Penn Central—the labor force has declined since the 1968 merger from 102,000 to 85,000 at present."

If nationalization of the Penn Central is the answer as company Pres. William H. Moore hints, Meany said, "then let us face the facts, but let us not present the public with a railroad overburdened with debt."

Pres. Nixon announced as the AFL-CIO News went to press that he would issue an executive order under the Railway Labor Act before the midnight Mar. 31 deadline to block a strike by either the United Transportation Union or the Sheet Metal Workers for 60 days.

"Penn Central's problems must be examined and understood before they can be corrected. The role in Penn Central's failure by speculators, holding companies, merger promoters and other financial manipulators should be brought under public scrutiny."

Meany emphasized that "these financial freeloaders must not be given more dollars to gamble with at the expense of the public safety—and safety would be sacrificed under this scheme as surely as the incomes of these 6,000 families."

Meany said that nationalization of the carrier is no substitute for competent management, but if it must be done, "labor insists that the public get all the facts in order to make sure it is getting a railroad, rather than opening a financial pipeline to private profiteers."

Elsewhere in the railroad industry, 6,000 shopcraft workers represented by the Sheet Metal Workers were still at an impasse with the nation's carriers. The union has been unable to reach a settlement after 15 months of talks.

The workers are free to strike as of Apr. 1, 30 days after the Mediation Board relinquished jurisdiction.

IUE Appoints Shay Organizing Director

Harry (Bob) Shay, a special representative and organizer for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been appointed organizing director for the union.

He succeeds Walter Phillips, who will serve as a national coordinator for the IUE.

Cole Says It Won't Work:

Disputes Plan Hit By Noted Mediator

(Continued from Page 1)

Cole said he could not conceive of final offer selection working in the railroad sector because of the technical nature of collective bargaining in the industry.

Railroad agreements sometimes run to 100 pages, and Cole suggested that either side might take advantage of the procedure to propose a wage increase favorable to the other party in order to slip in work rules that could not be understood by the selection board in the short time it had to operate.

He said a railroad emergency board on which he served in 1948 worked for months on the issue of a 40-hour week for railroad workers.

Besides serving on such emergency boards, Cole is a former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and has served as chairman of the New Jersey State Mediation Service and a member of the National War Labor Board.

Currently he is an arbitrator and mediator of labor disputes and an umpire under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan.

The two witnesses representing railway unions before the subcommittee were James E. Yost, president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. with which shopcraft unions are affiliated, and Edward J. Hickey Jr., counsel for the Railway Labor Executives' Association, which represents 15 unions including the shopcrafts.

Both spoke in favor of a bill that would allow limited selective strikes on the railroads so as to provide an incentive for collective bargaining without creating a national emergency.

The particular bill they favor was introduced by Senators Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)

Yost stressed that rail unions have sought to avoid nationwide shutdowns by turning to selective strikes on a few carriers—an approach upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

However, the railroads have sought to convert such limited strikes to national emergencies by imposing drastic nationwide changes in working conditions in an effort to force Congress to step in.

The Williams-Kennedy bill would prevent such tactics, Yost said.

He emphasized that the Administration bill and an amended version submitted by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) would not only impose compulsory arbitration, but would wreck many provisions of the Railway Labor Act that have no bearing on emergency disputes.

Among these would be the Railroad Adjustment Board, which disposes of grievances, and the representation and mediation functions of the National Mediation Board.

Yost said if these bills became law they would "create a chaotic situation, junk years of experience and expertise in handling minor disputes and create more problems than would be solved."

Hickey opened fire particularly on the Packwood bill, which would extend compulsory arbitration to regional as well as national disputes.

He said he shared the view of many critics that it is "the most vicious anti-labor bill that has been considered in this century."

Nixon's Education Bill Called Do-Nothing Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

voted by Congress to help school districts carry out legitimate desegregation programs.

The Administration's companion bill, to suspend busing as a tool of school desegregation, is before another committee. But Davis, noting that the Administration considers the two measures "separate but equal," warned against any move "to turn back the clock on desegregation efforts."

While recognizing that "the overwhelming majority of people do not like so-called massive busing," Davis said the AFL-CIO—unlike the President—believes that most people "do want quality, integrated education."

He told the Senate panel that "the AFL-CIO has long supported other remedies such as educational parks, magnet schools, the more effective schools program . . . but we also know that busing must be available as a tool when other remedies fail."

Unlike the President, Davis also noted, the AFL-CIO has "consistently recognized that compensatory education costs money. The word 'compensatory' means to make up for a loss, and the loss to disadvantaged students extends beyond the classroom. The 'make up' doesn't come cheap," he stressed.

In previous administrations as well as this one, Davis reminded the Senate panel, the AFL-CIO has pressed for full funding of the federal aid to education program which authorizes billions more than Congress has ever appropriated or any administration has sought.

But it was Pres. Nixon who twice vetoed bills that would have closed part of the gap between the authorization and the appropriations.

If the vetoed bills had been permitted to become law, Davis pointed out, "tens of millions of additional dollars already would have been spent to bring quality education to the disadvantaged."

The AFL-CIO testimony traced some of the twists and turns of Nixon's rhetoric on compensatory education. Some 18 months ago, he was warning that large sums spent for compensatory education too often raise hopes that are dashed.

But, Davis noted, "the President now goes on national television to cite the need for compensatory education. He would have us believe that he can solve the busing controversy with new compensatory programs that somehow require no new money."

Stiff Penalties Backed For Hiring Illegal Aliens

Employers who hire and exploit aliens who have entered the United States illegally should face stiff criminal penalties, the AFL-CIO urged at House hearings.

A statement by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller endorsed portions of an Administration bill that would make an employer who knowingly hires an illegal border-crosser subject to a year in prison and a $1,000 fine for each offense.

Failure to inquire about the citizenship status of a prospective employe or ascertain that a non-citizen had an alien status that permitted employment would be considered evidence of willful violation, under the legislation introduced by Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio) and several co-sponsors.

Biemiller's testimony, presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meikeljohn, stressed the distinction between controlled, permanent immigration that has nourished the American economy and the use of illegal immigrants as a source of cheap and unprotesting labor.

"America is a country of immigrants," the AFL-CIO said, and "must continue to be a haven of liberty for the persecuted and oppressed."

This role, the federation warned, "is threatened by the increasing number of persons who enter this country illegally, take jobs needed by the unemployed in our own land, and work at substandard wages paid by exploiting employers. This process is robbing large numbers of American citizens and legal immigrants of their jobs and it continually threatens to undermine fair wage levels in other industries."

Even though more than 300,000 illegal aliens were apprehended in 1970 alone, the statement noted, the number in the United States has been estimated at close to 1.5 million.

"Because of their illegal status," the AFL-CIO said, "these immigrants are easy subjects for blackmail, exploitation and intimidation by unscrupulous employers and can easily be forced to accept sweatshop conditions for fear of being turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation if they object."

While strongly urging a stronger crackdown on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens, the AFL-CIO objected to holding the alien who takes a job equally guilty with the employer.

"Because many aliens who come to the United States are not versed in our customs and many are handicapped by language differences," the federation said, "we think it harsh to make the taking of a job . . . without proof of a willfull or knowing intent to violate the law a criminal offense."

CONVENTIONS

The North Dakota AFL-CIO has rescheduled its 1972 convention at Grand Forks for Aug. 4-6.

The Utah AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention at Salt Lake City, Aug. 9-11.

No Tools for Enforcement:

Meany Says Price Policies Aid Profits, Hurt Consumer

(Continued from page 1)

The ITT subsidiaries with products ranging from military communications systems to bakery items have been granted price increases of more than 7 percent in some cases, according to Price Commission news releases. Most of their allowed increases were well above the 2.5 percent guideline.

Meany noted that a token force of tax collectors is being used to administer price controls that require a vastly greater enforcement staff during wartime periods of controls.

"I don't think you have the tools" to control prices, Meany stated time and again to the commission.

"I don't think the Administration will give you the tools. I don't think they intended to give you the tools. They expect you to control prices by pronouncements, and that just is not happening."

He defended organized labor's withdrawal from the Pay Board as necessary because of the gross inequities between wage control and price control under Pres. Nixon's economic policies.

In short, Meany said, "we didn't fail Phase 2, but we are completely convinced that Phase 2 has failed America."

"Wages are enforced . . . by a volunteer force of willing and able employers," he said.

"But with more than 10 million units to be covered, price controls —such as they are—are assigned to a small force of some 3,000 Internal Revenue Service agents, who find it virtually impossible to understand and interpret complex, confusing and changing Price Commission guidelines, rules and regulations, let alone enforce them."

Even if the commission had effective enforcement machinery, it is doubtful that prices would be controlled in view of the commission's composition and its rulings to date, Meany suggested.

He told the commissioners bluntly that the "very composition of the Price Commission is an affront to fairness" because there is not one single consumer representative on the commission.

"Instead, there are so-called 'public' members—all of whom have had a history of corporate connections. The 'public' is composed of consumers, not just corporate consultants or directors or trustees."

Meany illustrated his charge not only by listing price increases granted, but by citing the commission's exemption policies.

He pointed out that the commission had exempted 45 percent of all rental units from controls, and "as if this were not enough the Price Commission informed landlords how they could get more" than the 2.5 percent guideline for rent increases.

Also exempted, he noted, were retail establishments with less than $100,000 in annual sales. These represent 75 percent of all retail establishments in the country, although not 75 percent of all sales.

There never were price controls on such things as life insurance premiums, mortgage interest payments and the prices of land and homes, Meany observed.

And he cited the commission's decision to exempt all used items from controls, such as used cars "and other goods which are bought primarily by the poor."

"These exemptions reflect the Administration's lack of concern for the American consumer," Meany said.

"It is fair to ask if the Price Commission policies are narrowing the gap between the haves and the have-nots," Meany said, adding that the exemptions and exclusions show the answer is "no."

Meany said that while corporate profits for 1971 were the highest since 1966—up 15 percent over the $40 billion earned in 1970, the income gap between the poorest and the richest has nearly doubled in the past 20 years.

The AFL-CIO survey submitted by Meany included a check of 38 stores in 20 communities in 13 states. The highest markup was 96 percent on the price of spaghetti in a Minneapolis store.

And cameramen flocked around Meany and Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Community Services, as they showed commissioners packaged foods with reduced contents at the same prices charged for larger quantities which looked deceptively the same.

"What I'm trying to show is the extent of this job and the methods that can be used by the people who want to make a profit," Meany said.

"What I'm really trying to point out . . . is the utter impossibility of controlling this with the staff that you have.

"You can't possibly do the job."

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel also submitted a statement to the commission, emphasizing that the entire economic stabilization program is in jeopardy because of the inequities that have been built into it.

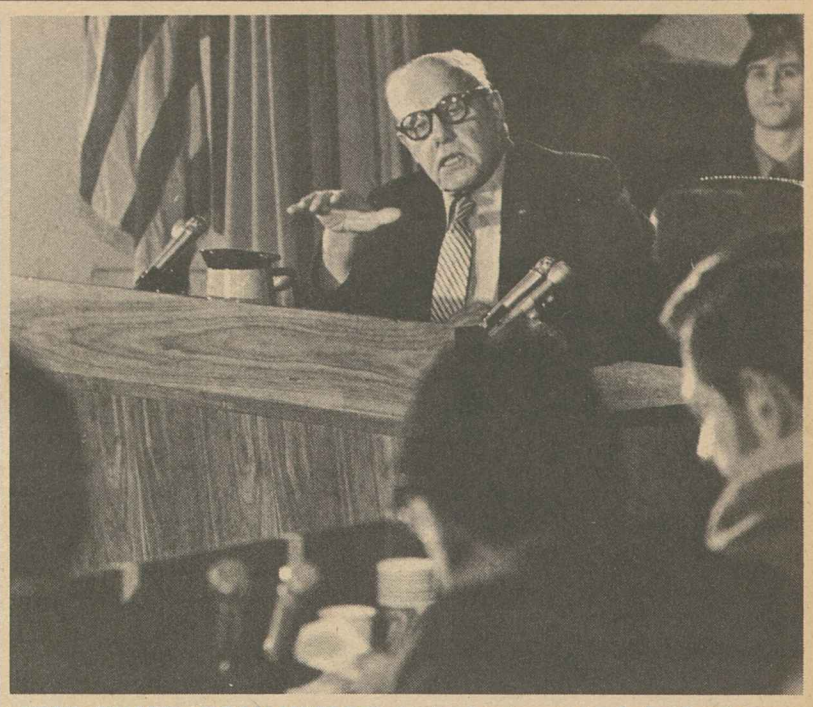
The commission did get one pat on the back, however, from Pres. W. P. Gullander of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said the commission "is definitely on the right road."

Pamphlet Sets Forth Stand on Pay Board

The AFL-CIO's position on the Nixon Administration's economic policies and the operations of the Pay Board is available in a new federation pamphlet.

The pamphlet, "The Nixon Economic Program: No Fairness, No Equality, No Justice," contains the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its special meeting in Washington, March 22, spelling out why AFL-CIO members were resigning from the Pay Board.

The publication is available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



THE PRICE COMMISSION is in business to help business, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged during testimony before the commission as he pointed to the absence of a consumer representative on the panel.

Nixon Economic Policies Assailed For Attempt to Rewrite Jobs Goal

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress accused the Nixon Administration of trying to conceal the failures of its assorted game plans by rewriting the definition of full employment.

The committee's Democratic majority termed "totally unacceptable" recent suggestions by Administration officials that full employment can be achieved with a jobless rate above 4 percent.

Even a 4 percent rate should be no better than an interim target, the committee said, with unemployment not higher than 3 percent the "appropriate" full employment goal.

Democrats on the House-Senate panel called for major job-creation measures, including a "substantially expanded" public service program.

Their majority report called also for the closing of "serious tax loopholes" to help finance needed programs and bring about an improved distribution of income.

By contrast, committee Republicans submitted a minority report arguing that Administration policies are on the right track and that the remaining "structural" unemployment problem can be licked by providing better vocational training for young people and women.

The committee minority suggested that paying a lower minimum wage to teen-agers would help bring down their unemployment rate. But seven of the eight Republicans couldn't quite bring themselves to support a higher minimum wage this year.

They struggled with the dilemma in this troubled paragraph:

"We feel that a rise in the present minimum wage for adult workers, while holding the rate at the present level for teenaged workers, might well have very favorable effects on teenage employment. However we question whether any rise in the minimum wage during 1972 is appropriate."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) disassociated himself from the views of his GOP colleagues on an immediate raise in the minimum wage, noting that even an increase to $2 an hour would not make up for the loss in buying power since the present $1.60 rate was enacted in 1966.

The majority report by the committee Democrats called for linking manpower training programs more closely to the creation of job opportunities.

It called for vigorous enforcement of equal employment opportunity laws, urged resumption of press briefings by nonpartisan Bureau of Labor Statistics experts on the monthly employment and price statistics, and recommended a switch "as soon as possible" from the "cumbersome" mandatory economic controls to "a largely voluntary price-incomes policy."

Both the majority and minority reports were intended as an evaluation and commentary on the President's Economic Report, and followed hearings at which Administration, business, labor and academic experts presented their views.

Pilots Denounce Move To Shift Flight Physicals

A proposal to put physical examinations for pilots in the hands of air line management has been denounced by the Air Line Pilots as a possible threat to pilots and their unions and as being "in stark disregard of the public interest."

The ALPA was joined by the airlines themselves in opposing the change. Only six of the 40 carriers have the capabilities to provide physicals for the pilots who number 35,000. The government requires an annual physical examination for most and a semi-annual checkup for captains.

In all, 100 parties have expressed objections to the proposal, including the independent Allied Pilots Association which represents 4,000 pilots at American Airlines. The remainder are represented by the ALPA.

The Federal Aviation Administration is seeking to scrap the present system under which a pilot can select one of more than 2,000 private doctors designated as aviation medical examiners by the government to certify pilots as physically able to fly.

Dr. P. V. Siegel, the FAA air surgeon, has charged that a small group of pilots are using "easy doctors" to escape detection of such ailments as alcoholism, heart disease and mental problems.

Siegel claimed that one doctor performed more than 3,000 pilot examinations in one year. He said that 23 examiners did a total of 18,000 in 1971.

But ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell termed the charges "groundless" and said Siegel had failed to produce any evidence to support them.

The ALPA president said he had been informed by a "high official" in the Transportation Department that the real reason for the proposed rule change is not to police "easy doctors" but to allow the FAA to trim its budget by shifting the pilot examinations to the airlines.

Capt. Rod Gilstrap of the ALPA's aero-medical committee pointed out that the association "has repeatedly offered to work with the FAA in investigating Dr. Siegel's charges."

"Although the association has been turned down in every instance, the offer still stands," he said.

The proposed change would not only give the airlines power to examine their pilots once or twice a year as required by law, but also whenever "there is reason to believe a pilot is not physically qualified."

The ALPA argued that the rule change would give the airlines power to weed out pilots they find objectionable for other than physical reasons.

O'Donnell noted that the same procedure for certifying pilots as fit to fly has been used for the past 44 years and that there has never been a "jet air transport accident attributed to pilot incapacitation in the entire experience of free-world air transport."

"Any proposal to delegate the federal safeguards set up to continue this superb record would constitute nothing less than a stark disregard of the public interest," he declared.

He said the FAA proposal has been opposed by virtually every segment of the aviation and aeromedical communities. The airlines dispute the FAA's legal authority to delegate the responsibility for physical examinations.

Siciliano Stays On Pay Board For Business

Pres. Nixon chose Rocco Siciliano, president of a Los Angeles holding company, as the one business member to remain on the restructured Pay Board.

The number of business members was reduced by four after the resignation of four labor members —AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, Machinists Pres. Floyd Smith and Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

The revamped board will include the five original "public" members, Siciliano and Teamsters Pres. Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

Siciliano is president of the Los Angeles-based TI Corp. He served as an Assistant Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower Administration and as Under Secretary of Commerce in the first two years of the Nixon Administration.

He has been president of the Pacific Maritime Association, the employer group which negotiates with the Longshoremen & Warehousemen.

The business members who stepped down from the Pay Board are Virgil Day, a General Electric Co. vice president; Robert Bassett, president of Bassett Publishing Co.; Leonard F. McCollum, chairman of the board of the Continental Oil Co., and Benjamin F. Biaggini, president of Southern Pacific Co.

Prices and Wages

THE BURDEN of controlling price inflation must rest with the Price Commission. It is not enough to hold down wages and expect that to be the solution.

Wages, in fact, are at a standstill. But prices and profits continue upward.

Average hourly earnings for non-supervisory workers in the private economy stood at $3.54 an hour in February 1972, the same as in January and barely over the $3.51 reported for December.

Productivity shot up in 1971 to 3.6 percent over the previous year, well over the average gain of 3 percent per year for the past 20 years. Unit labor costs for 1971 rose 3.2 percent, less than the increase in productivity.

By contrast, the costs per unit of non-labor payments rose twice as much—by 6.4 percent. Non-labor payments include profits, depreciation, interest, rent and indirect taxes.

According to Standard & Poor's annual surveys of industrial companies the total of wages, salaries and fringe benefits average approximately 28 percent of sales—not 100 percent as the public is led to believe. The 72 percent of the sales dollar in manufacturing is for non-labor payments and materials costs.

PERHAPS THE greatest flaw of Phase 2 is its lack of credibility. The AFL-CIO has stated many times since 1966 that if an economic stabilization program is necessary we would cooperate. But we insisted that such a program must be based upon equity and equality of sacrifice, and that controls must be imposed fairly and firmly on all prices, profits, dividends, interest rates as well as wages.

In the face of its one-sided, half-hearted and haphazard attempts to manipulate the economy and stem inflation, Phase 2 does not have—and does not deserve—the confidence of the American people. A recent Gallup poll shows that 62 percent of the American people are dissatisfied with Phase 2, and they have reason to be dissatisfied.

The rigid, political nature of wage controls and the virtual elimination of retail price controls is only one reason for the ever-widening gap of disenchantment, disbelief and dissatisfaction.

The others include the failure of the Administration to come to grips with profits and the high cost of money; the failure to impose controls on all foods; the opposition to the clear marking of all items with base and current prices; the reluctance to establish adequate enforcement machinery; the refusal for many months to report to complainants about the disposition of their complaints; the avoidance of vigorous prosecution of violators; the failure to recover overcharges for consumers; the confusing guidelines; the contempt for consumer participation in the determination of policies, guidelines and pricing decisions; the opening of new loopholes; the failure to protect the public from price gougers; the refusal to insist that, under certain conditions, prices should be rolled back.

WE WILL NOT BE a party to hoodwinking the American people. This commission has got to decide who it is serving: the Administration, big business or the public.

The only fair answer would be "the public," but it is obvious that in price control—as in wage control—concern for the worker and consumer is at the bottom of this Administration's priority list.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Price Commission, Mar. 28, 1972.

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'Don't Worry, I'm Holding the Leash!'

A Word Edgewise:

Hard World Realities Shake Revolutionaries on Campuses

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE CENTRAL ambiguities of the great college rebellion which broke out in the late 1960s concerned the relationship of the university or college to the community as a whole. While on one hand the student insurrectionists denied absolutely the old doctrine of in loco parentis (that the administration had a parental relationship towards its students), they were equally insistent that they not be treated like ordinary members of society.

In essence, they wanted special status—like clerks in the Middle Ages who were not responsible to the civil authorities. Their demand was in fact preposterous: they wanted to employ the campuses as counter-insurgency centers against our "wicked, immoral, repressive, etc.," society and enjoy immunity from any counter-measures the society might take.

To be specific, a group of these credit card revolutionaries would seize the administrative offices of a university, or a building, or would disrupt public meetings and classes and then claim sanctuary from the civil authority. If they had pulled a similar set of stunts in, say, the labor movement, the boys in blue would have had them en route to the jug (or perhaps the hospital) in half an hour.

But administration after administration, confronted by these stormtroopers, waffled around, offered amnesty, negotiated—did everything but pick up the phone and call the cops. In short, this witless claim to be beyond the jurisdiction of both university and public authority was given de facto validation.

That party is over. Instead of calling on the oppressed masses to rise, the "revolutionaries" of the 1960s are now writing somber fables about the rise of fascism. Although on the basis of their nihilist actions, they have every right to be scared, they are wrong again. But their paranoia does have one useful by-product: it keeps them out of circulation. (A member of one sect told a colleague of mine that "radical" groups no longer held meetings because they had all been "infiltrated.")

But after the parade (or the riot) come the street-cleaners. In 1972 the students have returned to the important business of education, but in a totally different environment from that which existed in, say, 1964. During the pseudo-crisis of the late '60s, the faculties and administrations of most institutions of higher learning gave away the keys to the kingdom.

That is to say, they eliminated the campus authority structure. If the students didn't like the grading system, abolish it. If the students wanted credit for courses in astrology, or witchcraft, or candle making, give it to them. Above all, since they were now certified adults, let them manage campus discipline.

(Parenthetically, I don't blame the students for this—when I was their age, I pushed as hard as I could against the constraints of "the system." The guilty parties are the men and women of my generation who, slightly frightened, somewhat obsessed with the cult of youth, refused to stand up and fight for the legitimate values of the academy.)

Particularly difficult for the students was the absence of any body of enforceable community sanctions. If the guy in the next room wants to "do his thing"—which is playing the hi-fi at 70 decibels all night long—what do you do?

THE DEAN SUGGESTS that, since he is not in loco parentis, it is your problem: work it out with him, perhaps it is just a "failure of communication." The guy with the hi-fi, however, tells you there is no communication problem, he knows you don't like it, and that, baby, is tough—try to learn to like it.

Out in civil society there is a remedy: you call the cops. And I am pleased to report that at a nearby university there has been a real breakthrough on this front. A number of students in a dorm did not like their neighbors' addiction to marijuana; they told them so with the predictable response; they then called the local police, who came equipped with all the procedural niceties and arrested the offenders.

This is known as living in the real world—it is almost worth course credit.

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TV Interview:

Meany on Quitting Pay Board '...We Can't Do Any Worse'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appeared on NBC's Today show Mar. 27 for an interview with Irving R. Levine and Bill Monroe. The following is excerpted from the interview.

REPORTER: Mr. Meany, the President pointed out that the labor members of the Pay Board agreed with something like two-thirds of its decisions. Now, with your quitting the board, against that record, doesn't it appear that you wanted not just most, but all of the decisions to go your way?

MEANY: That's really an over-simplification. The labor members of the Pay Board, in most of those cases, were faced with the idea of voting for one or two alternatives and, of course, they took the lesser of the two evils. But that doesn't indicate that the labor people had anything to do with the decision.

REPORTER: Was there less agreement by the labor members with the Pay Board than those statistics indicate, in your view?

MEANY: There was really no agreement at all when you look at it.

REPORTER: Mr. Meany, why was it not reasonable for the board to hold the dock workers down to a 15 percent wage increase, even though they wanted and had signed an agreement for 20 percent, in view of the fact that the board's guidelines were 5½ percent for most raises and, in view of the fact that in the eyes of most Americans, 15 percent is a pretty big raise.

MEANY: Well, you see, the dock workers, in the last 10 years had 184 percent increase in productivity—according to the dock workers. According to the technicians over at the Pay Board, they had 150 percent increase in productivity over the last 10 years. They had a 30 percent increase in productivity in the last contract. Now, this means millions of dollars to their employers. And, of course, the whole idea is to keep down prices. Now, this so-called settlement by the Pay Board puts $17 million into the pockets of the employers who had signed to pay this. It is taken out of the pockets of the housewives of these members and given to the employer.

Now, what does that do to meet the price problem? In what way does that affect the price problem? Now, then, the background of this, of course, is that the President, Mr. Shultz and all the economists working for the government—all the so-called technicians, technical and legal economic experts—have been saying you have to get paid for productivity and you have got to prove productivity in order to get paid.

Well, here, people have productivity far in excess of what they are asking, so they are looking at it as a matter of simple justice and not comparing it with someone else. But, I ask the question, how does this help in meeting the price problem, by taking this $17 million from the housewives—the wives of these members—and giving it to the employer, after the employer had already agreed, in writing, to pay this. Now, how does this meet the price problem at all?

If that money were to go back in the treasury, or that money had to be reflected in reduced prices, but, you see, there is no companion action by the price board at all. In other words, this money goes and they can do what they like with it.

Does that help solve the problem of inflation? Or does that money being given these workers really make the problem worse?

REPORTER: Do you believe you will receive as good rulings off the Pay Board as you did . . .

MEANY: I am sure we can't do any worse. In fact, I have an idea that now Mr. Nixon has made the Pay Board a public board—I think this is a step in the right direction. I think in the interest of truth, however, he should take the next step and declare it is a government board—which it really is. It is a government board, it is controlled from the White House. I don't say Mr. Nixon controls it. He has about 40 hatchet men in the White House that do these things for him. Maybe it is Mr. Colson, maybe it is Mr. Bell, maybe it is Mr. Connally, maybe it is Ron Ziegler. I don't know who it is, but it is not controlled by the members, it is controlled from the White House.

REPORTER: On this program last week, Sec. of the Treasury Connally expressed some surprise at your timing. He wondered why you chose this moment to get off the Pay Board. Was there some political motivation?

MEANY: No, there was no political motivation. It was sort of the last straw. This had been coming. You must realize, Mr. Levine, we said at the outset that we would accept controls, provided they were tripartite and they were fair and equitable. Now, a fair and equitable tripartite board has an equal amount of public members balanced off by management and labor members. We said that this board was stacked against us from the start. I said that last November and you can look up the record. And then we turned around and said, all right, we are going to try to make this work.

I was amazed at the reaction—the almost hysterical reaction from the Administration. Mr. Ziegler talked about sabotage; the President talked about torpedoing the Pay Board; Mr. Gray of the Dept. of Justice, he compared me with the robber barons of old—I was the worst of these and all this. I wonder what he is going to say about Harold Geneen of the ITT when he is looking around at robber barons. But this is the reaction. And we said nothing about sabotaging. You can read our statement—1,600 words in that statement, and not a word about sabotage, not a word about non-cooperation. We just made up our minds that we couldn't sit on a board where the labor people felt that we had a hand in making the decisions when we did not have a hand in making decisions.

Giveaways Assailed:

Tax Loopholes for Business Spur Call for 'True' Reforms

NEW PRO-BUSINESS tax breaks added to the federal law last year have regressed the whole system and increased the urgent need for true tax reform, AFL-CIO economist Arnold Cantor charged on Labor News Conference.

"The most glaring need is for a major effort to overturn the business income tax giveaways" written into the 1971 law, that will cut corporate tax payments some $100 billion over the next decade, Cantor declared. He said that among the gimmicks that ought to be repealed are the "so-called 'asset depreciation system' . . . the investment tax credit and . . . the giveaway that allows corporations to spin off into export subsidiaries."

Cantor said, "It doesn't make much sense to encourage industries to invest money in additional machinery and equipment when only 75 percent of the existing machinery and equipment are in use." He said that Nixon Administration claims that "the quick write-off and the investment credit . . . would create jobs" haven't panned out.

"All we've seen is a tremendous budget deficit . . . along with a tremendous increase in profits," Cantor asserted, while unemployment continues to hang at high levels.

Cantor urged "elimination of the special tax treatment for capital gains," which, he said, "is a wild, crazy loophole that erodes the whole tax system."

He turned aside the contention that plugging the capital gains loophole would discourage industry's "incentive to invest," stressing that "to the extent you can reform the tax laws so they're much more equitable, you put more money into the pockets" of consumers who buy the goods and services industry produces.

"That's the appropriate way to get investment," he said, noting that "when corporations see that they're going to sell their products, they're going to start investing" in improvements and expansion.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

RECENTLY LABOR SEC. James D. Hodgson met with some of the top executives of the Dept. of Labor to discuss "our accomplishments of last year and our objectives for the current one."

The official "DOL Management Memo" on the meeting provides extensive quotes from the secretary. To anyone following the mounting, unsolved problems faced by the nation and the department, the unreal world of the secretary comes as a shock.

He leads off discussing the new safety and health program as an example of "how well the department performed last year both with respect to administration and accomplishment," saying:

"Here is a very large program with many constituencies and many built-in potential problems. But we have avoided many of these difficulties and surmounted others.

"This program is an example of good, hard-hitting management. I say this not just from my third-floor office, but from all the comments and feedback I have been getting from trips to the field, from business and labor groups and others."

As a matter of record, few programs of the Dept. of Labor have come under sharper fire from organized labor than the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Even the two authors of the legislation, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.), have threatened oversight hearings. Many medical authorities are distressed over decisions on occupational health.

Probably no problem so directly affects the Labor Dept. as heavily as unemployment, which has remained near 6 percent for a substantial period under the Nixon Administration.

When Congress passed the Emergency Employment Act last summer there was considerable reluctance within the Administration to move. In fact, Nixon vetoed the first piece of legislation.

Now, in discussing it, Hodgson says, "we've done uncommonly well with it. The problems have been minimal and we've nailed them down. There are complexities, but they are containable. . . ."

Among the "minimal" problems may be included the fact that the initial goal set by the Labor Dept. of 150,000 jobs under the act resulted in only about 119,000.

And in observations on the unemployment problem, Hodgson declared that it "transcends our ability and our responsibility." Then he added: "And yet I have the annoying feeling that we should be doing more to help solve it."

This is the strongest statement made on the unemployment crisis in the memo.

HODGSON ADMITS that "we do have to record some minuses, too."

One of these was the "misleading publicity received by BLS last year." This was a reference to stories that the Bureau of Labor Statistics was undergoing major changes in data analysis programs and personnel which would result in a more favorable picture for the Administration.

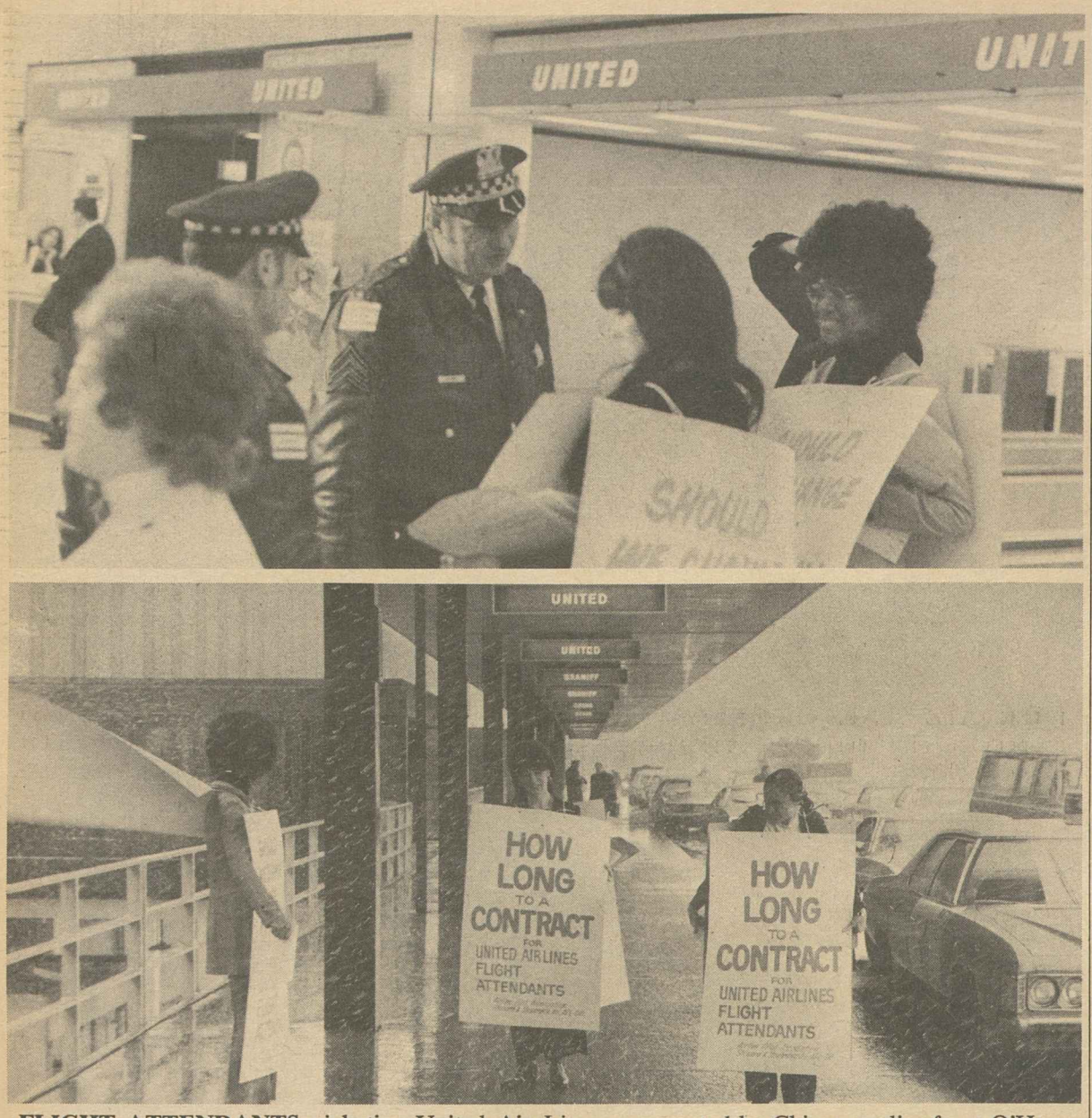
Some key BLS officials were eased out and BLS now reports that six major changes in data analysis procedure are being worked out.

Hodgson characterizes as "most unfortunate" the "publicized squabble with the AFL-CIO headquarters."

The secretary says this "doesn't reflect any change in our continuing desire to get along with organized labor . . . We will still be receptive to labor; our doors are still open and fairness still continues to be our guideword."

But "getting along" with labor is a far cry from representing the working man. If organized labor thinks that the nation's workers need their own Cabinet-level champion, it's not unreasonable.

TRUE TAX REFORM is the only way to offset the unfair breaks businesses get in the federal tax system, including new gimmicks added to the law last year, AFL-CIO economist Arnold Cantor, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Mike Posner, left, of Reuters news service, and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



FLIGHT ATTENDANTS picketing United Air Lines were ousted by Chicago police from O'Hare Airport, but continued their informational picketing outside in a blinding spring snow storm. Members of the Air Line Pilots' Steward & Stewardess Division staged protests at several other airports after contract negotiations broke off with United. ALPA represents 5,500 United flight attendants.

'Trigger' Rate Halts Extended Aid, Long-Term Jobless Bear Brunt

Many thousands of long-term jobless workers were dropped from the unemployment compensation rolls as the Labor Dept. announced the "triggering off" of a nationwide program of extended benefits for persons who have used up there regular state benefits.

Only an estimated 17 states will continue to pay the added 13 weeks of benefits—those with a rate of insured unemployment that is both high and also substantially above the level of the previous year.

The ending of the national program came despite the fact that the nation's unemployment rate, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has remained at high recession levels.

But the more restrictive category of "insured unemployment"—which counts those receiving benefits as a percentage of those employed in firms covered by the unemployment compensation law—dipped below 4.5 percent for three consecutive months. Under the law, that cancelled the nationwide extended benefits program.

James O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, pointed out that the insured unemployment rate is not an accurate reflection of the overall national jobless rate.

Since not all workers are covered by insured benefits, O'Brien said, the insured rate usually runs 1.5 to 2 percent below the overall rate.

Among workers excluded from insured coverage are young people just entering the labor force, workers who fail to file for compensation, long-term jobless who have exhausted their benefits, and others who are disqualified for particular reasons.

Extended jobless benefits covering all states are provided in the Employment Security Act Amendments of 1970. The earliest that this program can be triggered on again will be in late June.

During January, the Labor Dept. reported that the national program paid out $33.6 million in extended benefits to 347,370 workers who had exhausted their regular jobless payments.

Even so, the AFL-CIO has charged, a large number of workers did not collect extended benefits because many states failed to notify them that they were qualified for the aid.

Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair said in a recent Labor News Conference radio interview that claims were much higher in states where notifications were made than in states where workers were not told about the extensions.

For example, he reported that in Florida, which notified the long-term unemployed workers, 56 percent of them applied for the extended benefits. But South Carolina did not inform the unemployed of their rights, and only 32 percent of the eligible workers filed claims for the additional benefits.

O'Brien, who appeared on the same program, pointed out that although about 2 million workers exhausted their basic jobless benefits in 1971, only about 400,000 were collecting extended benefits.

Fair and O'Brien urged that states send personal notices to long-term unemployed workers informing them of the extended benefits under other programs.

Under the 1970 legislation, a state may qualify individually to pay extended benefits if its insured jobless rate is at least 4 percent for 13 consecutive weeks and has risen sharply this year.

The Unemployment Insurance Service of the Manpower Administration said that 17 states and Puerto Rico are likely to qualify for the continuation of state extended benefits. The states are Alabama, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont and West Virginia.

A number of these states and several others also qualify for emergency compensation of an additional 13 weeks extended benefits under another law, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971. But this temporary legislation expires next June 30.

Most states provide basic unemployment benefits of 26 weeks, which are financed by a payroll tax. On extended benefits, the federal government generally pays 50 percent of the extra weeks of benefits.

But under the emergency compensation program, the federal government pays the entire amount.

The Labor Dept. reports that during the week ended Mar. 11, insured unemployment was at 2.7 million and that 451,389 jobless workers filed claims for extended benefits.

O'Brien noted that during the past several months, about 150,000 long-term jobless workers have been exhausting their regular benefits every month.

Shoe Workers Official Dies in Auto Crash

Chicago—William A. Martin, a vice president of the United Shoe Workers was killed in an auto crash while returning here from a union meeting in Sheboygan, Wis.

Martin, 38, was the union's youngest general officer. He was named a vice president in 1968 and administered a territory including Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin and California.

Back Maritime Program:

Marine Engineers Push Fleet Revival

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A renewed demand for rebuilding the American merchant marine into an effective trading fleet was coupled with a sharp denunciation of the policies of multinational corporations at the 91st convention of the Marine Engineers.

The union of licensed shipboard engineers and other professional groups said the "time is overdue for a turn-around which will permit this nation again to be proud of a modern merchant marine second to none in the world."

The "steady decline" in the number of U.S. flag ships, the delegates said, "should be a matter of deep concern to every American."

The statement predicted that if the trend continues, "the country with the greatest economy in world history will have withdrawn from the international maritime trade," a situation which the union described as "unthinkable."

The delegates called for strong support for maritime legislation, and endorsed the program approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting.

It called for carrying 50 percent of all oil imports in U.S. tankers; for requiring government-financed cargo to be carried entirely in U.S. ships provided their freight rates are equal to those of foreign flag vessels; for continuing the renewed shipbuilding program started in the 1970 shipbuilding act.

The union also voiced support for legislation to preserve the merger of El Paso Natural Gas and Pacific Northwest Pipeline as a "means of assuring the development of advanced U.S. technology in shipbuilding" to bring about maximum U.S. participation in the overseas transport of liquid natural gas to this country.

Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon backed up a resolution criticizing multinational corporations with strong criticism of governmental tolerance for these companies.

Noting that the maritime unions had long protested the unimpeded trend towards foreign-flag merchant ships competing unfairly with U.S. ships, Calhoon pointed out that only "7 percent of the oil used in this country is being brought in in American ships."

"Unless there is drastic action like the Burke-Hartke bill," the MEBA president said, "in less than a decade we will have 7 percent of the steel used in this country manufactured in the U.S. You will have 7 percent of the autos used in this country manufactured here. You will have 7 percent of the rubber, 7 percent of the computers.

"You can go down the line, industry by industry, and say 'it will be wiped out,'" Calhoon predicted.

He charged that many big multinational corporations have lost their American identity. "In some way," Calhoon said, "we must devise a litmus paper test to tell the American from the foreigner, because the big names, such as Westinghouse, General Electric, Bell & Howell, Esso and Sinclair are not American any more. To us, they are alien corporations."

The delegates approved constitutional changes providing for a revised roster of national union officers to include a president, secretary-treasurer, a national executive vice president and two national vice presidents.

With the executive board's approval, Calhoon named R. T. McKay, the head of the union's District 2, to be full-time executive vice president working out of MEBA headquarters. John F. Brady of District 2 was elected a vice president.

The other national officers besides Calhoon, are Sec.-Treas. C. A. Black and Vice Pres. C. E. De Fries.

Richard Markowitz of Philadelphia and Joel Glantein of New York were named general counsel and counsel, respectively.

Because of increasing activity by the union in the nation's capital, the convention authorized the officers to move MEBA headquarters to the Washington area.

The delegates voted to hold a special convention in 1975 to mark the centennial of MEBA.

Nevada Doctors Form Service Employes Local

Las Vegas, Nev.—Almost 30 practicing physicians, most of them in the Las Vegas area, have joined the Service Employes in the face of increased activity by conglomerates in Nevada's health care field.

SEIU Organizer Robert Anderson noted that the health conglomerates threaten to endanger the quality of patient care by placing too much emphasis on profit making.

Anderson said the doctors' union would not seek higher fees for service, but would concentrate on upgrading patient care by demanding adequate equipment and backup personnel for physicians in area hospitals.

SEIU Pres. George Hardy, in welcoming the doctors to the union, emphasized that doctors have "as much of a need as anyone to act collectively, especially as large corporations encroach upon the professional freedoms physicians have traditionally enjoyed."

"We welcome these new members into our union and share their deep concern over the nation's health care," Hardy said.

"We have continually fought for legislation aimed at improving health care nationwide. We'll make every effort to fight profiteering in Nevada by conglomerates."

The doctors' group has been chartered as SEIU Local 676 and eventually hopes to bring the state's more than 400 other doctors into the union.

The physicians are dropping their memberships in the American Medical Association, which they say has not been responsive to members' views.

"Physicians need an alternative to the AMA," said Hardy, whose union represents 150,000 nurses, orderlies and other health employes.

"They need to organize into a union—a real union—so their needs can be met."

"They have a concern that the nation's health and safety be ensured, and that their own working conditions allow them to deliver proper care to patients," Hardy said.

Windfall for Sugar Growers:

Post-Harvest Raise Assailed as Fraud

(Continued from page 1)

sugar cane workers, noted that the large firms that control the sugar plantations receive a federal subsidy of nearly $100 million a year in return for agreeing to pay minimum wages set each year by the Dept. of Agriculture.

This year, Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer noted, the growers were able to pocket the 10-cent-an-hour raise the government had set. Using the mid-August to mid-November wage-price freeze as an excuse, the Agriculture Dept. held off setting the new minimum wage until December—and didn't make it effective until Jan. 10, when the harvest was virtually complete in Louisiana and past its peak in Florida.

It was "a crude and immoral fraud perpetrated on the weak and the poor," Mayer protested.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), also heard from a $1.70 an hour tractor operator who testified that the Agriculture Dept.'s delay cost him at least $70 in earnings.

The worker, Gustave Rhodes, was accompanied by a nun and a priest who have been assisting the sugar workers and their families.

He told the subcommittee that even when employed, his family needs food stamps to meet essential needs.

"I don't feel it's fair that a man with a so-called regular job should need food stamps," he said. "When the most you make any time is $1.70 an hour, I don't think it's fair for the Secretary of Agriculture, who is supposed to see we get fair and reasonable wages, to take $70 away from me or any of the workers on the sugar plantations and leave the price of sugar unfrozen."

The Agriculture Dept. told the congressional panel that it would be "unfair" to make the sugar cane growers pay the increase retroactively.

An indignant O'Hara took the floor of the House to accuse the Administration of a new "harvest of shame" in its treatment of the sugar workers.

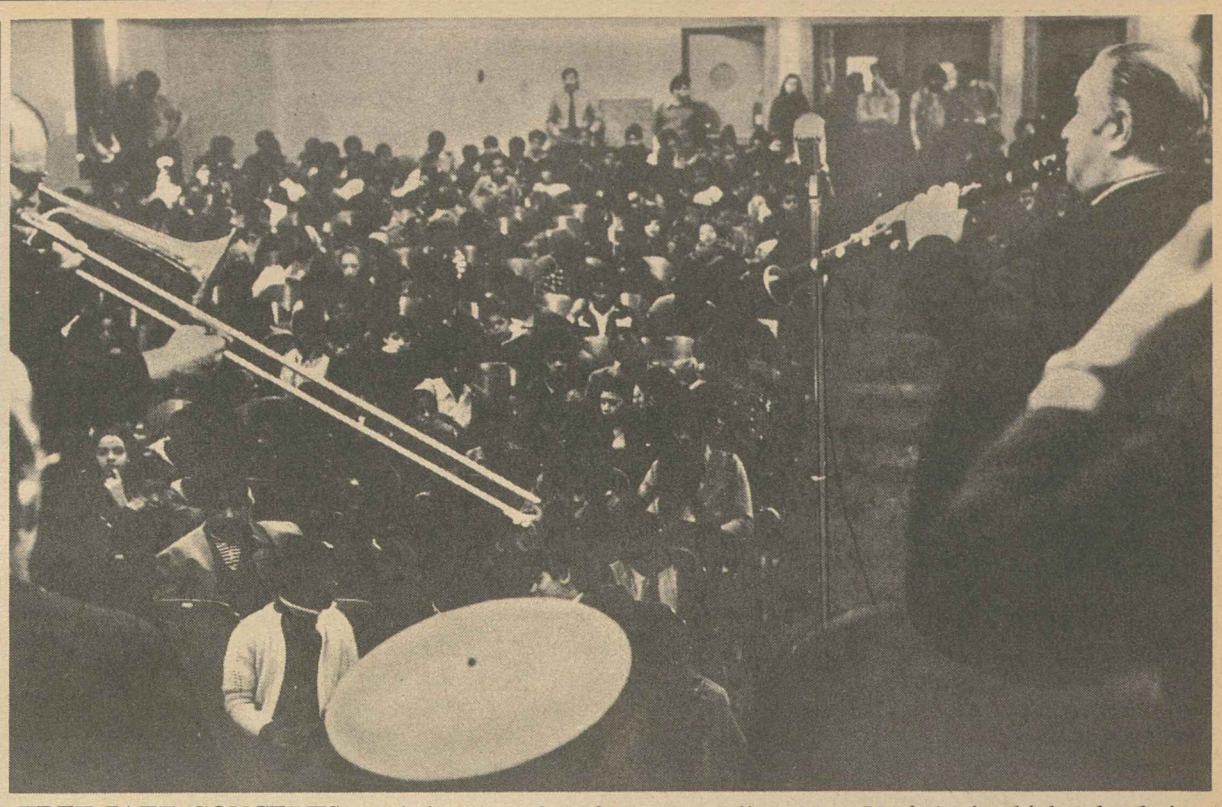
He expressed ironic "admiration" for the cleverness of the Administration official who managed to find a way to announce the establishment of a higher minimum wage too late for it to do any good. Not only was the wage-price freeze long over when the belated wage hike was announced, O'Hara noted, but the price freeze never applied to sugar cane anyway.

It was of a pattern, he suggested, with the "punitive action" by the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board in seeking to use the federal labor law to prohibit the Farm Workers from carrying on a boycott, while denying them the collective bargaining rights of the law.

Biemiller, whose letter was read to the subcommittee by Mayer, termed the belated 10-cent increase "inadequate" and urged that a larger amount be paid retroactive to the start of the harvest season.

Mayer's testimony for the Meat Cutters noted that sugar cane minimums are kept low because the amount is determined in large part by comparison with wage rates for other farm work. And in "a vicious cycle," other farm rates are kept down because of the sugar cane wage levels.

Many of the men who make the wage determinations, Mayer charged, have been associated all their lives with the employer groups "which have a self-interest in keeping farm wages low."



FREE JAZZ CONCERTS are being staged at five metropolitan New York junior high schools in cooperation with Musicians Locals 802 and 402. The concerts are financed by grants from the Music Performance Trust Funds, set up by the AFM and the recording industry, and from the Mayor's Committee for Living Music. The concerts include Dixieland, Afro, Latin and Big Band jazz.

Lily Tulip Cup Drive Ends In IBEW Victory

Springfield, Mo.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won representation rights for a unit of 1,024 employes of the Lily Tulip Cup plant here to climax an 18-year battle by eight different unions participating in 12 separate representation elections.

The IBEW was the first to win a clear majority, 518-466 over no union. There were eight challenged ballots and two ballots were declared void.

AFL-CIO Organization Director William L. Kircher said the impact of the victory cannot be overemphasized because the plant plays a major role in the economic life of the community.

The organizing campaign was under the direction of IBEW Rep. Ray Edwards with assistance from AFL-CIO Field Rep. Wayne King.

Maritime Union Reaches Early Deep-Sea Accord

New York—Deep-sea sailors represented by the National Maritime Union were giving overwhelming approval to a new three-year contract with tanker and dry-cargo management which will mean a 5 percent increase in base pay and overtime in each year of the contract.

Ratification meetings were being held in U.S. ports and aboard ship. The NMU reported that the tally from the ports was 3.187 in favor of the contract and 126 against.

The agreement was reached well in advance of the June 15 expiration of the current pact with the industry, which is plagued by a diminishing number of American flag vessels.

The agreement covers seamen aboard 350 ocean-going vessels operated by 70 East and Gulf Coast companies.

Both union and management negotiators said that the early settlement was unprecedented. The NMU noted that its 20,000 members were competing for about 10,000 jobs.

The NMU agreement calls for additional increases in base pay and overtime for seamen working aboard automated cargo vessels—5 percent on June 16, and another 5 percent a year later.

An able seaman's base pay is now $529 a month. Overtime is computed at $4.27 an hour and is paid on any work after eight hours a day or five days a week.

The contract provides an increase in supplementary vacation pay and boosts the monthly pension benefit to $300 after 25 years service. However, an age minimum of 55 was added to the pension provisions. The NMU said it agreed to the age floor to protect the soundness of the pension program.

The employers agreed to contribute a fixed annual amount depending on what is necessary to support the pension plan.

"We have considered the needs of our members in light of the condition of the American-flag merchant marine on which their jobs depend," said NMU Pres. Joseph Curran.

"We believe the agreement is realistic and taking all factors into account, serves the interest of our members as effectively as possible."

The union said that seagoing job openings have dropped drastically for a number of reasons including the decline in tonnage carried on American-flag vessels, the technological trend toward bigger, faster and more productive ships and the phasing out of the Vietnam war.

The NMU and other maritime unions also have been hurt by the sharp reductions in the American passenger fleet, now limited to a handful of ships on the West Coast.

NMU members alone lost 3,500 jobs with the withdrawal of such major passenger ships as the United States, the Independence and the Constitution.

Church, Congressional Groups Hit NLRB Bid to Penalize Farm Union

A law that excludes farm workers from its protections and benefits shouldn't be used to penalize their union, Pres. Nixon has been told.

Protests against the "double standard" sought by the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board came in separate statements from officials of the U.S. Catholic Conference and a congressional group made up of House and Senate members of Mexican and Puerto Rican ancestry.

NLRB Counsel Peter Nash, a Nixon appointee, has asked a federal court to enjoin the Farm Workers from an alleged "secondary boycott" of California's Napa Valley wineries.

Previous NLRB general counsels have taken the position that since Congress excluded agricultural workers from the National Labor Relations Act, they couldn't be subjected to its prohibitions.

Signing a joint letter of protest to the President were these officials of the Catholic Conference, the organization of Catholic bishops in the United States: John E. Cosgrove, director of the Dept. of Social Development; Msgr. George Higgins, director of the Division for Urban Life; the Rev. John McRaith, co-director, Division for Rural Life, and Paul Sedillo, Jr., director, Division for the Spanish-Speaking.

"The low incomes and harsh working conditions faced by our farm labor force make progress for farm workers a requirement of social justice," the Catholic officials said.

"The strengthening of their union is an important aspect of this effort," they wrote Nixon, urging him to "intervene to halt this wholly unfair action" of the NLRB general counsel.

On Capitol Hill, Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.), and Representatives Henry B. Gonzales (D-Tex.), Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.) and Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.) angrily protested that the Administration is trying to strip the Farm Workers of their principal weapon for obtaining better conditions—the support of American consumers in refusing to buy produce not grown and harvested under union conditions.

"We can understand why the Administration would want to smash the farm workers' union," the congressional group declared, "for it receives vast revenues from those who have fought the union every inch of its painful way—but this is not a matter to be determined by the size of party contributions. It is a question of decency, and we will not see decency sold out."

The complaint against the Farm Workers which the NLRB counsel endorsed was brought by a group called the Free Marketing Council. In a speech in the Senate, Montoya termed the council "a blatantly right-wing extremist group headed by a professional enemy of organized labor."

SEIU Pact Settles Hospital Walkout

East St. Louis, Ill.—Service Employes Local 50 won a 7 percent across-the-board wage increase for a unit of 260 employes at the Christian Welfare Hospital in a first contract negotiated after a two-month strike.

Local 50 also obtained an agreement on correcting wage inequities based on sex discrimination. This will amount to an additional 7 percent increase for some women employes.

The SEIU local had filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission charging the hospital with paying female housekeepers and orderlies much less than men performing the same work.

William Brennan Heads Nebraska AFL-CIO

Omaha, Neb.—William Brennan, an Elevator Constructors' business agent here, has been named president of the Nebraska AFL-CIO by the state central body's executive board. He succeeds Richard W. Nisley who held the post for 12 years.

Nisley resigned effective Apr. 1 to become a regional director for the Plasterers, serving five states.

Farm Workers Win 2nd Citrus Pact in Florida

Tampa, Fla.—The Farm Workers won a second victory in efforts to organize Florida citrus workers as employes of H. P. Hood & Sons voted 95-67 for UFW representation. The company and the union agreed to contract terms similar to those reached with Coca-Cola Co.

Hood is one of the country's major producers of citrus and dairy products. The Boston-based firm's Florida operations include 3,500 acres of orange groves plus a large processing plant at Dunedin.

The agreement increased hourly wages to $2.25, paid holidays and vacations and medical benefits for dependents.

The contract provides 9 paid holidays, from 1 to 4 weeks of paid vacation, life insurance for workers and their families plus health and welfare benefits. It contains strict limitations on the use of pesticides and states that free uniforms will be provided for jobs requiring protective clothing.

Free pickup sacks also will be provided. Formerly the workers were assessed $10 per sack. Other benefits include 5 to 10 days sick leave and 4 days paid funeral leave.

Little Improvement:

Aged Shortchanged By Nixon Proposal

(Continued from page 1)

contains much of his welfare reform legislation and minor improvements in programs for elderly and provides for the elimination of the monthly premiums that Medicare recipients must now pay for out-of-hospital doctor bills.

But the AFL-CIO has repeatedly stressed that the bill must be improved extensively in the Senate to make it an effective measure for meeting the needs of the elderly.

Besides sharp increases in social security retirement benefits, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged major improvements in the Medicare program, including full payment for prescription drugs.

Seidman noted that the Nixon message did not cover the cost-free prescription drugs, which he said are essential if the elderly are to meet other living costs.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, also contested Nixon's claims that the Administration's proposals would make social security "inflation-proof."

Nixon's plan, "by tieing social security benefits to future increases of 3 percent or more in living costs over a year's time, would doom millions of elderly to permanent poverty," Cruikshank said.

He said linking social security payments to the rising cost of living can be meaningful only if the benefits level is first raised substantially.

In a subsequent message to Congress focusing on the welfare reform aspects of H.R. 1, Nixon urged Senate passage of essentially the same provisions adopted by the House last year. These included family assistance payments with a sub-poverty level ceiling of $2,400 a year for a family of four.

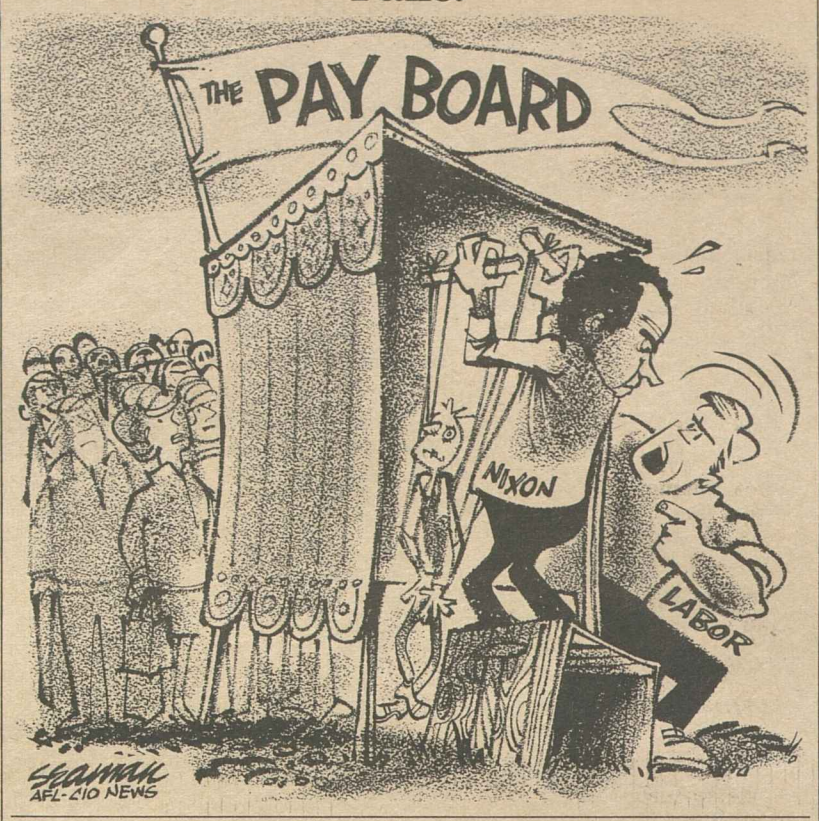
Another provision of the bill would require all "employable adults" to register with the Labor Dept. for jobs or training programs, without even the guarantee that they would receive the federal minimum wage if work is found for them.

While the AFL-CIO has supported welfare reforms with federal financing and controls, it has called for raising the basic assistance floor initially to $3,000 per family and subsequently to the government-defined poverty level, which is now about $3,900.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council recently endorsed an omnibus amendment to H.R. 1 that embodies many of the suggestions proposed at the federation's 1971 convention.

The convention resolution stressed that "no payment be reduced below current levels, no welfare recipient should be referred to a job paying less than the minimum wage, no mother should be referred to work in the absence of adequate child care facilities for her children. . . ." The resolution also called for the protection of job rights for public employes when the federal government takes over the welfare program.

'Fake!'



Maritime Trades Urge Cargo Guarantee on Oil

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. called on Congress to adopt legislation that would guarantee that a minimum of 50 percent of all U.S. oil imports must be carried by American-flag ships as an important step in strengthening the U.S. merchant marine.

MTD Administrator O. William Moody, Jr., told the House Merchant Marine subcommittee that a fleet of tankers capable of transporting oil and natural gas from strategic overseas reserves would be in the best interests of the country.

"Our national security," Moody said, "requires an uninterrupted supply of petroleum-imports in the years to come. We are in a tenuous position already because of our reliance upon foreign interests for this vital source of energy," and this reliance is "extremely dangerous."

Moody pointed out also that domestic energy resources are no longer "sufficient to meet our demand," noting that 23 percent of U.S. oil needs in 1970 were imported.

By 1985, he emphasized, it is estimated that U.S. energy consumption will nearly double and "we will have to import nearly 60 percent of our petroleum and almost 25 percent of our natural gas."

To supply the U.S. with oil and natural gas imports in 1985 will take from 500 to 2,600 tankers, depending on size, for oil, and as many as 100 liquid natural gas tankers, Moody said. Construction of these vessels would provide thousands of jobs for shipyard workers and seamen.

The lack of employment of U.S.-flag merchant ships has created a crisis that requires our immediate attention, he stressed, and the "utilization now of ships in idle status—including many modern tankers. Without the use of these ships we will not be able to preserve our existing nucleus of a viable merchant fleet until the long-range effects of the new maritime program can be realized."

Moody documented the department's case for the legislation with a detailed analysis of the growing energy crisis and the role of foreign-flag shipping in gradually destroying the U.S. merchant marine.

Chicago Adopts Law Barring Strikebreakers

Chicago—The City Council voted 44 to 1 in favor of an ordinance to outlaw professional strikebreaking. The measure was introduced by Mayor Richard J. Daley.

The ordinance forbids any employer to knowingly employ a strikebreaker, to import strikebreakers from another state or country, or to contract with any other individual or agency to import strikebreakers. Fines of $500 for each each violation are provided.

A strikebreaker is defined as a person who has his legal residence outside the metropolitan Chicago area and who comes into the city specifically for employment during a strike or lockout, or has customarily and repeatedly offered himself for employment during the duration of a strike or lockout in place of the employes involved in the dispute, or has regularly and habitually earned a major portion of his livelihood by offering himself for such employment.

The ordinance was sent to the City Council floor by the council's Finance Committee by a vote of 24 to 1 after testimony by leading union leaders and legislators. More than 100 unionists jammed the hearing room to demonstrate support for the measure. No testimony was offered in opposition.

The action makes Chicago the 13th city in Illinois and the 121st city in the nation to bar professional strikebreakers.

The 1971 session of the Illinois General Assembly approved a state anti-strikebreaker law, but Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie (R) vetoed the measure. A vote to override the veto failed in the Illinois Senate.

4-1-72

Abel Stresses Growing Impatience Of Public with Big Business Power

Austin, Tex.—Recent social and economic developments "signal the desire of Americans to move out from under the dominance and influence of big business," Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel declared at a convocation of the University of Texas College of Business Administration.

Abel said more and more identifiable groups are beginning to assert themselves, "to challenge those who are exerting too much influence and too much power over our lives; to help turn this country around so that the emphasis is on people—not business."

Describing the basic slogan of the trade union movement as "simple," Abel continued:

"We say the business of America is not, or should not be, business; the business of America is people. We say the needs of people have priority over the profit and balance sheet."

He charged that current government policies "tilt" toward industry and give it "privileged status and treatment." He called for a reordering of priorities to make the public interest paramount. He asked:

"Why can't government, industry and labor find a way to agree upon specific common goals to improve our lives in terms of quality rather than quantity?

"Why can't we jointly hammer out objectives for a better America and then enlist the majority of Americans in the job of implementing these goals?"

Abel suggested that "many of our economic and social failures can be attributed to a lack of long-range planning" and declared that a change in the country's direction would not be harmful to industry.

"On the contrary," he said, "our nation's backlog of unfinished business would require the full use of America's giant industrial capacity, much of which today stands idle."

He observed that Americans are beginning to take an "inward audit" of the things that comprise their existence and listed five "hopeful" signs:

- Congressional approval of the principle of financing future political campaigns through public contributions. "True," he said, "this election reform will not apply to the upcoming presidential campaign . . . but the initial breakthrough to make our public officials less dependent on well-heeled special interests has been made."
- Lowering the voting age to 18. "Extending the right of franchise to our youth represents another severe blow against the continuing ability of selfish interests to run our government."
- The growing effort among students to organize and exert their influence not only on campus but throughout the entire spectrum of national life.
- A new-found independence among consumers. "In the marketplace, people are now demanding quality—full value—their money's worth. They are up in arms over deceptive advertising, shoddy products, phony guarantees and tricky salesmanship. Never before have we seen so many consumers willing to raise hell. . . ."
- The movement to stop air and water pollution and to conserve the natural beauty and natural resources of the environment. "This new concern for our ecology represents another indication that fundamental social attitudes are changing for the better."

Abel said organized labor welcomes "these growing signs of independence among large segments of people."

"We are glad to see so many new allies, for we of the trade union movement are old hands at fighting the entrenched, special interests of this nation," he said.

5 from Labor Leave Panel On Production

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and four other labor members have resigned from the National Commission on Productivity.

The commission, made up of government, business and labor representatives, was appointed by Pres. Nixon in 1970 to explore means of achieving price stability through productivity gains.

In a letter to Pres. Nixon, Meany said:

"I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that my continued service on the National Commission on Productivity would not be in the best interests of the workers I have the honor to represent."

Also resigning from the commission were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons and Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith.

Montana Delegates Reject R-T-W Clause

Helena, Mont.—There won't be a "right-to-work" clause banning union shop agreements in the proposed state constitution that will be submitted to Montana voters in a June 6 ballot.

Delegates to the state's constitutional convention voted 79-16 against a ban on the union shop.

The debate was sharp but both sides agreed on one point—strong unions mean higher wages.

North Dakota Labor Battles R-T-W Plank

Fargo, N.D.—A united front of all North Dakota labor organizations was formed against a draft of a new state constitution that includes a "right-to-work" section that would outlaw the union shop.

The united group was formed at a reconvened North Dakota AFL-CIO convention that included not only 400 delegates from affiliated unions, but representatives from unaffiliated unions as well.

William Dockter, president of the state AFL-CIO, told of labor efforts, including a peaceful demonstration by 500 union members.

Dockter said that the labor delegates were in effect told to go home and mind their own business.

"This same kind of an answer given to farmers many years ago led to an agrarian revolt in the state," he observed.

Labor Challenges $1.90 Wage Cutoff

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Exemption Lid Scored As Too Low

The AFL-CIO and Federation Pres. George Meany asked a federal court to order the Cost of Living Council to exempt persons earning less than $3.35 an hour from wage controls.

That's the figure labor contends that Congress had in mind when it voted to exclude from controls pay increases to anyone "whose earnings are substandard or who is a member of the working poor."

It is keyed to the lowest of three budgets the Bureau of Labor Statistics has worked out for a city family of four—based on an austere, bare-bones standard of living.

The labor suit charges that the Cost of Living Council, a Cabinet-level body headed by Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, violated the law by ordering the Pay Board to exempt only wages under $1.90 an hour from controls.

That's approximately what the government says is the poverty level. But an AFL-CIO brief contends that a House-Senate conference committee specifically rejected language that would have exempted persons earning $1.90 or less as too low a level.

The court challenge was initially brought by the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and IUE Pres. Paul Jennings.

The AFL-CIO and Meany received permission from the court to join in the suit against the Cost of Living Council on behalf of all of the federation's affiliates, and to file a supporting brief.

The difference between a $1.90 and a $3.35 hourly wage exemption is a vital bread-and-butter issue, not just an "abstraction," the AFL-CIO brief stressed.

It cited as examples contracts negotiated by the Service Employes for Los Angeles hospital workers who had been earning $1.92 to $2.20 and hour and Detroit hospital workers who had been at a $2.14 to $3.15 wage range.

Presently awaiting Pay Board action, the brief noted, are contracts providing average 12 percent increases for members of the Grain Millers making about $2.90 an hour and a Woodworkers contract providing an 11.4 percent raise for workers with a base rate of $2.72 an hour. All of these increases are above the Pay Board's present guidelines and are subject to being cut back if challenged.

The labor argument that Congress intended a higher exemption figure than the Pay Board imposed

(Continued on Page 8)

N.Y. State Teacher Units Agree on Merger Terms

Youth Pay Issue Faces House Test

The Nixon Administration's attempt to weaken the Fair Labor Standards Act by setting a lower minimum wage for young workers poses "a threat to all labor," the AFL-CIO warned.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller summoned the aid of the federation's state and local central bodies in urging congressmen to support the wage-hour bill that the House Labor Committee approved last year.

The bill, providing a $2 wage floor for most workers, also would extend coverage to millions of public employes now outside the law and to domestic household workers.

It has been bottled up in the House Rules Committee. But, under prodding from the House Democratic leadership, the Rules Committee agreed to consider the legislation at an Apr. 10 meeting and is expected to clear it for early House consideration.

Shortly before the Easter recess of Congress, Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.) and two other GOP members of the Labor Committee served notice that they will seek to substitute a modified form of the Administration proposals.

They sugar-coated their bill by providing the same basic minimum wage step-up as in the Labor Committee's legislation—a rise from the present $1.60 to $2 an hour for workers whose jobs were covered prior to 1966 and a two-stage step-up for those added to coverage in 1966—to $1.80 this year and $2 next year. Farm workers who are covered by the law—whose wages are now frozen at a $1.30 minimum

(Continued on Page 6)

MERGER AGREEMENT uniting all organized New York state teachers into a single organization is sealed with a handshake. From left: Albert Shanker, president of the state organization of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers; national AFT Pres. David Selden, and Thomas Y. Hobart, Jr., president of the State Teachers Association affiliated with the National Education Association. Members will vote on ratification.

Meany Scores Windfalls:

Wage-Curb Profits Should Aid Buyers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the Price Commission to compel employers to pass along to consumers any windfall profits created by Pay Board rulings cutting back negotiated wage increases.

"Where a collective bargaining contract wage, agreed to by both employer and employe, is cut back by the Pay Board—giving the employer a windfall profit—simple justice would indicate that the Price Commission should compel the employer to pass these savings along to the consumer," Meany said.

In a letter to Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson, Jr., Meany reiterated a list of seven suggestions for effective price control adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February and previously submitted to the commission.

He also noted that most of these suggestions had been made to the board as early as last November by Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Community Services.

Grayson had sought Meany's suggestions on price control policies after the federation president appeared before the commission and charged that it did not have the machinery or manpower to control consumer prices and that the Nixon Administration never intended for it to have such powers.

The seven specific proposals adopted by the Executive Council and resubmitted to Grayson were:

- Consumer representation on the Price Commission.
- Application of price controls over items not covered and the closing of all loopholes.

(Continued on Page 8)

AFT, NEA Slate Vote By 195,000

Top officers of two long-rival teachers' organizations in New York state have reached agreement on a merger that would create a 195,000-member federation. It would unite the state organizations of the AFL-CIO's American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association.

The merger pact will be submitted within 90 days for ratification by the 90,000 members of the AFT's United Teachers of New York and the 105,000 members of the New York State Teachers Association, the NEA affiliate.

Thomas Y. Hobart, Jr., president of the state NEA organization, and Albert Shanker, president of the AFT state body and of its big New York City local, issued a joint statement expressing hope that "the AFT and the NEA will initiate discussions leading to a single nationwide organization capable of speaking for all of America's 2.5 million teachers."

The AFT's national president, David Selden, who joined the merger negotiating committees at a press conference, echoed this hope and expressed "great satisfaction" at the "historic" merger agreement.

Just a few days earlier, a similar merger agreement was negotiated between AFT and NEA locals representing the instructional staff of the City University of New York—

(Continued on Page 3)

New Guidelines Tighten Rules On Sex Bias

New guidelines designed to tighten the rules barring job discrimination based on sex have been published by the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.

The broadened guidelines are advisory and do not have the force of law. They are intended to aid the courts, employers, unions and others on how the EEOC interprets Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that bars discrimination based on sex.

The new guidelines hold that hiring policies that exclude women from jobs because of pregnancy violate the law and that health and insurance plan benefits must be extended to

(Continued on Page 8)

Unions Upheld, NLRB Reversed, In Coordinated Bargaining Case

Philadelphia—In a case that could have an important bearing on coordinated bargaining, the 3rd U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that unions did not violate federal labor law in their 1967-68 bargaining with the copper industry.

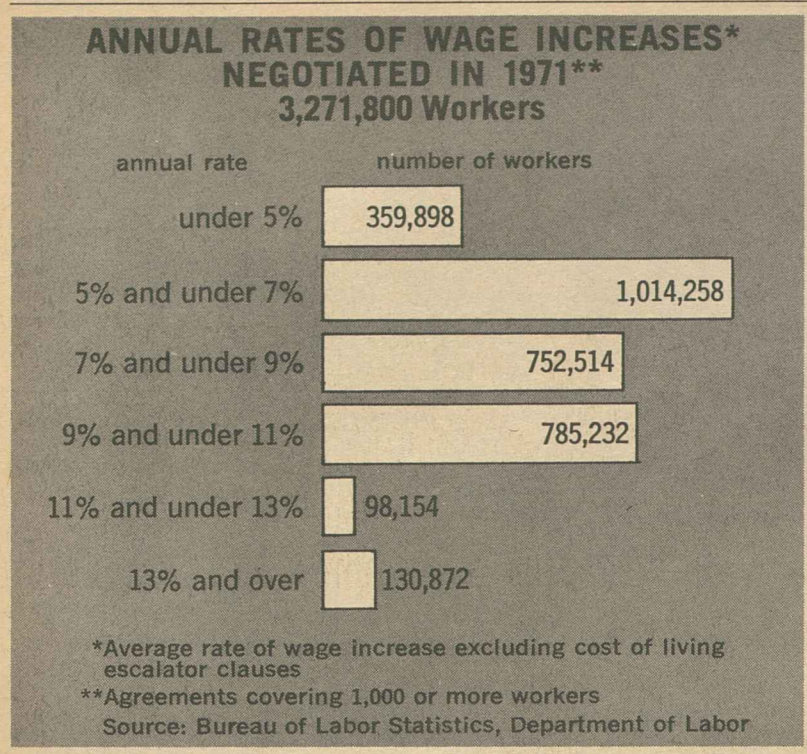
The court overthrew a finding by the National Labor Relations Board that the unions' insistence on common contract termination dates amounted to the same thing as company-wide bargaining.

The case grew out of the 1967 negotiations between the Phelps Dodge Corp. and the unions cooperating in the AFL-CIO Joint Negotiating Committee for Phelps Dodge. The company agreed to bargain with the committee on behalf of 40 Phelps Dodge units in Arizona, but rejected the request that Phelps Dodge subsidiaries in Rhode Island and El Paso be included.

Following a strike and settlement, the NLRB upheld the company's contention that the union committee's insistence on common contract termination dates and simultaneous settlements amounted to an illegal demand for company-wide bargaining.

In the case of Phelps Dodge, it would have been illegal for the unions to strike in quest of com-

(Continued on Page 6)



Canadian Labor Brands Jobless Rate a 'Disaster'

Ottawa—Unemployment made 1971 a "year of disaster" in Canada, and 1972 will bring more of the same, the Canadian Labor Congress said in its annual submission to the federal cabinet.

The 20,000-word memorandum presented in summary by CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald was virtually a bill of economic and social rights for Canadians.

It covered a wide range of issues, including social legislation, election reform, taxation, trade, youth, labor legislation, unemployment insurance, international affairs and pollution.

Its main thrust, however, was on unemployment and the state of the economy, charging that the blame for unemployment "rests solidly" on the federal government. It said the current high level of unemployment "continues to stem from the brutal and callous policies implemented several years ago."

The CLC took issue with government statements that high rates of joblessness could be attributed to changes in the rates of labor force participation. The submission said there had been little change in the actual figures and this explanation lacks any credibility.

The brief drew particular attention to the high rates of unemployment in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces.

It said Canada's jobless rate has been consistently higher than those of Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Sweden and Japan and, until recently, the United States because other countries have given top priority to full employment policies while Canada had not. A "full employment budget" is needed to replace stop-and-go policies characteristic of the past, the memorandum said.

The CLC renewed its support for a guaranteed income, but disagreed with the proposal that the guarantee be set at 70 percent of the so-scalled poverty line, and that single people under 40 be excluded.

To attack the nation's proverty problem, the CLC calls for: more spending on low-income housing and medical services, a more equitable system of taxation, and manpower and training programs based on a realistic assessment of manpower needs. The present old-age pension should be raised to $80 from $60 and made payable at age 60, and it should include realistic upward adjustments to meet living cost raises, the CLC urged.

The brief called for more public housing; increased public ownership of urban land, held in perpetuity and leased for homes; more support for co-op housing; support for community health services, better housing, health facilities and educational programs for native peoples, and a review of strategy on regional economic development.

The memorandum expressed the hope the government would press for adoption of a competition bill to provide improved safeguards for consumers.

On trade, it expressed concern over the effect of U.S. trade policies on Canadian jobs and it especially urged the government to maintain the key safeguards of the auto pact and to resist pressures to permit individuals to import new and used cars into Canada.

The memorandum also urged the government to resist pressure from management groups to revise sections of the proposed labor legislation that would require employers to give workers notice of technological changes and, under certain circumstances, make such change subject to collective bargaining.

It described the new tax act as "a haven for tax lawyers, once they have learned to decipher it."

On pollution, the CLC urged national standards enforced by government inspection and appropriate penalties for polluters.

Elevator Talks Broken Off, 20,000 Strike

Philadelphia—Some 20,000 members of the Elevator Constructors struck across the nation Mar. 31 after an employers' association informed the union that it wanted to break off negotiations on a new five-year contract.

The national contract—which covers union members who install, erect and maintain elevators and escalators outside of New York City—expired Mar. 23. Talks were extended on a day-to-day basis until the employers decided to end negotiations, according to union Pres. R. Wayne Williams.

Another contract covering the New York City Elevator Constructors expires later this year.

Williams said the impasse involved disagreement on wages as well as a management proposal to transfer some jobs outside the union's jurisdiction.

A representative of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service was meeting with the union here in hopes of resuming negotiations.

More Emphasis on Fringes:

Pay Board's Policies Spur Shift in Bargaining Trends

The government's wage control program will prompt unions to shift their emphasis in collective bargaining in 1972, especially into the areas of cost-of-living clauses and fringe benefits.

The 3.5 million workers covered by major contracts negotiated in 1971 were also subjected to unsettling events, with many of their deferred increases left in doubt by Pay Board policies, according to AFL-CIO Economists Rudy Oswald and Phillip Ray.

Writing in the AFL-CIO's Federationist magazine, Oswald and Ray note that the contracts bargained for 1,000 or more workers in 1971 call for average annual wage increases of 8.1 percent over the life of the agreements. That's a drop from the 8.9 percent average of 1970.

When fringe benefits are added, the average 1971 settlement provided for an annual increase of 8.7 percent over the life of the contract, also a drop from the 9.1 percent average for 1970 settlements.

The bulk of the workers—over 1 million of the 3.5 million covered by contracts negotiated in 1971—will receive increases in the 5 percent to 7 percent range when cost-of-living escalator clauses are excluded.

However, cost-of-living escalators were one of the major developments of 1971 bargaining, Oswald and Ray note, and will continue to be important in 1972 bargaining. The number of workers covered by escalator clauses under major agreements reached a new high of 4.3 million by the end of 1971.

"Some unions will be returning to one-year contracts rather than continuing the recent trend of three-year contracts," the authors predicted.

They said other highlights will include agreements calling for increases disallowed by the Pay Board to become effective as soon as the law permits or for arbitrators to assign funds disallowed by the board into areas not directly under the Pay Board's control.

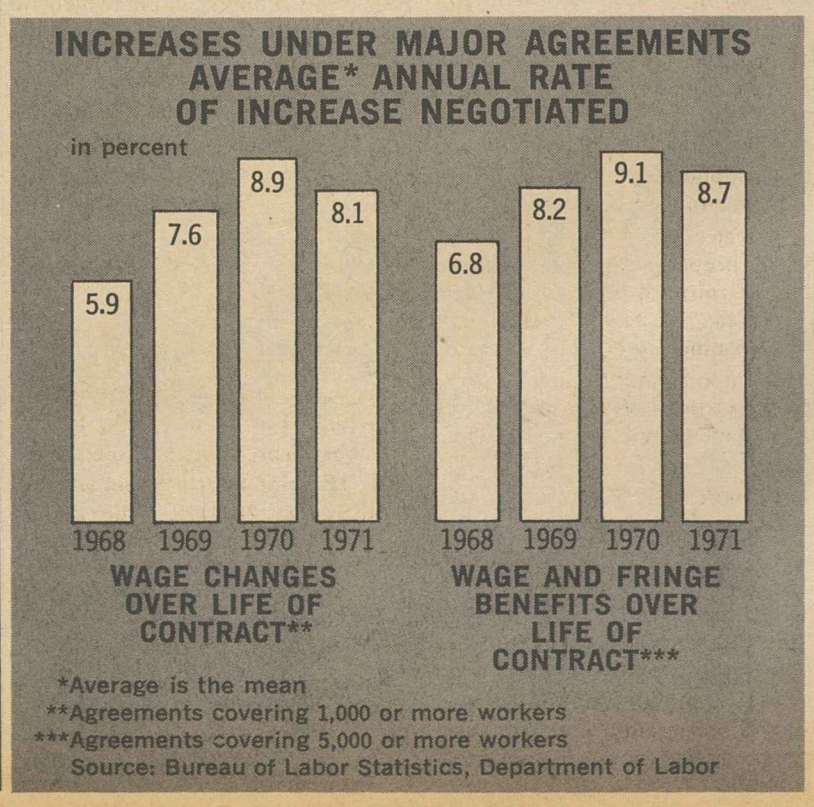
"Fringe benefits that were partially exempted from the direct controls of the Pay Board by the 1971 Economic Stabilization Act will also be emphasized," the article says. "These include such areas as pensions, life insurance, health and welfare clauses, profit sharing plans and savings plans."

Bargaining on at least some agreements will take place in 1972 in aerospace, airlines, apparel, electric and gas utilities, glass, insurance, leather goods, maritime, oil, paper, services, shipbuilding, textile and wholesale and retail trade. Key construction contracts will expire in seven major cities. But major agreements in auto, steel, meatpacking, postal, rubber and trucking run at least through 1973.

Among the 1971 developments on major contracts which Oswald and Ray cite as examples of continuing trends were:

- Pension benefits in the range of $7.50 to $10 per month per year of service, with other improvements to remove sex differentials, improve vesting, increase survivors' benefits, provide better "bridge" payments until social security eligibility begins and earlier retirement—to as young as 50 wth 25 years service in some contracts.
- Health plans which sought to offset soaring hospital and medical costs by insuring longer hospitalization, raising fee schedules and extending coverage to previously uncovered areas such as dental care, major medical and optical and drug plans.
- Job security, becoming increasingly important during a period of high unemployment and continuing automation, included new attention to severance pay clauses, transfer rights, job training and tuition refund plans, shorter hours of work and longer vacations, relocation expenses and supplemental unemployment benefits.
- Holidays and vacations improved to the point that the old norm of nine paid holidays per year is giving way to 10 or 11. Vacations, especially for long-term employes, were increased to such standards as four weeks after seven years of service or six weeks after 22 years. Vacation bonuses continue to expand, as do sabbatical leaves and two-week summer plant shutdowns.

Other collective bargaining agreements in 1971 introduced such developments as "big city" pay allowances in the telephone industry, annual bonuses, and protections against polygraph tests or taking part in procedures in which the employe objects—such as nurses assisting in abortions.



Bonus to Strikebreakers Ruled Illegal by NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that an employer cannot pay a bonus to strikebreakers after a strike is ended even if they didn't know they were to be rewarded.

As a remedy, the board ordered the company in the case to pay the same bonus plus 6 percent interest to the strikers who returned to work after settlement of the dispute.

The 3-to-1 decision grew out of a strike by District Lodge 117 of the Machinists against Aero-Motive Manufacturing Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich. At stake was the question of whether a company could reward non-strikers, penalize those who went on strike, and so interfere with the right to strike as an economic weapon. The board decided that such a course was illegal.

When the strike at Aero-Motive ended, the company gave a $100 bonus to 107 employes who crossed the picket line and continued work. The reward, the company said, was compensation "for risking their health, property, and peace of mind."

The union said that in reality the bonus was a reward for strikebreaking and, as such, seriously and illegally weakened the right to strike of the 74 workers who engaged in the walkout.

"While the precise issue may be somewhat novel, the governing principles seem to us to be well-established," said the three-man majority. "It is by now axiomatic that employers violate the act if they grant special benefits to employes who refrain from engaging in concerted activity and deny such benefits to those who choose to engage in such activity."

The majority declared that however much the company contended that it was legitimate to give the bonus to the non-strikers, the fact was that the payments were bound to represent a reward to non-strikers and so would be to the disadvantage of the strikers.

"This not only created a divisive wedge in the work force," the majority said, "but also clearly demonstrated for the future the special rewards which lie in store for employes who choose to refrain from protected strike activity."

The majority consisted of Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins.

In dissent was Member Ralph E. Kennedy, who argued that the bonus was really compensation for damage that had been done to non-strikers' cars during the strike and for their harassment by telephone and in other ways. He said the "compensation" was legal. Kennedy also objected to the "reward" to the strikers.

White House Tactics Hit:

Rail Unions Protest Role as 'Scapegoat'

Sheet Metal Workers Pres. Edward J. Carlough and United Transportation Union Pres. Al H. Chesser registered anger and surprise at the manner in which the White House established Emergency Boards to deal with separate disputes between their unions and the railroads.

Pres. Nixon invoked the Emergency Board provisions of the Railway Labor Act supposedly to avert possible strikes by either union Apr. 1, but Carlough charged that the "Administration is fully aware of the fact that we had no present intention of striking the nation's railroads."

Under the Railway Labor Act, the naming of a board requires the parties to maintain the status quo for 60 days. That means there can be no lockout, no changes in working conditions and no strike during the period while the board investigates the dispute and makes recommendations.

The Sheet Metal Workers, representing 6,000 railroad shopcraft workers, were free to strike Apr. 1—30 days after the National Mediation Board relinquished jurisdiction in an impasse on contract negotiations which have dragged over 15 months.

The UTU had warned of retaliatory action if the Penn Central went ahead Apr. 1 with unilateral plans to lay off 6,000 of the 18,000 workers the union represents on that carrier.

But Chesser noted that the crisis had been averted when Penn Central pulled down its notices "promulgating job eliminations."

Carlough charged that a statement by presidential Press Sec. Ronald Ziegler on invoking the Emergency Board provisions amounted to a "commercial for compuslory arbitration" and that it was "completely gratuitous if it is intended as a threat against our organization and other railroad workers."

"It can only serve to further heat up the situation unnecessarily," Carlough declared.

"As a responsible organization dedicated to serving our members, we are at least as concerned as the Administration for the safety and convenience of the American public.

"To suggest—as Mr. Ziegler does—that we have in any way jeopardized that safety and convenience is unwarranted, uncalled for," and a position "which we reject totally and completely."

Chesser said his union regretted that "the President was forced to resort to an Emergency Board when across-the-table bargaining could have solved the problem without creating another crisis."

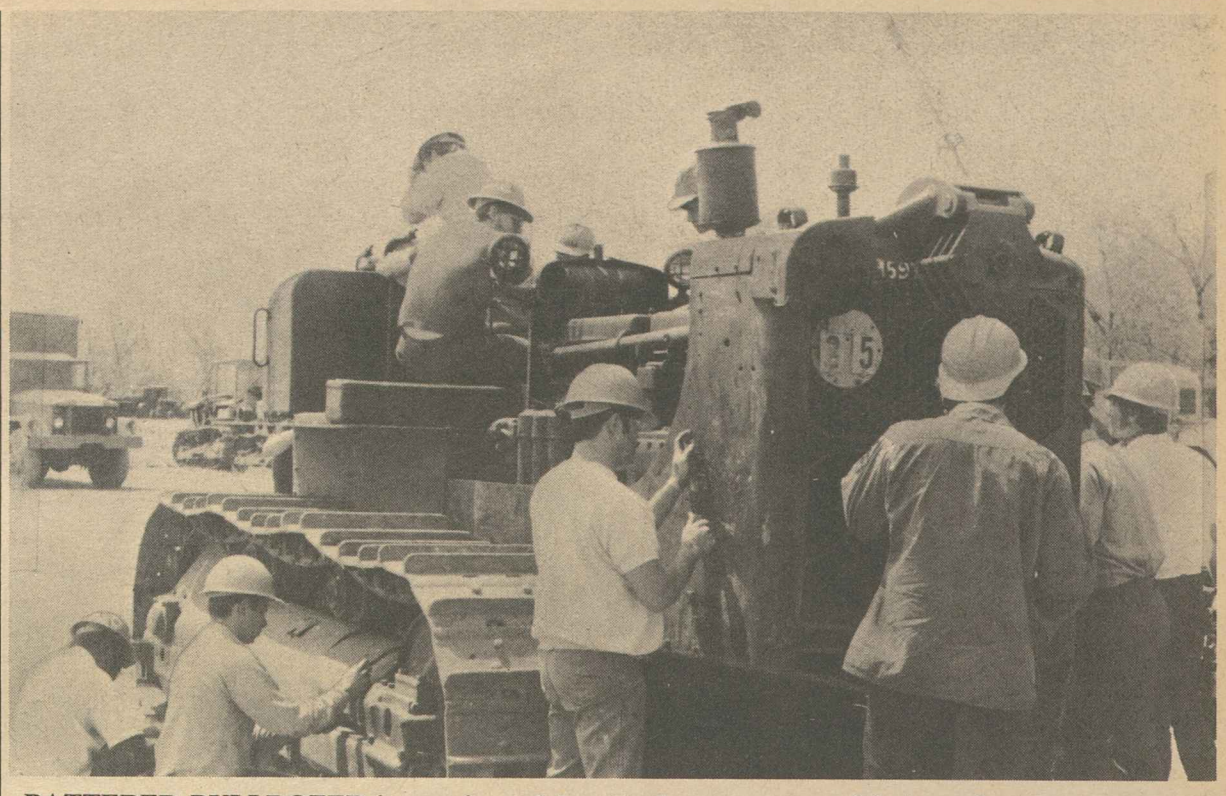
The UTU offered to negotiate for 60 more days with Penn Central, but the carrier refused that offer as well as a proffer of arbitration from the Mediation Board.

"It is hard to understand their attitude in not accepting this offer, but now willingly going before an Emergency Board for the same 60 days we offered before the board was appointed," Chesser said.

"We will appear before this board in complete candor, and hope that the Penn Central will be equally honest in disclosing the entire picture—including the financial one. We believe the public is entitled to all the facts—and from both sides.

"It is unfair to blame the employes and exonerate the officials and financial manipulators who have been exposed in the public press recently for their role in wrecking a great railroad system."

Carlough said the Sheet Metal Workers also will comply fully with the Executive Order setting up the boards.



BATTERED BULLDOZER is transformed from junk status to a useful piece of equipment by apprentices of the Operating Engineers salvage-and-training program at Lafayette, Ind. The IUOE is conducting the program in 28 states at great savings to the federal government and the union.

Engineers' Training Plan Salvages Worn-Out Government Equipment

Worn-out heavy construction equipment—much of it destined for the government junk heap—is being salvaged by the Operating Engineers to train apprentices at great savings to the Labor Dept. and the union.

Bulldozers, earth movers, graders, scrapers and tractors on the federal government's "excess" property list are being restored by the union to provide many additional years of service.

For years, the union had been training apprentices on the job. But in 1963, the IUOE started to provide practical training in off-the-job projects financed with its trust funds and Labor Dept. grants.

For this type of training, the union leased the equipment. But the rental costs ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars and cut deeply into the funds available for job training.

Then in 1967, when the Operating Engineers needed more equipment for a Job Corps program in Jacob's Creek, Tenn., the union learned that the Atomic Energy Commission was about to junk an old bulldozer.

It was declared "excess" property, meaning that any other government agency could claim it. The battered machine was acquired for the union through the Job Corps.

This was the start of the union's salvage-and-apprenticeship program.

Reese Hammond, education and research director of the IUOE, explained:

"We spent $1,400—all for parts—and the 12 Job Corps mechanic-trainees rebuilt the whole machine under the supervision of an Operating Engineers journeyman.

"When the job was done, we had a 35-ton bulldozer on which to train youngsters," he said, noting that the fair market value of the machine was set at $20,000.

IUOE locals followed suit later for their own training programs.

"Most of our apprenticeship programs are now obtaining this stuff," Hammond reported, "and their repair, utilization and maintenance doesn't cost the government a dime."

The restored "junk" equipment, worth about $10 million as reclaimed assets belonging to the Labor Dept., is being utilized by IUOE joint apprenticeship committees in 28 states, the union said.

While the union pays for all the shipping of the equipment, parts and repair costs, the federal government retains the ownership. This still adds up to big savings to the union over the costs of leasing comparable equipment.

Federal Manpower Administrator Paul J. Fasser, Jr., praised the Operating Engineers' programs as a credit to the entire labor movement.

"Whether it's excess equipment or simple participation in manpower development programs, organized labor has shown what it can do," Fasser stressed.

A typical salvage-and-training program conducted by the IUOE locals is being done in Detroit. Local 324 got involved a little more than a year ago with the acquisition of three pieces of salvage equipment.

Today, the 12,000-member local has an inventory of equipment restored from junk status that would have cost more than $2.7 million new. Its rebuilt market value is estimated at $1.5 million.

Ray E. Bishop, the IUOE property officer of the union's national training program, pointed out that this means the restored equipment is made available to the locals and joint apprenticeship committees at two and three times below the cost of comparable new equipment.

N.Y. Teacher Units Set Vote on Merger Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

comprising 19 senior and community colleges.

The NEA Legislative Conference of the City University, headed by Dr. Belle Zeller, has 3,800 members and the AFT United Federation of College Teachers has 1,600 members in the City University system.

In a joint statement urging ratification in balloting to be completed by mid-April, the two organizations declared:

"For too long we have been rivals, needlessly dissipating our human and fiscal resources. Now we will concentrate on making the City University an institution of quality education and enlarged opportunity under conditions in which we as professional staff members can do an effective job."

Under the statewide merger agreement, the two organizations will combine their resources by Sept. 1, 1972, with present officers sharing authority. Elections would be held for a single set of officers and a new constitution adopted by the spring of 1973.

Starting on May 1, 1973, per capita dues on the entire, combined membership would be paid to the NEA, the AFT, and the national, state and appropriate local central bodies of the AFL-CIO.

Effective immediately, Shanker and Hobart said, the two groups have entered into "an interim coalition" that bars any future election contests for bargaining rights.

They also agreed to establish a joint lobbying effort in the state legislature, combine their political action programs and set up cooperative projects in other fields.

Governing bodies of both organizations will meet this month to set up the referenda machinery, with the actual membership balloting expected to take place in May.

Although the merger agreement was initiated and developed at the state level, both the AFT and the NEA national organizations had representatives present during the final stage of the negotiations.

The AFT's New York City local—the United Federation of Teachers—has 72,000 members in the city's school system and touched off the tremendous surge in collective bargaining by teachers when it won a citywide representation election 11 years ago.

NEA locals hold bargaining rights in most of the "upstate" cities. The NEA organizations, once strictly professional organizations that shunned the concept of collective bargaining, have increasingly turned to negotiations and to strike action when necessary.

Selden, who as national AFT president proposed several times a nationwide merger to the NEA, expressed strong support for the concept of mergers at the state and local level.

Labor in Mississippi Charts Election Goals

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi AFL-CIO stepped up the mobilization of an all-out political action program for the 1972 elections at its sixth biennial convention.

The 288 delegates—the largest number ever to participate in the state federation's history—focused both on the candidates and issues in the state congressional races and in the presidential campaign.

Three of the five Mississippi congressional members in the House are not seeking re-election. To fill their seats, delegates called for a concerted effort by unions and the state federation to support the election of candidates who will best serve the interests of workers and the people.

The major national issue of the convention emerged in a review of the Nixon Administration record, including high unemployment, unabated inflation, unjust wage and price controls and its overall anti-labor attitudes.

A convention resolution urged union members throughout the state to vote against the Nixon ticket in November and called on the Democratic Party to nominate a presidential candidate "who can provide the proper kind of leadership" for the nation.

The convention re-elected by acclamation the state body's two top officers: Pres. Claude Ramsay to his sixth full two-year term, and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight to his seventh term.

Thirteen resolutions were adopted at the three-day convention. Among the key resolutions, delegates called for:

- Enactment by Congress of the labor-supported national "no-fault" auto insurance program.
- Rejection of the Administration's proposed national sales tax, in the form of a so-called value-added tax, as an increased burden on consumers.
- Import quotas on all foreign products that are causing high unemployment in related U.S. industries.
- Increased cooperation between unions and the AFL-CIO in efforts to organize Mississippi's unorganized workers
- Amending the state constitution to allow a second successive term for the governor.
- Support of state and national COPE programs and for local campaigns to boost financial contributions.

The Real School Question

THE AFL-CIO is pleased to appear in support of legislation authorizing, or improving, badly needed national educational programs. It is, therefore, unusual for us to testify in opposition to any bill—let alone, a proposal that carries the impressive title: "The Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1972."

But, we are in opposition to this bill. We are in opposition, because we believe the bill would do nothing, when so much needs to be done.

Let me explain our position. Like the President, we have listened to the nation and to Florida. We recognize that the overwhelming majority of people in our country do not like so-called "massive busing," but—unlike the President—we also recognize that the overwhelming majority of people in this country do want quality, integrated education.

The real question, then, is: Can we achieve quality, integrated education in all school districts without busing? We think not. And, that is what the courts have said. There are situations where there is just no other remedy. And, there are many school districts throughout the country that recognize this fact of life.

The AFL-CIO has long-supported other remedies such as educational parks, magnet schools, the more effective school program, and other innovative approaches, but we also know that busing must be available as a tool when other remedies fail to accomplish the purpose.

FOR THIS REASON we must oppose any Administration or legislative proposal that would flatly prohibit all new busing, even for a specified period of time. To prohibit busing when other remedies are unworkable is to tamper with the educational rights of children.

We also oppose this bill because it carries no real commitment to improve the educational opportunities of disadvantaged youth. The AFL-CIO has fought ever since the inception of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act for adequate funding of those who need the most help. For us this has not been a partisan fight. The AFL-CIO took the same position during the previous Administration. So, the AFL-CIO opposes the bill because, first of all, despite its seeming promise, it calls for no new money for the disadvantaged.

In our view, then, it is basically a political document. It provides no new funds to improve the educational opportunities of disadvantaged children and it does nothing to promote integration.

AMERICA CANNOT slow down its efforts to integrate its schools. To turn back the clock on desegregation efforts while sanctioning the continuance of vast inequities in our schools can only have appeal to the rankest of bigots.

In 1954, the labor movement hailed the Brown decision as "historic." Like all fair-minded Americans, we recognized the inequities of the dual school system. It has now been almost two decades since that widely hailed decision. We have made progress, but there is still a long way to go. The AFL-CIO has been in this battle for progress at every step of the way.

Just as we have fought hard to implement the Brown decision, we will vigorously oppose all efforts to retreat. The AFL-CIO believes that the Administration bill represents such a retreat.

—From testimony by the AFL-CIO before the Senate Subcommittee on Education.

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'Move Over, We're Coming In!'

A Word Edgewise:

Liberal Democratic In-Fighting Obscures Tricky Dick's Record

By John P. Roche

THE OTHER NIGHT I made a serious mistake: I went to a meeting of liberal Democrats to discuss the upcoming presidential primary in Massachusetts.

Arriving late, I thought initially I had come to the wrong location, there seemed to be a wild argument in progress that resembled one of those way-out therapy sessions. You know, the scene in which one character is playing a trumpet, two more are beating each other with pillows, three are engaged in yoga exercises, and another half-dozen are reciting poems, praying to Allah, or simply shrieking their heads off.

Things sorted out a bit after a while, but much of the ensuing evening was spent in quite bitter personal exchanges. "How can you be for Muskie? He supported Vietnam and pollution." "McGovern is a liar—he refused to join Morse and Gruening against the Tonkin Gulf Resolution and didn't oppose the war until 1966." "Jackson is an agent of the military-industrial complex, a phony liberal." Humphrey—oh Lord, poor Humphrey: "Johnson's flunky," "Opportunist," etc., etc.

In my reportorial capacity I threw another name in whenever the conversation slowed down, but there is no point in going on to Lindsay, McCarthy, and Chisholm. On any vote, there would have been a majority for the proposition that _____ is a bum, and you could put any name in the blank.

Two aspects of this jolly little political gathering bothered me. First, what might be called the quality of the rhetoric, the savage way in which people who have known and often worked with each other for years talked. It had overtones of the ferocious language that various religious sects employed in their quest for Christian purity. When, for instance, one elder stateman simply said he would vote for any liberal Democrat that the convention nominated, including Jackson, you could almost physically feel the consensus that he should be burned at the stake.

But second, and more important, there was, to borrow from Sherlock Holmes, the strange case of the dog that didn't bark. It was a bit hard to keep track of what were often simultaneous speeches, but to the best of my recollection nobody even mentioned Richard M. Nixon, currently President of the United States and undoubtedly the Republican candidate for re-election in November.

I threw his name in once just to see what would happen. Nothing happened. The disputants looked at me as if I had dragged in an irrelevant topic, as if I had, say, mentioned Queen Elizabeth II, and went back to chewing at each other.

As a historian, I find this incredible. More than 20 years ago the mention of Nixon would have set the whole crew frothing.

He was, politically speaking, the devil incarnate who had successively knocked off Congressman Jerry Voorhis and Congresswoman Helen Douglas by suggesting they were, if not open Communists, party-line dupes. In 1954 he went so far as to suggest that the Democrats were the party of treason. If he had been the GOP presidential candidate in 1956, I suspect we liberals would have backed Richard Russell to beat him.

NOW RICHARD NIXON has an entirely different impact on the liberals; indeed, on the public at large. Nobody seems to love him very much, but—far more significantly—neither is he hated. The contrast came across vividly in 1968 when, a few weeks after the Democratic shambles in Chicago, candidate Nixon rode there on top of a car down streets packed with enthusiastic supporters. There were no pickets, no screamed imprecations, no nothing. After the sullen, sickening events at the Democratic convention, it was almost a celebration.

The American people were, in fact, sick of hate—and they still are. If in 1972, the Democrats retain the image of the party of haters (and George Wallace can be counted on to do his bit in one ring while the liberals are chopping each other up in another), the fact that few people really love Mr. Nixon will be much less important to his prospect of victory than the other side of that coin: that the hatred he once generated as "Tricky Dick" has largely vanished into the past.

Famous Brands Have It!
UNION LABEL
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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Reforms Pressed in Congress:

Extra Fees, Kickbacks Balloon Closing Costs for Home Buyers

By Sidney Margolius

FAMILIES LOOKING FOR HOMES in recent months have been shocked by closing costs of $1,000 and more even on moderate-price houses and as much as $3,500 on higher-priced homes. Closing costs in recent years have skyrocketed, along with the price tags on houses.

Frederick Waddell, education director of the Credit Counseling Centers in Michigan, reports that he and his wife encountered closing costs ranging from $700 to over $1,300 on moderate-price housing priced from $23,000 to $27,000. Included in these extra charges were "exorbitant fees" for such items as a title search, title insurance and survey fees (even on a brand new house).

Waddell is a determined consumer advocate and a former university instructor in consumer economics. He didn't take these costs for granted, but questioned them. The builder or real estate agent typically argued, "They are required by state law," or "Everybody does it." On the house the Waddells finally bought they had to pay closing costs of $1,127.

Waddell also complained to the state Dept. of Licensing & Regulation. He pointed out that the mortgage company required that homeowners' insurance be included in the escrow payments on the new house despite the fact that he already had such insurance paid for three years in advance. He had to pay a fee for a credit report required by the bank even though the bank also charged a "service fee" of 1 percent of the amount of the mortgage (an extra $200 in the case of a $20,000 mortgage).

There is no doubt that these and other extra fees such as title insurance have become a money-making holdup at the expense of homeseekers already hard pressed by severely inflated housing prices. One of the most flagrant overcharges is for title insurance. Bills have been introduced in Congress by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) to control some of the worst aspects of such insurance.

The home buyer is a captive market for title insurance. The banks and other mortgage lenders require you to buy it to protect their "equity" in the house. That means that if the title to the property proves faulty, the title insurance company will pay the mortgage lender the remaining amount owed on the mortgage. For example, somebody might turn up who can prove that your house actually is on his land. The national title insurance companies charge you $2.50 per $1,000 of mortgage to insure the lender against any such possibility.

But this arrangement protects only the lender. If you also want to insure yourself against loss due to a faulty title, you have to pay another $1 per $1,000, or a total of $3.50 per $1,000. You aren't actually required to buy the additional insurance protecting your equity in the house. But most home buyers are too frightened by even the faint possibility of loss of their investment not to buy it.

Proxmire reported that one of his own staff members, even though this man is a former law professor, was not allowed to do the title search himself for a house he bought. He was told that if he wanted to buy the house he had to buy lender's title insurance even though he was assuming the present mortgage and there was no legal defect in title. In fact, the lender was already fully protected by the former owner's title insurance policy.

This is the real bonanza for the title companies. In an age when families move frequently, the title companies keep selling new policies over and over on the same houses, and families who move several times find themselves buying title insurance several times. (Some title companies do give a discount on reinsurance of titles.)

THE PRICE of title insurance itself is high, since it includes fees for agents, and often for lawyers. Many home buyers may not realize it, but their own lawyers often get a rebate from the title company, frequently 15 percent of the amount paid.

In general, Proxmire's survey showed, title companies pay out on an average about 20 percent of their income just in commissions. In further fact, they pay out very little in claims; only about 2½ cents for every dollar they take in.

Rebates to lawyers are supposed to be prohibited in most areas except for a few Middle Atlantic states. But the practice goes on even in states where it is supposed to be barred, reports Martin Lobel, legislative assistant to Proxmire.

The Proxmire and Patman bills would require mortgage lenders themselves to pay part of the cost of title search and any title insurance they require to protect their interest. The bills also would require title companies to sell insurance to home buyers at the same rate they charge lenders.

Patman's bill also would prohibit the kickbacks to lawyers.

Real estate brokers also are running scared as the result of the growing effort to put a lid on all the added fees and commissions involved in buying a house. The National Association of Real Estate Boards has challenged an interpretation of Sec. George Romney of the Housing & Urban Development Dept. seeking to impose ceilings on sales commissions.

No Solution for Quality:

Nixon 'Education Renewal' Plan Assailed as Political Document

PRES. NIXON'S new plan for "educational renewal" was branded an empty promise that adds up to little more than a political document.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, charged in a network radio interview that Nixon's call for a moratorium on busing was a political response to the recent Florida primary.

It offers no solution to the problem of upgrading low-quality schools and expanding opportunities for disadvantaged students, Davis said. In fact, he noted, only 18 months ago, the President said "we shouldn't invest any money" in compensatory education—that it was "bad government, bad politics and, in fact, bad education."

Now, Davis noted, the President says he is all for compensatory education—so long as it dosen't involve any new federal money. But increased funds are essential to better schools, Davis stressed, on Labor News Conference.

Davis said the Administration could do far more toward improving the schools by pushing hard for full implementation of laws already on the books than it can by seeking new legislation.

"There is no need for any new legislation to do what he wants to do," Davis asserted, adding that "the President is misleading the American people when he says—or implies—that this is a brand new effort."

The labor educator stressed that Congress has already enacted the needed upgrading programs, and authorized $4.8 billion for the effort under Title I of the Elementary & Secondary School Act. But, Davis said, only one-third of the funds authorized by that legislation has been appropriated and he called on the Administration to put meaning into its call for better schools by supporting full funding of the program.

Reporters questioning Davis on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program were Donald Finley of United Press International and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

PRES. NIXON IS FOND of catchy headline phrases to describe his programs not the least of which is his "New Economic Policy" which turns out to be not so new as it is a fancied up version of his old "trickle-down" theory of economics.

Actually the United States is in desperate need of a truly "new" economic policy that will forget the catchwords and buckle down to the job of getting the economy moving again, workers back on the job and inflation licked.

Latest proposal for such an economic start is contained in the current "Report of the Joint Economic Committee on the January 1972 Economic Report of the President."

It contains at least a dozen ideas, some of which are close to what organized labor has been recommending now for many years—at least one on international trade with which labor disagrees—but all of them well worthy of more public attention than they have received so far.

At the top of the list is the committee's deep dissatisfaction with today's rate of unemployment and the measures that the Nixon Administration is using to meet that basic problem. The congressional report—which represents the sentiments of most of its 20 Senate-House members—says flatly:

"Recent suggestions that full employment can be equated with an unemployment rate greater than 4 percent are totally unacceptable."

The report calls for a level no higher than 3 percent, or about half of what it now is, and asks Nixon to come up with a definite plan to stimulate the economy, not repress it.

One suggestion for this is that the Federal Reserve should develop a program to achieve lower long-term interest rates, particularly those on home mortgages.

The current system of price and wage controls is described as "too complex to be administered efficiently." A largely voluntary price-income policy would be desirable instead.

An important observation in the report is that manpower policies should be tied directly to jobs with job opportunities stimulated "through growth of aggregate demand in the private sector and through expansion of the public sector."

There are other suggestions: that Congress close tax loopholes that are still a scandal to the nation; that the social security tax system be made more progressive; that major subsidy programs be restudied; that the defense program be limited to provide essential national security and not used as a method of economic stimulation; that military expenditures be more carefully checked.

One of the most controversial suggestions of the Joint Committee's report is that the solution to international trade problems "is not to be found in quotas or similar restrictions limiting imports." Instead, the report suggests adjustment of exchange rates, strengthening of competitiveness "through efficient management, increased worker productivity and shifts in the makeup of output."

MONETARY REFORM is also suggested; replacement of the dollar as an international currency in favor of special drawing rights by the International Monetary Fund and similar arrangements are proposed.

What is important about the committee's recommendations is not whether they are the perfect answer to the nation's problems, but that the American people be given alternatives to the deadly business-oriented sameness of the Nixon solutions to the nation's ills. No matter how framed as earth-shattering and curealls, Nixon proposals invariably end up as bribes and rewards for business and crackdowns on workers.

A new start in solving the problems of the American economy is now desperately needed. The Joint Committee's report might well serve as a jumping off place.

A BUSING MORATORIUM called for by Pres. Nixon on the promise to upgrade schools was little more than a political document, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Major Airlines Ordered to Cut Anti-Strike Aid

An examiner for the Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered the major airlines to cut back on the growing sums of money they have been paying out from a fund used for mutual aid when one of them is struck.

The examiner ordered the ten major "trunk" lines to roll back their maximum aid payments to 25 percent of a struck member's normal operating costs, rather than the 50 percent level agreed to by the lines in 1969. In addition he ruled that seven local-service carriers should be excluded from the pact.

The decision was hailed by Pres. John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots as a victory for the traveling public and an important step "in the interest of improving labor relations in the airline industry."

O'Donnell pointed out "although the aid pact was created in 1958 to shield the airlines against what they termed 'unreasonable' labor demands, it has failed to achieve its objective. Instead, the ready availability of anti-strike benefits has served only to stimulate and prolong labor-management disputes."

He cited studies showing that 38 strikes were called by airline unions between 1950 and the inception of the aid pact eight years later. Since then, he stressed, there have been 63 walkouts—lasting an average of 35.5 days versus 15.1 days before 1958.

"Now that CAB has applied the brakes on the aid pact's escalation," O'Donnell said, "it is hoped that the airlines will exert every effort to the resolution of labor differences at the bargaining table—instead of relying on the resources of other carriers."

Lower Pay for Youth Held Threat to Labor

(Continued from page 1)

—would move up to $1.50 and then to $1.70 an hour.

The Republican bill, Biemiller stressed, "would not expand coverage nor correct inequities in the present law."

In fact, he noted, "it would introduce some new inequities." Under the Republican substitute, retail employes paid a guaranteed salary plus a small commission would be excluded from overtime coverage.

By contrast, the committee bill would repeal or phase out present overtime exemptions for food processing workers, transit workers, employes of nursing homes and hotel and motel employes.

Under the Erlenborn bill, persons under 18 and students under 21 would be held at the $1.60 level or 80 percent of the applicable minimum wage for the occupation.

This, Biemiller charged, "would encourage employers to substitute youth for older workers with families."

Biemiller reiterated the AFL-CIO's concern about the high level of teenage unemployment and "about any unemployment."

But he emphasized that "the real problem . . . is that the economy is generating too few jobs for all workers, old as well as young. The answer is the creation of more jobs" and not a "pool of exploitable young workers."

Lowering the minimum wage for youth, he charged, would lead to discrimination against older workers "and higher profits for employers at the expense of young workers."

A Senate Labor subcommittee is currently completing action on a companion measure, sponsored by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.).

It has approved a two-step raise in the minimum wage to $2.20 an hour. Newly covered workers would be brought to that level in three annual steps. It also voted to expand coverage to an estimated 9 million additional workers

NLRB Ruling Overturned:

Court Backs Unions On Copper Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

pany-wide agreements since only individual bargaining units are certified by the NLRB. The trial examiner and the full board found that such a violation had occurred.

But the appeals court threw out the NLRB interpretation in its entirety. It ruled that as long as negotiations are carried on at separate locations, and since "no bargaining was conducted at any unit with regard to wages, terms or employment conditions at other locales," there was no violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The appeals court ruling would also establish that a union can strike over two other bargaining demands —a limited no-strike clause and a "most favored nation" clause.

Modification of the traditional no-strike clause would allow a union to strike in support of their fellow employes in other bargaining units of the same employer in some instances. The "most favored nation" clause, which the Steelworkers negotiated with Phelps Dodge, gives the union a right, upon demand, to any more favorable provisions bargained by the same union in a different unit of that company.

However, if the union insists on physically merging the negotiations of various units or on a company-wide package applicable to several units, it would be in violation of Taft-Hartley.

That's what the NLRB contended had happened at Phelps Dodge and the appeals court overruled.

The board's decision was based on what it interpreted as the "intent" of the union and the contention that the unions delayed settlement of the 1967-68 strike in Arizona until agreement was reached in other units.

The court disagreed with the board's interpretation of intent and said that awaiting an agreement in other units was a "harmless violation" since the other units reached agreement by the time the Arizona settlement was ready for signing.

The board had ruled that submitting the Arizona contract to the union's Nonferrous Industry Conference for approval amounted to an attempt at delay. But the court found that no time had been lost in submitting the agreement to the conference, which was set up by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. to coordinate negotiations not only at Phelps Dodge but also at Kennecott, Anaconda and American Smelting & Refining, the other three major copper producers.

The NLRB decision against the unions was handed down in August 1970 and the case was argued before three federal judges last September. Attorney Michael Gottesman argued the case on behalf of the IUD.

The NLRB's argument on "intent" stemmed from a March 1967 meeting of the Nonferrous Industry Conference, which established a goal of company-wide master agreements and common contract termination dates.

When the company-wide master agreement was resisted by Phelps Dodge, it was abandoned and separate negotiations took place at the various company locations. The NLRB's subsequent finding, however, contended that the unions never gave up the objective of company-wide bargaining and thus had the "intent" of violating Taft-Hartley.

In disagreeing, the court said that the board's arguments had amounted to a legal "rationalization" of the board's decision once it had been made.

High Joblessness Dips in 2 Areas

Two of the 150 major employment areas in the U.S. showed enough job improvement during March to be dropped from the 6 percent or "substantial" jobless list. They were Lorain-Elyria, O., and the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline area of Illinois and Iowa.

This brings the number of "substantial" unemployment areas down from 57 in February to 55 last month.

Four other areas improved enough to be reclassified from the "moderate" (3 to 5.9 percent) to the "low" (1.5 to 2.9 percent) jobless categories. They were Asheville, Durham and Greensboro, N.C., and Greenville, S.C.

AFL-CIO Cites Benefits In College-Level Exams

A national program to award college credits to self-educated Americans has the endorsement of the AFL-CIO.

Education Director Walter G. Davis called on all federation affiliates, state and city central bodies to cooperate with the College-Level Examination Program which could bring job advancement and new opportunities to many thousands of workers.

He urged education directors and education committees to bring wide attention to CLEP because of its potential benefit to union members.

CLEP is based on the concept that individuals should receive academic credits for what they already know—a way of providing college equivalency for the self-educated who have not participated in traditional college studies.

CLEP was launched in 1967 by the College Entrance Examination Board with the financial support of the Carnegie Corp.

Today, nearly 1,000 universities and colleges will award credits based on the CLEP examinations, the board pointed out, noting that the credits are being widely accepted for advanced college studies and job advancement of workers.

Davis said it is essential that AFL-CIO unions support the program "so that individuals with talent are discovered and given the kind of training and opportunities which will allow them to grow and develop—and to make meaningful contributions to their nation and their communities."

While thousands of persons have taken advantage of the program, the College Board noted that there are millions who are not aware of CLEP's benefits. It stressed the importance of an extensive informational campaign to reach all potential beneficiaries.

From its log of case histories, the College Board cited the achievements of a former Chicago auto upholsterer, Irving Kossey, who is now working toward a Ph.D.

After taking the CLEP examination at Roosevelt University, Kossey was given two years of college credit, the maximum under the program. He continued studies at the university for a bachelor's degree and won a scholarship for graduate study. He later earned a master's degree in English literature and became an instructor. He is now the administrative assistant to the dean of Roosevelt's College of Arts & Science.

The college board cited other cases involving a machinist and a drill press operator who were elevated to high positions in their firms after completing CLEP exams and additional studies.

15,000 in Seattle Back PHS Hospital

Seattle—Fifteen thousand persons here have signed petitions protesting Administration efforts to close Seattle's U.S. Public Health Service facilities.

The petitions, circulated by the Central Seattle Community Council and the Health Care Coalition were sent to Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.).

Alaska Sets Major Benefit Boosts In Workmen's Compensation Law

Juneau, Alaska—A model workmen's compensation act was adopted by the Alaska state legislature and quickly signed into law by Gov. William A. Egan (D).

The measure boosts the maximum weekly benefits for temporary total disability or permanent partial disability from $127 to $175.

Additional increases approved by the legislature for permanent partial disability—as in the loss of a leg, hearing or a finger—average about 40 percent.

The new law put Alaska above Arizona, which had been leading the 50 states on payments for on-the-job injury at $150 a week maximum benefit.

Major industrial states rank further down the economic ladder on weekly payments for temporary total disability.

For example, benefits in California are $105, Pennsylvania $60, Illinois $89 to $109, Ohio $84, Connecticut $95 to $143, and Washington $121.

However, several of the less-industrialized states continue to lead states where manufacturing is the key industry. Among these are Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Utah.

Federal employes receive the best coverage under workmen's compensation in the nation. They can currently collect up to $480 a week in benefits for temporary total disability.

The Alaska workmen's compensation measure was enacted through a determined effort of the state AFL-CIO, which helped dislodge the bill from a committee in the state Senate.

The Senate passed the measure Mar. 8 and the House concurred the following day. Gov. Egan signed it into law the following Monday.

When the bill cleared the Senate, Majority Leader Terry Miller (R) and Minority Leader Joe Josephson (D) hailed the measure as "the most significant advancement for the working man ever approved by the Senate."

Among the key permanent weekly disability payments included in the measure are:

- Loss of an arm, 280 weeks compensation, up to $21,160, increased from $16,000.
- Loss of leg, 248 weeks compensation, up to $20,800, increased from $14,200.
- Loss of foot, 173 weeks compensation, up to $14,350, increased from $10,200.

The total allowable amount for permanent total disability or death was increased to $30,000, from the previous range of $17,000 to $20,000.

Other cases of disability not directly specified in the act are based on 65 percent of the worker's average wage.

New York Strike Settlement:

Phone Pact Clears Pay Board Panel

The Pay Board's new three-man Cases & Appeals Panel approved the full settlement negotiated by the Communications Workers for 38,000 employes of the New York Telephone Co.

The settlement follows the pattern of 33.5 percent in wage increases over three years already allowed more than a million telephone workers across the country.

"It would have been sheer folly to withhold any part of that settlement from a single group in the same Bell System," CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said.

"So the action of the Pay Board panel is good news, indeed, especially in view of the fact that it has been the source of so much bad news in recents days and weeks."

CWA members in New York had been on strike from July 18, 1971, until last Feb. 18. They ratified the new contract by mail ballot.

The new three-man panel created by the Pay Board was to begin issuing rulings on the more than 1,000 cases awaiting board action, but major cases and policy decisions will still be decided by the full seven-man board.

Designated to sit on the panel at its first meeting were public member Neil H. Jacoby, Rocco Siciliano, the one remaining business member, and Teamster Pres. Frank E. Fitzsimmons, the only remaining labor representative.

Meanwhile, the Pay Board made public the fact that the five former business members of the board had challenged a number of deferred wage increases due hundreds of workers including 81,000 Postal Service employes.

The challenges were made during the week of Mar. 6 but were not made public until all the parties were notified. It was presumed that by Mar. 31, all parties would have received notifying letters.

The challenges did not specify whether entire contracts were to be reviewed, or merely the deferred wage increases.

Generally, the letters asked for more information.

The challenges involve 39 union contracts, but the number of workers affected was not available.

The deferred increases in question, the board said, range up to 16.3 percent. The board has set a guideline of 7 percent for raises involving exceptional circumstances.

The Pay Board policy on deferred or incremental wage increases negotiated before the Nov. 14 beginning of Phase 2 is that in general, they may take effect unless challenged.

AFL-CIO DELEGATION lays a wreath at the grave of India's revered Mohandas K. Gandhi after meeting in New Delhi with trade union leaders and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The U.S. delegation, from left: Morris Paladino, director of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute; Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton and Vice Pres. Emeritus James A. Suffridge.

Farm Workers, NLRB Confer on Union's Status

Fresno, Calif.—The Farm Workers have entered into negotiations with the government in an attempt to clarify the union's right to press a boycott of non-union wineries. The dispute has been marked by bitter charges of union-busting against the Nixon Administration.

In a stipulation signed by the union and the office of the National Labor Relations Board's general counsel, it was agreed that the Farm Workers would discontinue the boycott and the government would drop its petition for a federal court injunction against it.

The agreement was reached two days before the U.S. District Court here was to hear arguments on the government's request for an injunction.

The Farm Workers had termed the bid for an injunction an overt attempt by the Nixon Administration to squash the fledgling union, which received its charter from the AFL-CIO only in February. Strong support for the UFW position has been proffered by other unions.

Since agricultural workers are specifically exempted from the protections of the National Labor Relations Act, they should not be subjected to its restrictions on boycotts, the union has said.

UFW Director Cesar Chavez had cited the NLRB general counsel's action as another example of Pres. Nixon's anti-worker policies, which he charged include packing the NLRB with pro-management members, initiating anti-labor legislation and freezing the wages of low-paid agricultural workers while allowing food prices to soar.

In a strong statement of support, Pres. Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters said that the government's actions against the Farm Workers dispel any lingering doubts "about the fundamental anti-union, anti-worker, pro-employer bias of the Nixon Administration."

"The condition of farm labor in this country is a national disgrace." Ward said. "We think the President and all agencies of the federal government should be seeking ways and means to help farm workers climb up the scale instead of stamping out whatever little chance of self-help they do have."

IUE Calls For Clarification of Taiwan Policy

The top officers of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have written Pres. Nixon asking clarification of Administration policy on Taiwan.

Pointing out that Taiwan is "an outpost of American industry, the site of scores of factories erected by U.S.-based multinational firms," the union leaders asked the President:

- Will the U.S. Commerce Dept. continue to encourage the export of production and jobs to Taiwan?
- Are American companies now in Taiwan assured a continuation of present conditions for the indefinite future?
- Does the Administration intend to seek to replace with more American production and jobs the economic support provided the Taiwanese economy by our country's military presence when our military withdraws?

The letter noted that many U.S. firms "have invested hundreds of millions of dollars on the island and are now enjoying tax holidays and other generous concessions extended by the Republic of China government."

At the same time, the unionists said, exports to the United States will be vastly increased.

Massachusetts Unions Mourn Sal Camelio

Boston — Salvatore Camelio, president of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO since 1964, died unexpectedly at his home in Belmont, Mass., Mar. 30. He was 66.

Camelio, who also was president of the Middlesex Labor Council since 1959, was a veteran member of the Rubber Workers. He was elected the first president of URW Local 25 in Boston in 1933 and had served as New England director for the URW for a number of years until his retirement in 1970.

He was the secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts CIO Council from 1946 until merger with the AFL state federation in 1958. Camelio was executive vice president of the State AFL-CIO before he was elected to the top office in 1964.

During World War II, Camelio served on the War Labor Board and the Manpower Advisory Board. He also has served on the boards of Massachusetts Bay United Fund, Governor's Economic Advisory Task Force, Histadrut Council, and was active in a number of community and service organizations.

Camelio was born in Geata, Italy, and came to the United States as a child. He is survived by his wife Angela, five children and three grandchildren.

The executive council of the State AFL-CIO is expected to select a successor to his office shortly. Camelio had one and one-half years remaining in his term.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center will conduct seven institutes during April and May. They are:

Arbitration (University of California at Berkeley) Apr. 10-14.

Negotiated Fringe Benefits and Federal Social Programs, Apr. 17-21.

Unions in American Society in the Next Decade, Apr. 24-28.

Unions and Planning for Retirement, May 1-5.

Effective Union Action in Civil Rights, May 8-12.

New Staff Program (third phase) May 14-June 9.

Man and His Environment, May 15-19.

U.S., Japanese Labor Focus on Multinationals

Tokyo—An AFL-CIO delegation and leaders of the Japanese Confederation of Labor held two days of discussions here on economic problems facing workers of both nations.

It was the fourth annual conference in a series that has alternated between Washington and Tokyo in a mutual effort towards greater understanding of common problems in such areas as dealings with multinational corporations.

A joint statement by the two trade union centers stressed the value of "continuous communication and cooperation" against companies, especially the multinationals, "which subordinate the economic health of countries and the welfare of human beings on the altar of accumulation of profits."

Representing the AFL-CIO at the Tokyo conference were James A. Suffridge, vice president emeritus of the federation; AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel and Hunter P. Wharton; Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; United Textile Workers Sec.-Treas. Francis Schaufenbil; George Collins, international affairs director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Lester Thornton, international representative of the Steelworkers.

The delegation from DOMEI, the Japanese federation, was headed by its president, Seiji Amaike.

The joint statement took note of "DOMEI's struggle to improve working conditions including wage levels of the Japanese workers, and the insistence that Japan substantially shift its emphasis from the overblown capital accumulation of export trade to the betterment of the domestic situation."

It noted also "the necessity for the AFL-CIO to overcome the increased unemployment that has occurred in the United States because of the activity of the multinational corporations and other unhealthy economic and trade practices."

Both sides welcomed the scheduled return of Okinawa to Japan and explored a broad range of international problems, including environmental and ecological issues.

Part of the U.S. delegation, including Wharton and Suffridge, continued on to visits with union leaders in other nations.

At New Delhi, in addition to talking with trade union officials, they met with government leaders, including Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. At Istanbul, they met with Seyfi Demirsoy, president of Turkey's labor federation, and in London they conferred with top officials of the British Trades Union Congress.

Musicians Reach Pact on Recordings

New York—The Musicians have reached agreement with the phonograph recording industry on a new three-year contract covering members who perform all types of recording dates, ranging from classical music to rock 'n' roll.

Terms of the settlement were not announced pending a ratification vote by mail referendum.

Height Rule Dropped After Union Lawsuit

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers won an agreement from a General Electric Co. plant at Tyler, Tex., to discontinue a minimum height requirement which the IUE charged was discriminatory toward women job applicants.

The company also agreed to hire seven women applicants who had been turned down for employment only because they did not meet the height requirement of 5 feet 7 inches. IUE Local 782 had filed suit on behalf of the women in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

The union's suit which was settled out of court, maintained that the height rule barred 94 percent of all women between the ages of 18 and 79 from employment and, therefore, was an instance of sex bias in hiring.

The IUE charged that the rule, as applied to both men and women, "is not a reasonable or necessary requirement for employment" because "the vast majority of jobs in the Tyler plant can be performed in the most efficient and satisfactory manner" by persons less than 5 feet 7 inches tall.

The plant produces central air conditioning units for use in the home.

Although GE denied that the height rule was an example of sex discrimination, it nevertheless agreed to discontinue using it as a criterion for employment.

Rep. Burke Warns:

Free-Trade 'Myth' Threatens Economy

Existing U.S. "free trade" policy is bankrupting the country, Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) warned in calling for measures to stem the flood of imports "that has washed hundreds of thousands of jobs away."

Speaking to a luncheon of the Maritime Trades Dept., Burke pinned much of the current economic crisis on the nation's foreign trade posture.

Burke, co-sponsor with Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) of the Foreign Trade & Investment bill now before Congress, stressed that unless the drain on the U.S. economy is halted the stability of the nation is in jeopardy.

"We need protection from the grossly unfair reality of our free trade policy," he said. "The alternative is the slow starvation of our economy, the continued erosion of jobs and income and, indeed, a continuing threat to the suvival of the nation itself."

Burke said that free trade in the world market is a "myth." He traced the development of the myth from the time the United States was the strongest of the world's exporting nations and as it fostered vast foreign economic and industrial aid programs for underdeveloped countries.

"Our experts trained people around the world in ways they could compete with our industry. We gave away the machinery to set up shops and sent technicians to get operations going. . . . We licensed patents so that the latest technology could be adopted by industry overseas."

"And perhaps worst of all," Burke stressed, "through a system of tax advantages and credits, we encouraged our nation's industry to locate overseas."

However, throughout this period, he noted, trade barriers were being built up against U.S. products around the world.

"But now the myth is beginning to wear thin," Burke declared.

"Those trade barriers are still up around the world and our encouragement of foreign trade investment has become a Frankenstein's monster—rending apart the basis of our foreign trade."

He said, "we see whole industries closing as their operations move to subsidiaries of American firms scattered around the globe.

"We see people lining up to cash unemployment checks, people who have many skills to contribute to America's development and who cannot because the jobs aren't there."

Measures pending in Congress, including the Burke-Hartke bill, would put an end to this imbalance, he noted. Yet, he added, "every time you try to discuss those trade measures, someone conditioned by the old mythology of free trade hollers the word 'protectionist.' "

"We need to protect ourselves in many fields from the incredible flood of imports," Burke said. "And we have to establish our right to the government's fair share of profits that multinational corporations are raking in by producing things abroad and sending them back here for sale."

The workers, not the corporations, bear the brunt of the economic impact of the free trade myth, he said.

"The companies can flee to Hong Kong, to Malaysia, to Ethiopia, but the worker stays where he is with no job and little prospect of finding one," Burke pointed out.

A REVITALIZED MARITIME FLEET is essential to the nation's economic welfare, delegates agreed at the 91st convention of the Marine Engineers in Bal Harbour, Fla. The convention also called for passage of the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill to curb adverse impact of low-wage imports and policies of multinational corporations.

Meany Urges Effective Steps On Price Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

- Mandatory labeling of base and current prices on all retail items.
- Establishment of adequate compliance and enforcement machinery.
- Prompt processing of consumer complaints, including reports to consumers on the disposition of their complaints.
- Elimination of secrecy from Price Commission proceedings and provision for open hearings.
- Government action to assist consumers in the recovery of overcharges.

"These proposals," said Meany, contain the beginnings of an effective economic stabilization program.

"The failure of the Cost of Living Council, the Price Commission and the Internal Revenue Service to implement our recommendations of Nov. 9 and our Executive Council proposals of Feb. 18 are written in the failure of Phase 2," Meany declared.

The Price Commission's approach—in favor of business at the expense of the consumer—was apparent from the very beginning, Meany said.

"Mr. Perils reported to me, following his appearance before your commission almost five months ago, that the commission didn't appear interested in our proposals since his presentation was received without a single question or discussion."

New Guidelines Tighten Rules Barring Sex Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

women workers disabled by pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion or childbirth.

The EEOC guidelines revised existing directives on women's protective legislation adopted by a number of states, extending to men certain benefits previously limited by the state laws to women. These include minimum wage laws, working age standards, premium overtime, special rest or meal periods and retirement ages.

States that do not bring their laws into conformity with EEOC guidelines may be open to court challenge on the ground that they are in violation of the Civil Rights Act.

The guidelines also are aimed at equalization of fringe benefits including medical, hospital, accident, life insurance and retirement benefits, profit-sharing and bonus plans, leave and other terms, conditions and privileges of employment.

Special attention was directed to distinctions such as "head of household" or "principal wage earner" status which confers greater benefits on men, and pension or retirement plans containing differentials based on sex.

Before publication of the guidelines in the Federal Register, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers had filed suit in U.S. court in Richmond, Va., charging the General Electric Co., with sex discrimination because it refused to pay sickness benefits to seven women at its Salem, Va., plant for absences due to pregnancy and childbirth.

The IUE suit claimed that women workers unable to work because of pregnancy are entitled to the same sickness and accident benefits paid any other worker for non-occupational disability.

The union contended that GE's refusal to pay the benefits is a violation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act because this section of the law forbids discriminatory employment practices on the basis of sex.

Sickness and accident benefits amounting to 60 percent of wages—with a maximum of $150 weekly—are paid for up to 26 weeks per disability under IUE's national contract with General Electric.

In its complaint, the union pointed out that GE has paid these benefits to male employes "for every kind and type of sickness and accident . . ." but has refused to pay "any female employe for any absence due to disability arising from, or related to, pregnancy or childbirth."

IUE represents about 90,000 GE workers, and at least one-third of these are women, the union said.

4-8-72

Court Asked to Raise Wage Exemption Level

(Continued from page 1)

was buttressed by a "friend of the court" brief filed by Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.).

Ryan told the court that he was the author of the language in the House bill exemption "substandard" earnings and he said the legislative history clearly supports the $3.35 exemption as the intent of Congress.

His brief and the AFL-CIO brief noted that the official report of the House Banking Committee on the Economic Stabilization Act amendments declared:

"It is the intention of the committee that this exemption from control apply to all persons whose earnings are at or below levels established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in determining an income necessary to afford adequate food, clothing and shelter and similar necessities."

The AFL-CIO brief also ripped into the justifications used by the Cost of Living Council in holding the exemption to $1.90 and under—including the argument that a "family budget" shouldn't be used to determine substandard wages since many families have more than one wage-earner.

In fact, the AFL-CIO countered, nearly two out of three low-income families have only a single wage-earner. And the congressional attempt to apply the exemption to all individuals whose earnings are inadequate for the minimum budget level is clear.

Joining the IUE in asking the district court to issue a summary judgment against the Cost of Living Council, the AFL-CIO declared:

"The conclusion is clear—the Cost of Living Council has arbitrarily and capriciously refused to abide by Congress' mandate."

Court action is essential to remedy its "lawless ruling."

Inflation Adviser Butz Spouts New Labor Line

Sec. of Agriculture Earl Butz has a new suggestion for fighting inflation.

It's even better than his earlier advice that consumers who think meat prices are too high shouldn't "eat quite so much."

Butz told an Atlanta news conference that "the nation's union members should get new leaders . . . who will rise to the call of greatness."

He blamed inflation on "the power of labor leaders" and said it was "a sorry sight" when four union leaders left the Pay Board. The place for "every man, woman and child" is in the "front lines" of the battle against inflation, Butz declared. Workers should find themselves "new leaders who are in tune with today's needs" and, presumably, will keep wages down.

The Dept. of Agriculture's public information office thought so highly of this advice that it played a recording of it for four days on the "spot news service" it feeds to radio stations throughout the nation.

Rail Union Appoints Research Director

Detroit—The Maintenance of Way Employes have announced the appointment of Raymond A. Flanagan, Jr., as director of research.

Flanagan, 29, has been a reporter for several Pennsylvania newspapers and active in the Newspaper Guild. He fills the vacancy left by the death of Russell J. Blake early this year.

St. Louis Raid Turned Back By Machinists

St. Louis—Workers at the McDonnell Douglas aerospace plant here gave Machinists District 837 a solid vote of confidence in rejecting an attempted raid by a 2-to-1 margin.

The victory in the representation election was even more impressive than the IAM achieved three years ago over the Technical Employes of Aerospace Manufacturers (TEAM).

This time around, District 837 received 6,344 votes to 3,646 for TEAM.

The election interrupted the IAM's negotiations for a new contract with the big aerospace firm.

IAM District Pres. Cosimo Troia said that bargaining is expected to resume about Apr. 13, after the National Labor Relations Board certifies the election results.

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Meany Rips Nixon Policies Of Aid to Business, Wealthy

Senate Unit Votes $2.20 Wage Floor

A Senate subcommittee has approved a labor-supported bill that would raise the minimum wage to $2.20 an hour and expand coverage to some 6 million additional workers.

Administration supporters are expected to battle in the full Senate Labor Committee to trim back the legislation and to carry the fight to the Senate floor if they lose in committee.

Based on legislation introduced by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), the Senate bill would:

- Raise the minimum wage for those whose jobs were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act before 1966 from the present $1.60 to $2 and then to $2.20 a year later.
- Set the minimum wage for all other non-farm workers at $1.80, with annual step-ups to $2 and $2.20.
- Raise the farm worker minimum from the present $1.30 to $1.70, with future step-ups to $2 and $2.20.
- Gradually abolish the lower minimum wage schedules for Puerto Rico by providing 20-cent annual increases until parity with the mainland is reached at the $2.20 level.
- Expand coverage to include public employes not now protected by the law, domestic household workers, additional groups of farm workers and retail trade and service

(Continued on Page 6)

WAGE EARNERS are paying for the Nixon Administration's favoritism to big business and banks, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the National Press Club in Washington.

5.2 Million Unemployed:

Jobless Rate Climbs As 'Mess' Continues

By Tom Castor

Unemployment climbed back near the 6 percent level that has prevailed for almost a year and a half and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that the increase, coupled with a new rise in the Wholesale Price Index, reveals "the continuing economic mess confronting the American people."

The jobless rate edged up to 5.9 percent in March on a seasonally adjusted basis after dipping to 5.7 percent in February. And although the number of persons with jobs made its greatest increase in nearly five years, there were still 5.2 million persons unemployed—not far below the 10-year high of 5.5 million reached last July.

Meany noted that the unemployment rates were as high as 11.7 percent for unskilled workers, 10.5 percent for Negroes, 9.9 percent for 20-24-year-olds and 12.3 percent for veterans in that same age group.

Nearly 2.5 million persons who wanted full-time jobs were working part time.

"It is clear that the economy is not creating enough jobs for a rapidly growing labor force in a period of fast-rising productivity," Meany said.

Turning to the rise in wholesale prices, Meany said the March increase of one-tenth of 1 percent—following the massive rise of nine-tenths of 1 percent in February—underscores the continuing seriousness of the inflation problem.

"In the four months of so-called price controls since last November," he observed, "the Wholesale Price Index has risen at a yearly rate of 6 percent, compared with an increase at an annual rate of 4.6 percent in the six months from February to August 1971—before the President announced his new economic policy to combat inflation."

(Continued on Page 8)

Economic Record Scored as 'Dismal'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged the Nixon Administration with engineering a "massive redistribution" of income and resources to benefit big business and the wealthy at the expense of the rest of the nation.

While business and banks prosper, Meany said, "the American people are being fleeced at the supermarket checkout counter, squeezed in the pay check and compelled to bear an undue share of the tax burden."

The AFL-CIO president ripped into the Administration's "dismal" economic record in a major address to the National Press Club in Washington. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

He linked the "almost hysterical" White House reaction to the resignation of four labor members of the Pay Board to the Administration's continuing search "for a scapegoat to carry the burden of its colossal failures in the economic sector."

The burden of its failures, Meany stressed, has fallen hardest on those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

Business profits, spurred by the "flagrant favoritism" of the Administration's tax policies, are up sharply. And the result has been a shift in income and resources "away from those most in need, away from public programs of the highest social priority, and toward big business and the affluent elements of our society."

Meany spoke scathingly of the twists and turns of the Nixon Administration's economic game plans, the broken promises and wildly inaccurate predictions—and, throughout, the assumption by the President and his advisers "that economic progress begins and ends

(Continued on Page 8)

'Watchdogs' To Step Up Price Probe

By John R. Oravec

Organized labor's price watchdogs were told to accelerate their nationwide monitoring activities despite the frustrations caused by the failures of the Nixon Administration's Phase 2 controls.

The message was delivered to 500 delegates attending the week-long session of the AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services. While the focus was on the impact of runaway consumer prices, the delegates also explored other community and social problems.

Director Leo Perlis of the Dept. of Community Services charged that price controls are rigged in a way that makes it almost impossible to determine whether increases are legal or not.

But labor's monitors will not give up, he stressed. "We will accelerate our monitoring activities," not only in shopping centers, supermarkets and apartment houses, but also at hospitals and doctors' offices, he declared.

(Continued on Page 2)

Rail Union Urges U.S. Acquire Penn Central

United Transportation Union Pres. Al H. Chesser urgently recommended that Congress take the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad from the private sector and "place it in the hands of public officials whose sole responsibility will be to make the railroad a viable transport network in the East."

Chesser, whose 150,000-member rail union represents 18,000 Penn Central workers, told a press luncheon in Washington that the carrier is "dead as a private enterprise system."

He told reporters that it was "killed by greed, killed by mismanagement, killed by colossal ignorance."

Chesser stipulated however that the American public should not be burdened with the debts incurred for the Penn Central by speculators. He said Congress should take over the Penn Central without accruing the carrier's debts and pay only the "salvage price for the scrap value" of the carrier's physical assets.

"What needs to be done," said Chesser, "is to let the gamblers lose. Wipe out the debt structure. If ownership must pass to the public, let it pass free and clear for a new start. The taxpayer must not be put in the position of bailing out those who gambled and lost."

Chesser's recommendation for

(Continued on Page 8)

40% of Corporations Found Escaping Taxes

Profits are booming for America's corporations, but the tax bite the government gets is no more than a nibble.

A newspaper study of Internal Revenue Service statistics found that more than 40 percent of U.S. corporations pay no federal income tax and some of the biggest companies pay only token amounts.

One set of depreciation and deduction loopholes enables a high proportion of companies to "erase" their operating profits and show a paper loss on their tax returns.

Another set of tax credits, loopholes and carryover provisions can reduce the tax obligation on hundreds of millions of dollars of net income to token amounts.

The tax data uncovered by Scripps-Howard reporter Robert Dietsch bolsters charges made by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) that corporations are becoming "freeloaders" in the U.S. economy while the tax burden is increasingly shifted to the wage-earner who "pays on every dollar of income."

The average taxpayer, Vanik noted, "has no depreciation gim-

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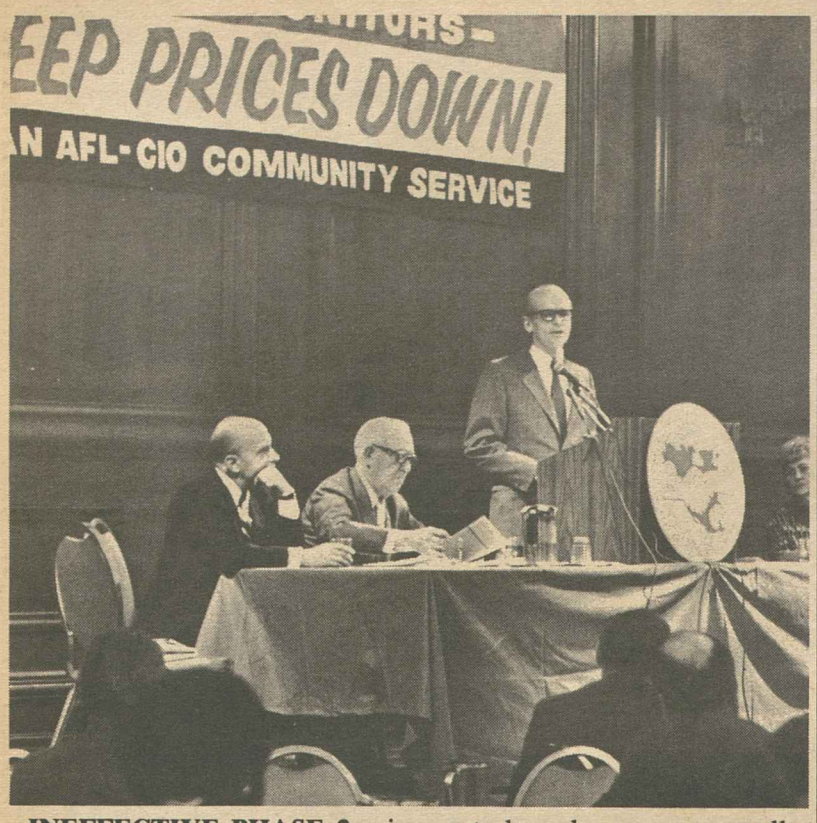


INEFFECTIVE PHASE 2 price controls make no sense at all, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) tells price monitors and delegates at the 16th AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services. Seated left, are Community Services Director Leo Perlis and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan.

Price Watch Stressed At AFL-CIO Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) told the conference the Phase 2 control program that followed the 90-day freeze "doesn't make any sense at all." He went on to point out the inequities between wage and price controls.

"The government has an enforcer on wages," Proxmire noted. "And, of course, there are 5 million firms in this country—so you have 5 million enforcers."

But "how about prices?" he asked. "You just have a pitiful handful of people from the Internal Revenue Service to try to hold down prices."

But the worst part of the price control program is the secrecy that surrounds the submission of data by firms applying to the Price Commission for increases, he said.

"The Price Commission doesn't go behind this data," Proxmire pointed out. "The businesses can supply anything they wish, no matter how inaccurate it is. There is no way anybody is going to find out because it is never challenged."

Proxmire also criticized the Price Commission for continuing to make determinations in closed-door meetings, despite persistent prodding from the Joint Economic Committee of Congress to lift the curtain of secrecy.

That pressure from Congress resulted in "only one open hearing in the many months that we have had Phase 2," he said, and "with thousands of prices being determined—thousands going up—no hearings at all."

Proxmire also noted that the Cost of Living Council has now admitted that 20 percent of the nation's large firms whose reports have been examined were in violation of Phase 2 profit standards.

He said this leads to the possibility that anyone who can violate the standards will likely ignore the price regulations.

"Here is the clearest kind of evidence that this program is simply not working," he stressed.

In addition to the far-ranging consumer problems, the conference sessions and workshops studied a number of community affairs programs involving labor. These included United Fund activities, assistance for the unemployed, drug abuse, alcoholism, voluntary health agencies, criminal justice, and labor's participation in the arts.

Among major speakers were Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa) on alcoholism; Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) on crime and juvenile justice; Pres. George M. Elsey of the American Red Cross on blood banking, and Chairman Edwin D. Etherington of the National Center for Voluntary Action on labor's cooperative efforts.

The conference was to conclude with the Philip Murray-William Green Award banquet honoring AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters, for his lifetime of humanitarian service.

Novella Porter Is Acting Head Of Auxiliaries

Mrs. Novella Porter, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, has been named acting director of the women's activities organization.

Mrs. Porter takes over the functions of Mrs. Marcella S. Beatty, who retired Mar. 1 as executive director because of illness.

Mrs. Beatty had headed the national auxiliaries since 1959. She began her union career with the Machinists in Wichita, Kan., during World War II. She later served as a full-time assistant shop chairman and also as an organizer for the IAM.

Mrs. Beatty also has served on the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, President's Committee on Consumer Interests, Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services and the U.S. Savings Bond Division.

Mrs. Porter was first appointed secretary-treasurer in 1967 and was re-elected at the past three biennial conventions. She became active in women's activities in 1948 with Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. She was elected a vice president of the National Auxiliaries in 1963.

Mrs. Porter, who also continues to serve as secretary-treasurer, said the auxiliaries are working on the development of a more effective national program of women's activities through the cooperation of AFL-CIO affiliates and local unions.

Tangle of Contradictions:

Senate Probe of ITT Bares One Scandal After Another

By David L. Perlman

One political scandal led to another as the Senate Judiciary Committee continued to probe the tangle of contradictory testimony that has held up confirmation of Richard G. Kleindienst as Attorney General of the United States.

There was strong new evidence of the machinations of ITT—the multi-billion dollar International Telephone & Telegraph conglomerate that got an out-of-court settlement of a Justice Dept. antitrust suit after pledging financial backing for the Republican National Convention to be held in San Diego this summer.

Rep. Bob Wilson, the San Diego congressman who heads the money-dispensing Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, admitted the authenticity of an interview he gave that in effect made liars out of ITT officials who had denied knowledge of the now-famous memorandum from lobbyist Dita Beard.

The trail of both the ITT case and a separate Justice Dept. cover-up of admitted interference with an investigation of illegal corporation contributions to Pres. Nixon's campaign fund led to both Kleindienst and the inner circles of the White House.

A flat refusal by the White House to let presidential aides testify before the committee has put the once-certain confirmation of Kleindienst in serious jeopardy.

Influential conservatives as well as liberal Democrats now are prepared to fight the nomination. Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), a respected leader of the southern bloc, said he will battle to keep the nomination from even coming to the floor if key White House aides do not testify. And Assistant Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) indicated a similar stand.

Meanwhile, the Judiciary Committee continued its effort to unravel the facts.

Wilson said ITT Pres. Harold S. Geneen, whom he described as an old friend, had personally pledged to him a guarantee of $400,000 for the GOP convention. And he said the head of ITT's Washington office, William R. Merriam, had admitted to him having received a memo from Mrs. Beard. In fact, Wilson said, Mrs. Beard had told him she wrote the memo at Merriam's request.

In a jumble of confusion, Merriam then took the witness stand to:

- Deny that he had ever seen the Beard memo.
- Admit that he "may" have told Wilson that he had received it, but if so he was mistaken.
- Say he dumped office files into a shredding machine after Columnist Jack Anderson published the text of the Beard memo because "there might be a lot of others in there like that," and "we wanted to clear out everything . . . that would have embarrassed us in any way."
- Decide finally that he couldn't have received the memo on the day it was dated because he was out playing golf all that day.
- Complain, after senators prodded at contradictions in his testimony, that "everything I say, I'm getting worse."

Meanwhile, the committee put into the record a letter from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that laboratory tests of the memo turned over by Anderson linking the antitrust settlement to the GOP convention pledge confirmed that it was actually written about the time it was dated.

This punctured ITT's claim that its test showed the memo to have been written some six months after its June 25 date.

Kleindienst, the top Justice Dept. official involved in the ITT case, was even more directly tied to a political-influence scandal originally exposed by Life Magazine.

This also involved San Diego, the Nixon Administration and Republican politics—although not ITT.

Life Magazine reported that a Nixon appointee, Assistant U.S. Attorney Harry Steward, had blocked a subpoena that would have required a Republican fund-raiser in San Diego to testify before a federal grand jury on illegal corporation contributions to Pres. Nixon's 1968 campaign.

Steward had worked with the man under investigation, Frank Thornton, as a Republican fund-raiser. The Justice Dept. conceded that he had told federal investigators that Thornton was a friend who had arranged his appointment as a federal attorney and who was promoting him with the Nixon Administration for a federal judgeship.

The head of the Justice Dept.'s Criminal Division, Henry E. Peterson, acknowledged to the Senate committee that Steward's actions were "highly improper."

He admitted that Kleindienst knew all the facts in the case this February when he issued a public statement absolving Steward of any wrongdoing.

And he said Kleindienst had told him personally after talking with Steward, "Frankly, I think he hasn't done anything wrong."

When senators wanted to know how the apparent clean bill of health given by Kleindienst could be squared with the admittedly "highly improper action," the Justice Dept. official had a ready answer.

"Wrongdoing," he suggested, means corruption in which "money was involved" such as bribery, and that was not present in this case.

Later, he said that "the reason we had to clear him is that information was leaked to the press that the investigation was being conducted."

Still another and potentially even more damning charge against Kleindienst remained to be aired before the Senate committee.

That involves testimony by Kleindienst last year at a trial in which one Robert T. Carson was convicted of participating in a bribery scheme.

According to an account in the New York Times, Kleindienst testified that Carson had asked him to help out a friend who was under federal indictment. And in return, the friend would contribute $50,000 to $100,000 to Nixon's campaign.

Kleindienst said that at the time he didn't consider the proposition to be an offer of a bribe. It wasn't until he learned that Carson was under FBI investigation, Kleindienst testified, that he realized a bribe had been offered.

Geneen Well Paid For His Troubles

Harold S. Geneen, president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., may be having his troubles these days with Senate hearings on political influence-buying.

But he's well paid for it; in fact he's the nation's highest-paid executive.

Last year, Geneen earned $812,494 in salary and exercised stock options worth an additional $795,850.

His stock option profits were about the same as the previous year, but his salary went up by some $46,000.

Five other ITT executives earned more than $200,000 in 1971, according to the company report.

IBEW Spurs Joint Talks On Union-Busting Firm

Growing evidence of nationwide union-busting activities by Federal Pacific Electric Co. has led the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to seek a coordinated bargaining approach to the firm under the auspices of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

In a letter to all IBEW locals, Pres. Charles H. Pillard outlined the deterioration in relations with Federal Pacific during the last 18 months.

The company manufactures switchboards, motor controls, residential circuit breakers and similar electrical products. Pillard said that the IBEW, which represents 2,500 employes at 11 Federal Pacific plants from Massachusetts to California, has enjoyed good labor relations with the firm for years, as have other unions.

But controlling interest in the company was acquired by the U.S. Smelting & Refining Co., 18 months ago, and labor relations have since deteriorated, Pillard reported.

The IBEW was certified as the bargaining agent following a representation election at the company's plant in Albemarle, N.C., on Mar. 12, 1971. But to date, the company has refused to offer the employes an agreement. Following the firm's refusal to comply with a National Labor Relations Board order on an illegal discharge of an employe, the Albemarle workers began an unfair practice strike.

Simultaneously, IBEW locals in Los Angeles and Dallas have reported "stalling tactics" by Federal Pacific Electric in negotiations there, although the Dallas local eventually reached agreement on a new contract.

Since the Steelworkers, Machinists and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers also have contracts with Federal Pacific Electric, the IUD was asked to set up a coordinated bargaining committee.

Representatives of those unions met in Albemarle in late March to review the company's activities and its financial position, including pension and insurance provisions under various contracts.

Voter Drive Stressed:

Economic Issue Key For Blacks, Whites

By Rex Hardesty

Houston—The Nixon Administration has done Negro Americans a favor by focusing the nation's political attention on the economy where it belongs, delegates to the A. Philip Randolph Institute's third national conference were told.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the institute, said that while "it's fashionable to have a new issue every other year," the underlying cause has always been economic. That has been true, he said, of the concern with civil rights in 1960, violence in the streets in 1964 or women's liberation in 1970.

"But now, for the first time, there is absolutely no doubt that the principal issue is the economy," Rustin said of the 1972 elections. He said the Nixon Administration's "economics of scarcity" has made that clear, to the black and white community alike.

The three-day 1972 conference marked a milestone in the growth of the six-year-old A. Philip Randolph Institute, Rustin noted. The 492 delegates represented 76 institute chapters in 29 states and were members of 54 international unions from the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers and the Teamsters.

The registration at previous conferences, held annually to map voter registration and get-out-the-vote activities among institute chapters, had been only 100 and 300, Rustin said.

Close cooperation between the institute and labor movement's various levels of organization were emphasized at the workshops and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland called the institute, "one of the best investments the AFL-CIO ever made."

AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Brakan reminded the delegates that a 300,000 vote switch in New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri would have reversed the outcome of the 1968 election.

The delegates also heard from AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman and Education Director Walter G. Davis in a panel on labor's relations with minority groups.

Speaking of the 1963 March on Washington, Rustin said he wouldn't "conduct another march like that if you gave me a million dollars. The only march I want to see is on the ballot box."

Similarly, Rustin criticized the recent Gary, Ind., black convention for its apolitical, separatist sentiments. He said the Gary convention displayed the "deep political agony" of the 5,000 blacks who attended. It should have concluded that "only politics will save us," Rustin said, but instead it came up with no agenda and talk of an all-black third party.

Rustin told the predominantly Negro gathering that the "answer to black people's problems lies in Washington, D.C., not in Gary, Ind."

Kirkland, speaking to an audience of almost 800 at the conference banquet, said the Nixon Administration is a modern version of the age-old avarice of the privileged class, which always wants more.

Citing the increases in unemployment, consumer prices and the number of poor in the past 38 months, Kirkland said the Nixon Administration added up to "a massive robbing of the poor and looting of the nation's resources" in the form of corporate tax advantages and soaring profits.

Similarly, the working man can judge his chances of getting justice from George Wallace by looking at the history of injustice, unemployment, low wages and poverty which "the George Wallaces are the authors of" in the South.

Profit Violations Found For 20% of Top Firms

More than 20 percent of the nation's largest corporations are violating Price Commission regulations by raising their profit margins beyond permissible levels, according to a Nixon Administration official.

The Administration official, Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council, said a review of 105 quarterly reports from firms with $50 million or more in annual sales revealed that at least 24 of them "apparently (are) operating at profit margins in excess of those permitted by the regulations."

Rumsfeld said "these firms run the risk of being found in violation of the stabilization program regulations if they are unable to justify their reports."

Meanwhile, the Price Commission ordered its first price rollbacks since it has been in operation. It ordered Browning Ferris Industries, a waste management company in Houston, and Harvest Markets, food retailers in Buffalo, to roll back prices because they had exceeded permissible profit margains.

The commission also told Aimco Industries, Inc., a subsidiary of ITT which manufactures brake shoes, to refund $75,000 in price increases charged customers between Jan. 3 and Feb. 23.

The subsidiary was ordered to make the refund—by April 29—because the Price Commission said it had violated regulations by failing to obtain advance permission for the price increase.

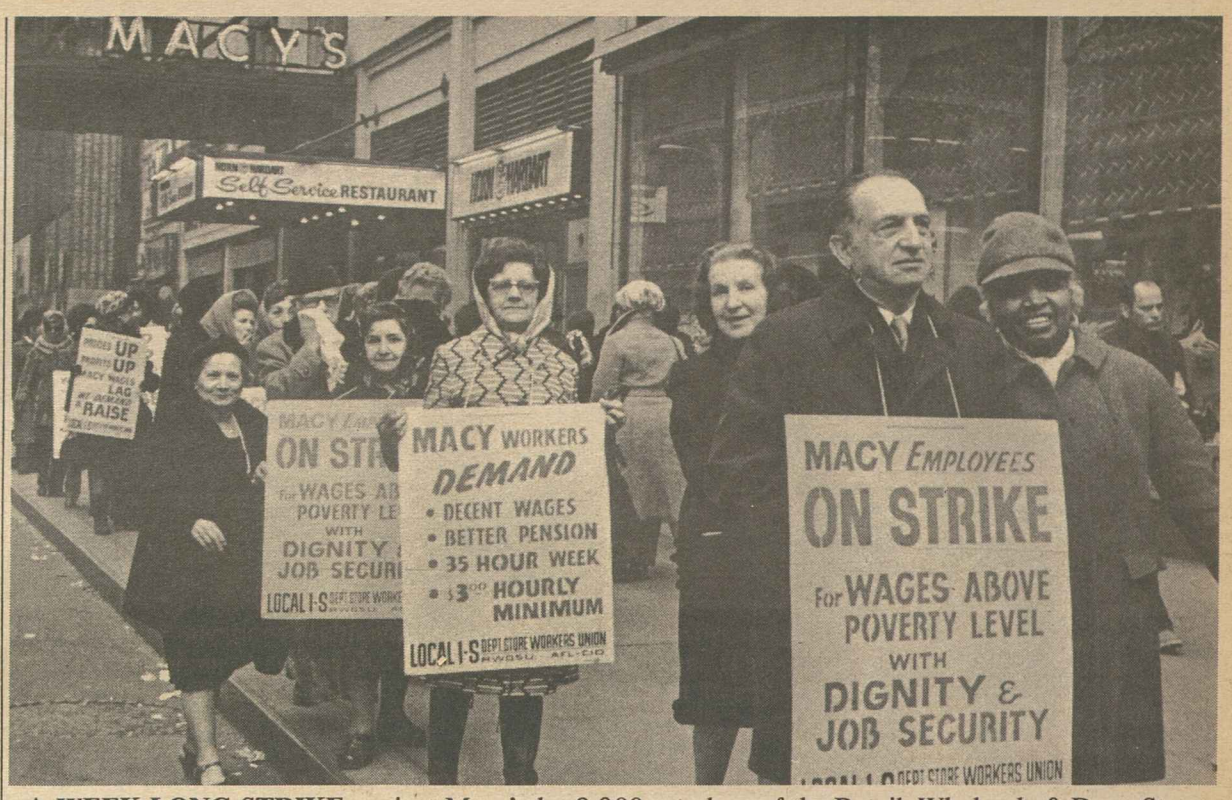
Rumsfeld told a meeting of oil company officials in Washington that the fundamental control on prices is "the regulation regarding profit margins."

Under Price Commission guidelines. companies can raise prices if they can justify these hikes, adjusted for any increased productivity.

Thus, as Rumsfeld told the oil executives, "firms are permitted to increase prices to cover increased costs if, and only if, such increases do not result in profit margins in excess of those established during the base period."

The base period refers to a company's average profit margin on sales in the best two out of the three previous years.

Firms with sales in excess of $100 million a year must get prior approval for price increases, and firms with at least $50 million in sales must report price increases and profit margins each quarter.



A WEEK-LONG STRIKE against Macy's by 8,000 members of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Local 1-S won a new two-year agreement that upgraded wages and fringe benefits for sales personnel and other employes. AFL-CIO New York Regional Director Michael Mann leads pickets at Macy's main Herald Square store along with RWDSU members who had widespread support from New York City's more than 1 million union members.

Agents Turn To Union for Job Insurance

The Insurance Workers reported overwhelming success in a campaign to organize sales representatives of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in the wake of an announcement by the company that it would phase out by attrition 11,000 "debit" agents represented by the union.

The union has filed election petitions with the National Labor Relations Board for Metropolitan sales agents located in 14 cities in 11 states.

The petitions were filed after a massive response to a first mailing of union information to the sales representatives, said Insurance Workers Pres. William A. Gillen. He noted that the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization had aided the effort.

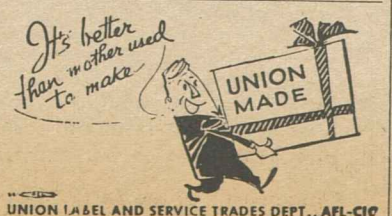
The phasing out of debit agents—those who collect premiums at regular intervals from policy holders at their homes—was dropped like a bombshell by Metropolitan negotiators as they opened their presentation in talks for a new contract for the 11,000 workers. The current contract expired Mar. 31, and talks were continuing.

Gillen noted that phasing out of the debit agents will have little bearing on current negotiations because the agreement does not prescribe job methods, but added that the impact of the company's action on total employment was not clear.

A generation or more ago, Gillen said, the small policies purchased by working people and paid for on a weekly basis made the debit agent as familiar a neighborhood fixture as the mailman.

Although there are few weekly collections today, personal collections still account for a heavy percentage of the life insurance business, and Metropolitan is one of the two principal debit companies.

The union observed in its monthly newspaper the Insurance Worker that Metropolitan Life "is abandoning the personal-contact system that was the keystone of its growth—a system that for generations has been synonymous with life insurance in the minds of most Americans."



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Pay, Benefit Gains Won After Strike at Macy's

New York—A two-year contract providing $16 in wage increases plus a wide range of fringe benefits was won by 8,000 members of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes Local 1-S after a one-week strike at six area Macy's stores.

The work stoppage had wide support among New York City's more than 1 million union members. One day after the strike began, Teamsters Joint Council 16 instructed 170,000 metropolitan union drivers not to cross picket lines, thus cutting off the flow of merchandise to the strikebound chain.

Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky said the victory "was predicated on the determination of our people—the members of Local 1-S. The help that was given by the labor movement in New York City was overwhelming."

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale Jr. of the New York AFL-CIO said Local 1-S was "showing the way" in its battle to raise the minimum wages of historically low-paid workers.

Before the strike, sales employes at Macy's earned an average of $116 a week, which the union said was worth substantially less at New York living costs.

The employes will receive an $8 increase retroactive to Feb. 1 when the previous contract expired, an additional $2 weekly on Aug 1 and another $6 March 1, 1973.

The hourly minimum will be increased to $2.92 by March 1 of next year. The union also secured an agreement from the company for further discussion of sales commission rates.

Pensions were increased from the range of $1.80-$4.50 per month per year of service to a range of $2-$5, meaning that an employe with 40 years of service could retire at age 65 with a $200 month benefit.

A provision also was added so that a surviving spouse could continue to receive the benefit until such time as the pensioner would have reached the age of 70.

The contract stipulates that any employe with 20 years service cannot be made to accept lower pay because of job transfer.

A dental plan was added to health benefits for employes only, and an optical plan was added for employes as well as dependents.

Assisting in negotiations were Alfred Addeo and A. A. Desser of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

George W. King Dies, Bricklayers Leader

George W. King, first vice president of the Bricklayers, died Apr. 10 at an Arlington, Va., hospital after a heart attack.

King, 77, had been an international union officer since 1960, a local union officer since 1942 and a member of Local 5 in Cleveland since 1923.

He learned his trade in Glasgow, Scotland where he worked as a journeyman—with time out for a professional soccer career.

Funeral services were scheduled for Cleveland on April 14. Survivors include his wife, Jean, and two brothers.

Carpenters Set Training For 3,235 Jobless

The Carpenters signed a new government agreement to train 3,235 jobless and underemployed workers in an on-the-job training program operating in 44 states.

The union will conduct the training through its joint apprenticeship committees and modular housing contractors who have bargaining agreements with the union.

Financed with $2,570,000 in Manpower Development & Training Act funds, the 18-month program will focus on recruiting jobless Vietnam era veterans, minority group members and disadvantaged workers.

Four types of training will be offered: preapprenticeship for 525 persons, apprentice-entry for 570, skills upgrading for 1,140 and modular housing construction for 1,000.

In an existing training contract with the Labor Dept., the Carpenters recruited 4,500 persons, graduated 1,860 and have 1,950 still in training.

The new contract was signed by Carpenters Pres. William Sidell, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and representatives from the Manpower Administration and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Nixon Pie

THE SAME NIXON Administration policies that have produced a continuing high level of unemployment and a pernicious level of inflated prices have resulted also in stopping and actually reversing a trend toward a fairer distribution of income among American families.

A look at the 1970 Census figures on family income and its distribution documents the shift that has taken place in the past few years after a slow but steady improvement since 1960.

Those census figures show that in 1960 the fifth of American families with the lowest income received 4.9 percent as their share of the total pie. By 1968 the lowest fifth had increased its percentage to 5.7 percent, with a slight improvement taking place every two years.

But in 1970 the bottom fifth of American families saw their share drop back to 5.5 percent, the same place it had been in 1966.

While the poorest families were feeling the effects of Nixon Administration policy by getting less, the richest families, those composing the top fifth, were actually improving their share of the pie.

In 1960 the highest fifth of American families in terms of income received 42 percent of the total going to all families. By 1968 this figure had dropped to 40.6 percent. But in 1970 it climbed back up again to 41.6 percent.

Presented in slightly different terms, the bottom fifth of American families received 6.8 percent of the increase in total national family income for the years 1960-68. That share dropped to 4.4 percent for the years 1968-70.

The top fifth increased its share from 38.6 percent for the 1960-68 period to 47.3 percent for the 1968-70 period.

In terms of dollars, it is estimated that the 40 percent of the nation's families on the lower rungs of the income ladder had average incomes of under $5,000 per year in 1970 and received only 17.5 percent of the nation's total family income.

The poorest 20 percent of the families averaged about $3,000 per year and received only 5.5 percent of the total income.

In contrast, the families in the top 20 percent averaged more than $23,000 per year and their share of the total was 41.6 percent—more than double their population share.

The figures show in addition that a group representing only 5 percent of the population averaged about $32,000 in 1970, receiving 14.4 percent of the total family income—almost triple their population share.

A FAIRER distribution of the income and wealth of the nation has been a primary goal of the American trade union movement, a goal keyed to the concept that a worker is entitled to a fair share of the wealth he helps produce and as that wealth increases so should his share.

In past decades there has been some progress made toward this goal, progressing when liberal economic policies were in effect, slipping back when regressive policies were applied.

The census figures disclose the sharp impact of Nixon economic policies—and later figures may show an even sharper impact—toward reversing the trend to equity and justice for America's workers.

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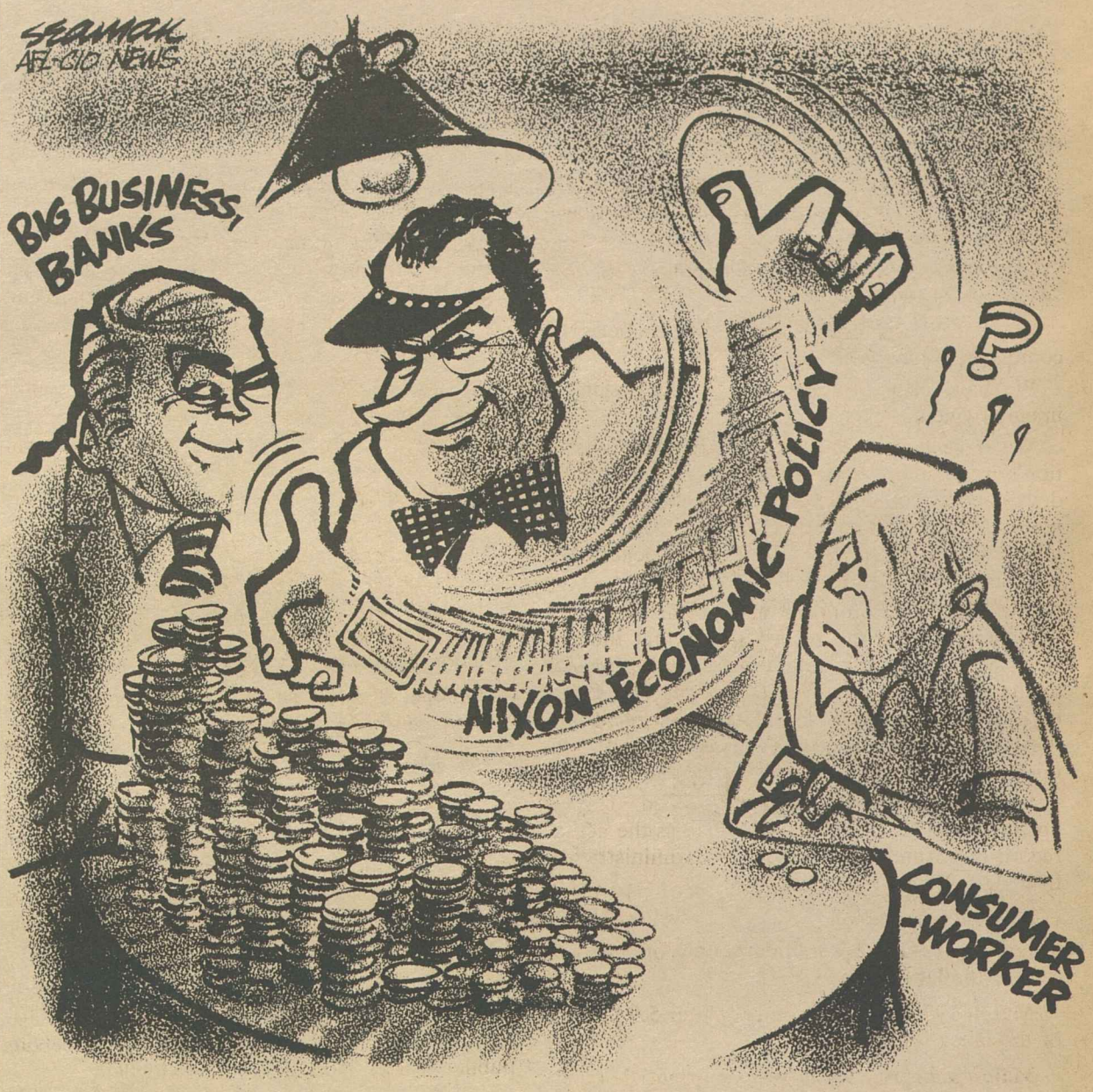

A Word Edgewise:

Direct British Rule in Ulster Wise Step to End Discrimination

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE DREADFUL ASPECTS of international crises is that only when the heat goes on, do policy-makers focus on the problem at hand. And then, because the received wisdom is that one should not "react to pressure," perfectly sensible men are frozen in proud immobility.

The Dept. of State, for example, had a collective convulsion in June 1964, when—in the middle of a ridiculous "crisis" with Panama—Pres. Lyndon Johnson picked up the phone and called the Panamanian president. Presumably, as the "Leader of the Free World," Johnson should have waited for a call from Pres. Chiari. Actually it was a good move and led to subsequent, fruitful negotiations.

Americans are not the only people addicted to putting potential hot issues "on the back-burner." That is precisely what the British did with the question of Ulster. And the result is that a policy that might have been implemented three or four years ago, with sighs of relief all around, is now itself the center of controversy.

There have been too many Americans shooting from the hip in the Irish crisis, but I believe I have earned the right to contribute to the discussion. Three years ago I visited Ireland and subsequently wrote a column which began "Ulster is an improvisation which has outlived its usefulness."

After exploring the variables, I argued for the elimination of the Ulster (Stormont) autonomous government and for the institution of direct British rule. "Ulster . . . should simply become a section of Great Britain, comparable to Scotland and Wales. British laws would then apply and Catholics and Protestants could live under the nondiscriminatory jurisdiction of the British Parliament."

When that was written, the Labor Government was in power in London. Now the Conservatives have moved to institute direct rule. The reason Labor did nothing was that it was running on inertial guidance: there had been a few incidents, a mini-riot or two in Derry, but nothing to justify vigorous action.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson left Ulster "on the back-burner," where the Conservatives found it—and hoped to be able to leave it unmoved. After all, the big issue was the Common Market. Those damned Irish had been shooting each other for centuries: let them enjoy their hobby.

True, pressure was brought on the Ulster government to institute long-overdue reforms. The Protestants had gerrymandered the province and developed the art of rigging elections to the point where the Catholic minority (one-third of the population of 1.5 million) was literally powerless. Economic discrimination was rife. But it was too little too late and the gunmen moved in at both ends of the spectrum.

To make a long, tragic story short, by this spring Ulster was radically polarized with British troops in a peacekeeping mission which was interpreted by Catholics as protection for the Protestant establishment at Stormont.

Moreover, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Jack Lynch, was being pushed into an increasingly impossible position: the hard-liners in Dublin were accusing him of deserting the "six orphans" (the counties that make up Ulster), while the British and Orangemen were attacking him for covertly supporting the violence.

ONE OF LYNCH'S NIGHTMARES was that the British might take Ted Kennedy's advice and pull their troops out of Ulster, a decision that could have resulted in a blood bath of communal warfare, with the Catholics outnumbered and outgunned. And an inevitable demand that the Irish Republic intervene militarily in the north, the consequences of which are simply inconceivable.

Now London has taken a wise move and we can only pray that the success of direct rule has not already been bypassed by passions and events.

So far, most of those involved have responded responsibly. Perhaps as we watch and hope for a solution to this bloody impasse, we might declare a moratorium on American kibitzing; that is, politicians and commentators (including me) should shut up.

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Promises Vs. Performance:

Nixon Economic Record Trails Far Behind Optimistic Rhetoric

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the National Press Club on Apr. 7, 1972.

THE ISSUE is the economic policies of this Administration.

We have been promised effective policies to combat inflation. Where are they?

We have been promised a sharp reduction of unemployment. Where is it?

We have been promised that the Administration's international economic measures, including devaluation, would eliminate the deficit in international trade and create 500,000 new jobs. Can you find any shred of convincing evidence that this process is even under way?

We have been promised and promised for 38 long months. But the record shows that the nation's economy is in a general mess, with promises to the people instead of performance. The delivery, to date, has been favors to big business and the banks, while the people continue to get optimistic rhetoric and disastrous game plans.

Let me summarize the actual record. This is not propaganda or idle rhetoric. This is the actual record of 38 months of the Nixon Administration from U.S. government statistics:

Unemployment:

January 1969—2.7 million people or 3.4 percent of the labor force.

March 1972—5.2 million people or 5.9 percent of the labor force.

Major industrial areas with substantial unemployment—this refers to areas over 6 percent:

January 1969—6 areas.
March 1972—55 areas.

Number of people unemployed 15 weeks or more:

January 1969—334,000.
March 1972—1,224,000.

Number of workers employed part-time because full-time work is not available:

January 1969—1,647,000.
March 1972—2,466,000.

This means 656,000 in this category at a time when the work force is growing.

Number of workers employed in manufacturing:

January 1969—20 million.
March 1972—18.8 million.

Loss of 1.2 million—again, I point out, at a time when the total work force is growing.

Number of workers employed in contract construction:

January 1969—3.4 million.
February 1972—3.2 million.

Now, let me take the Consumer Price Index—in the three months, November and December 1968 and January 1969—just prior to the start of the Nixon Administration, the increase of the Consumer Price Index was at the yearly rate of 4.7 percent.

In the three months, December 1971 and January and February 1972, the Consumer Price Index is going up at the yearly rate of 4.9 percent. In one month alone, February 1972, it increased at the yearly rate of 6 percent.

Another Item—The number of people below government-defined poverty line:

The most recent information from the Census Bureau is for 1970, which registered the first increase in the number of poor people in 10 years—a rise of 1.2 million people.

The number of people below the government-defined poverty line declined from 39.9 million in 1960 to 24.3 million in 1969—a drop of 15 million in the 10 years prior to the Nixon Administration. However, it rose to 25.5 million in 1970.

Another Item—The number of people in this country receiving public assistance:

I think this is really a very important item and it's a very disturbing item because we're getting to the point where you begin to wonder how many people we are going to need to keep one person on welfare. And we are getting to the point where it is going to put us in a real dilemma.

January 1969—the last month of the Johnson Administration 9.9 million people on welfare.

October 1971—after 2½ years of this Administration we have 14.7 million people on welfare.

An increase in the number of people receiving public assistance of 4.8 million people.

Foreign Trade:

In the year 1968—we had a surplus of $837 million.

In January 1969—we had a surplus of $70 million.

In 1971—we had a deficit of $2 billion—the first annual deficit in 79 years.

The deficit for February 1972 was $597.6 million—or at an annual rate of well over $7 billion.

Well, I don't think we should give way so completely to despair; things should change. After all, on June 6, 1968, this statement hit the airwaves: "The imposition of wage and price controls during peace time is an abdication of fiscal responsibility. Such controls treat symptoms and not causes. Experience indicates that they do not work, cannot ever be administered equitably and are not compatible with a free economy."

That was June '68, and the man who said that was Richard Nixon. And then on Aug. 15, 1971, he said something different. So, I don't think we should despair—changes can happen. After all, any night now we may get a new announcement of a new bag of tricks, from the TV. It may even displace "Laugh In." But the nation's economic and social problems are really no laughing matter, and they require serious consideration and genuine remedies rather than bags of tricks.

Registration Barriers Scored:

Federal Voter Standards Vital To Increase Election Turnout

NATIONAL VOTER STANDARDS coupled with steps to lower registration barriers would not only open the ballot to more Americans, but could reduce the total public cost of conducting elections, COPE voter registration expert John Perkins declared.

Voter participation in the United States "is at the bottom of the ladder" compared with election turnouts in many other democracies, largely because of cumbersome and confusing state and local registration and voting requirements and procedures, Perkins said on Labor News Conference.

He pointed out that while at best, only 61 percent of the total potential vote is cast in U.S. federal elections, voter turnout in Sweden and Denmark, where the government goes directly "to the people—to the electorate—to the potential voter" to get them registered—runs "as high as 89 percent."

Perkins, an assistant director of the Committee on Political Education, stressed that some states do go directly to the potential voters and therefore do far better than the national average in both voter registration and election turnouts.

He cited the example of Idaho, where "a deputy registrar is allowed to go 'door-to-door' to register voters . . . and registration closes only two days before the elections." He pointed out that "in 1968—in the presidential election—registration exceeded 90 percent in Idaho, and the turnout was better than 70 percent."

HIGH VOTER PERFORMANCE in Idaho, where the government makes a real effort to enroll potential voters, "is a strong argument for a federal law" setting uniform registration standards and procedures in all states, he asserted, and proof that "where the government does face up to its responsibilities, the people will act."

Perkins said he was "disappointed" that the Senate turned down Senator Gale McGee's (D-Wyo.) National Voter Registration bill, which included a provision for postal card registration.

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOW THAT CONGRESS has approved the "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution and the states have begun the process of ratification, the impact that it will have on American life—social, economic and even political—is just beginning to make itself felt.

The amendment, although clearly designed to give women absolute equality with men over the entire spectrum of life, also affects men no less. It, therefore—if finally ratified as the 27th Amendment—will have profound influence on the status of both men and women over a wide area of national life.

Like other amendments to the Constitution, of course, its impact will depend on judicial interpretations from the lowest of courts all the way to the Supreme Court.

Organized labor was opposed to handling the problem of sex equality through a constitutional amendment. In testimony before Congress a year ago, the AFL-CIO, for example, made clear its belief that carefully drawn legislation to outlaw sex discrimination was preferable to a sweeping constitutional amendment that would "destroy more rights than it creates."

Labor was, and still is, deeply apprehensive that a literal interpretation of the amendment will destroy protective legislation for women that has been fought for over the years.

The labor fear is that a constitutional amendment, couched as it is in necessarily broad terms, "will create more problems than it will resolve."

Some of these problems already are beginning to surface. Many of them were brought out during congressional debate, but they are now entering the wider field of public questioning. They include:

- Military Service: Under a literal interpretation of the amendment, women would be subject to the draft laws and even for combat duty.
- Sex Crime: Under today's laws, some discriminate against women, others against men as in the cases of rape and prostitution. How will the courts handle these discriminatory laws?
- **Marriage: Here again, there is a wide discrepancy in current law between the right of wives and husbands. Alimony—men now pay it but almost no women do—the right to child custody, determination of legal residence, conditions of divorce settlements, legal responsibility for debts.**
- Child Support and Custody: Normally the courts have favored mothers in giving them custody and fathers in producing support. "Ability to pay" may now become the criterion in support cases.
- Retirement: As a rule women are given the choice—if it may be called that—for earlier retirement than men. The social security system gives an advantage to women who retire at age 65 over men in computing pension benefits based on the three years between 62 and 65.
- Working conditions: Under current law in most states women are protected in such areas as night work, over-time, heavy lifting, employment in such arduous work as coal mines.
- Education: Colleges and universities which have specialized courses for men and women presumably will have to "equalize" their curriculums, maintain the same admission standards, provide housing on a completely open "sexless" basis.

Supporters and opponents of the new amendment differ widely among themselves as to how the courts will interpret it. By and large supporters either feel that strict and literal enforcement is desirable or feel that the courts will take a common-sense attitude. Opponents fear that literal interpretations will violently change the very fabric of American life or produce intolerably varying interpretations of what the amendment means.

Already some eight states have ratified the proposed amendment. That means that 30 more must ratify before it goes into the Constitution. Widespread public debate on the state level now seems highly in order.

BETTER VOTER TURNOUTS and lower total costs of conducting elections could result from a federal voter registration law setting uniform standards and simpler procedures in all states, John Perkins, center, declared on Labor News Conference. The assistant director of COPE was questioned by Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Robert W. Barr of Fairchild Publications. The public affairs radio interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on communications technology and policy, attended by experts from nine nations, listens to Sec.-Treas. Glenn Watts of the Communications Workers. The three-day symposium in Philadelphia was co-sponsored by the CWA and the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School of Communications.

CWA, University Parley Explores Impact of Communications Progress

Philadelphia—A unique international conference of communications experts met here at the invitation of a union and a university to explore the technological world of tomorrow and its impact on workers and society.

The three-day symposium was co-sponsored by the Communications Workers and the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School of Communications.

It brought together 350 specialists from industry, labor, governments, universities and public interest groups. They came from the United States and eight foreign nations.

In a message to the conference, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne stressed that to his union, "technological advances are more than a matter of scientific curiosity." Part of labor's job, he said, is to reconcile new technology with the welfare of individuals.

The address by Beirne, who was recuperating from an operation, was read to the conference by CWA Sec.-Treas. Glenn Watts.

Beirne said the working papers prepared for the symposium "open doors to the future and provide insight into how we, as trade unionists, should prepare for it."

He cited new problems of job content and job security and the need for "new approaches in union organizing."

A British Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Dennis Gabor, was the keynote speaker. Dr. Gabor, a noted authority in applied electronic physics, discussed the role of communications in influencing opinion and action in fields ranging from peace to population, and attitudes to crime and drugs.

Technical discussions dealt with such matters as interconnection of cable television systems, data banks and the "cashless society."

Stefan Nedzynski, general secretary of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone International, with which CWA is affiliated, spoke of labor's insistence on representation in the governing boards of publicly owned radio and television systems.

CWA Executive Vice Pres. Louis B. Knecht said his union's leadership "very early in the game" recognized the inevitability of changing technology and stressed the need to make automation a force that would benefit "the people as a whole."

Senate Panel Approves $2.20 Minimum Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

employes in smaller establishments now excluded.

When the full committee begins consideration of the bill later this month, the Administration is expected to press for a subminimum wage for youth, continuation of a farm worker differential, as well as a cutback in added coverage and a limitation of the minimum wage increase to either $1.80 or at most a gradual step-up to the $2 level.

The House Rules Committee, meanwhile, put off an immediate vote on clearing a $2 wage floor bill reported by the House Labor Committee. But the legislation is expected to clear the Rules Committee at an April 18 meeting and to reach the House floor for action the following week.

House Republicans have served notice they will seek to substitute a measure that would hold the minimum wage for youth at the present $1.60 level and bar additional coverage.

The House Ways & Means Committee moved close to final approval of a revenue-sharing bill that would parcel out $3.5 billion a year in federal funds to local governments and $1.8 billion to states.

And the Senate Banking Committee found it had stirred up a hornets' nest when it followed the guidance of bank lobbyists and drastically changed a Fair Credit Billing measure sponsored by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and approved by a subcommittee.

Proxmire issued a statement repudiating the final version of his bill, declaring that it should be "more accurately termed the Bank Protection Act" and that unless it is improved on the Senate floor, "no bill is better than a bogus bill."

One section killed by the committee would have allowed a consumer who made a purchase with a bank credit card to have the same rights as if he had used a store's own charge account. He would be able to withhold payment if the merchandise was defective and the store refused to replace or repair it.

Another deletion was a section that would have prohibited creditors from assessing retroactive finance charges on monthly billing statements.

As Proxmire explained it, under some billing systems, "if a consumer is billed for $100 and makes a partial payment of $90 within the traditional 30-day period, he is charged interest not against the remaining balance of $10 but against the previous balance of $100." He estimated that consumers are overcharged at least $200 million a year under this procedure.

The bill was also stripped of a section that would have stopped the practice of billing customers for undelivered merchandise and another provision that would have prohibited minimum finance charges in excess of the normal interest rate.

CONTRIBUTION TO NAACP of $500 is presented to Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, center, chairman of the civil rights group, by Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Workers for a life membership. Others from left are APWU Human Relations Director Lorenzo Stephens, Sec.-Treas. Owen H. Schoon, and William E. Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Nixon Proposal Condemned:

Opposition Mounts To Anti-Busing Bill

The senior Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee, a former Supreme Court justice and the chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights spoke out strongly against Pres. Nixon's proposal for a "moratorium" on court school desegregation orders involving busing.

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio) read a stern lecture to Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who came to testify before the House Judiciary Committee in favor of the Administration's bill to restrict the power of federal courts.

McCulloch, who had introduced the bill at the Administration's request, said a thorough study of its content had convinced him that it was both unconstitutional and unjust.

Speaking to Kleindienst, who is awaiting Senate action on his nomination to be Attorney General, McCulloch declared:

"It is with the deepest regret that I sit here today to listen to a spokesman for a Republican Administration asking the Congress to prostitute the courts by obligating them to suspend the equal protection clause (of the Constitution) so that Congress may debate the merits of further slowing down and perhaps even rolling back desegregation in public schools."

As Kleindienst sat silent, McCulloch asked: "What message are we sending to our black people? Is this any way to govern a country? Is this any way to bring peace to a troubled land?"

And Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) joined in the attack, charging that the Administration bill amounts to a "lack of confidence" in the federal judiciary.

At the University of Alabama, Law School students at a program honoring the late Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, heard a former colleague quote the views of the Alabama-born jurist to attack the Nixon bill.

Arthur J. Goldberg, who sat with Black on the court before becoming U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, told the students that regardless of their views on busing, "no lawyer can differ with the concept that court decisions must be obeyed and enforced."

He appealed to the Alabama Law School gathering:

"Defend the courts. Defend their independence from executive and legislative interference. Defend the integrity of the judicial process. . . .

"Defend the many courageous judges, many from the South . . . who have properly invoked judicial authority to ban racial discrimination."

And, Goldberg urged, "defend the Constitution itself, which explicitly provides that no state shall 'deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.' "

In another setting, the Nixon-appointed chairman of the federal Civil Rights Commission used strong language to denounce the President's position.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who is also president of the University of Notre Dame, told a news conference in California that Nixon is copying Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace on the "phony issue" of school busing.

Wallace, he said, "heated up this phony issue in an election year and everybody jumped aboard the wagon, including the President. It is an issue doctored up to deal with emotionalism and fear, rather than the true issue of better schools."

Kirkland Serves Notice Labor to Fight Back

Philadelphia—White House charges that labor is sabotaging wage controls by withdrawal from the Pay Board are "nonsense," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

The Pay Board, he noted, "will continue to function overtly as it did covertly—as a system of government controls over workers, designed to repress wages while the affluent are left free to profiteer."

But there will be an important difference, Kirkland said. "It will not have a union label on it—or at least not an AFL-CIO label."

Nixon's program, he said, is "based on the single premise that all the country's troubles stem from high wages" and that lower pay is the "magic cure-all."

Kirkland reminded his trade union audience that "the American labor movement was created to fight on behalf of plain people all abuses of power by employers and by the government."

And he served notice that "we will not yield genteely or gracefully to any program from any quarter that aims to weaken the rights and freedom of working people."

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer spoke at a dinner honoring Michael Johnson, executive vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO. The testimonial was sponsored by Histadrut, the trade union federation of Israel.

Kirkland told the large audience that it is "only natural" that Johnson and other U.S. labor leaders are "staunch friends of Israel and Histadrut."

"To us," Kirkland said, "Israel stands above all else for the dignity, the freedom and the progress of working men in that vital corner of the world."

COPE Conferences Pack In Delegates

Record-breaking attendances have been registered at the first eight of 12 scheduled area COPE conferences focusing on the issues and candidates in the '72 election campaign. AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan said the heartening response shows "the greatest determination I have ever seen to bring political victory in 1972." COPE sessions have been held thus far in Boston New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas and Minneapolis. Subsequent conferences will be in San Francisco, Apr. 21; Seattle, Apr. 24; Denver, Apr. 27, and Kansas City, May 4.

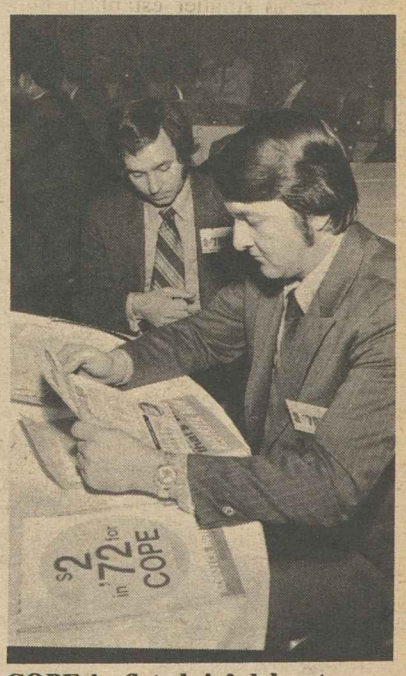
Rep. John M. Murphy (D-N.Y.) addresses COPE conference in Manhattan.

Delegates sign-in for Philadelphia session.

Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.).

Impact of imports on jobs is explored.

Overflow crowd listens to speakers in Boston.



COPE leaflets brief delegates.

New U.S. Grant Set to Train 968 Painters

The National Joint Painting & Decorating Apprenticeship and Training Committee has signed a $900,000 agreement with the Labor Dept. to train 968 jobless or underemployed workers on the job.

Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery and Martin DeVries, president of the Painting & Decorating Contractors of America, signed for the joint committee.

The training program will operate in 29 states through subcontracts with local joint apprenticeship and training committees, local unions, district labor councils, and with painting and decorating contractors who have bargaining agreements with the Painters' union.

Vietnam Vets Organize for Jobs, Education Aid

Thousands of Vietnam era veterans are protesting bitterly that the GI "Bill of Rights" being given them is grossly inadequate and that they are being made the victims of "an unpopular war."

At the root of their complaints is a lack of funding for the educational and training programs offered them, a lack of jobs to make it possible to continue their training or to live decently after they are forced to become drop-outs.

The National Association of Collegiate Veterans, which represents about 250,000 veterans of the Vietnam war period, declared at a recent press conference in Washington:

"The Vietnam-era veteran has been neglected, taken for granted, patted on the head and ignored long enough. He has been faced with the 'revolving door' concept of service from any of the agencies that are supposed to be of help to him on his return from the service."

To meet this problem, the association, almost entirely made up of former blue-collar workers who had no college deferments, has launched a campaign to force political candidates to take a stand on veterans benefits, to get out the vote, to educate the public on the need for better GI programs that will actually help them get the training they need and the jobs they need when their training is completed.

In this, the veterans have appealed to numerous groups for help and cooperation and are working closely with Frontlash, the union-backed "register-and-vote" movement.

Their complaints against their treatment both on the federal and state level are numerous. Officers of the association told the press that:

- Funding of Vietnam veteran programs is far below that for veterans of World War II. One veteran estimated that the cash value of the World War II program was about twice of that for the Vietnam program in terms of "real" money.

- There is a grave lack of jobs, either part-time or full-time, that would enable veterans to finish their training courses and, as a result, the rate of drop-outs is high. A study made at Michigan State University showed that only 14.9 percent of veterans were taking advantage of the programs offered. The unemployment rate of veterans in Michigan was set at 21 percent.

- There is little trust in Veterans Administration statistics on participation in GI programs. VA has said that 38 percent of veterans are participating. Vietnam veterans insist that while this may be the rate of initial enrollment, the big drop-out rate is not being published.

- State employment services, which are supposed to help veterans find work, are doing a poor job. In one case in Maryland 250 veterans signed up for a job-producing program when there were only 30 jobs available.

The veterans are seeking a minimum increase in subsistence allowances of 20 percent; authorization of payments up to $1,000 a year for books, fees and tuition; extension of the period of entitlement to benefits from 36 to 48 months, and advance payments of up to two months in allotments to enable a veteran to get through the first months of his training program.

Consumer, Worker Suffering:

Meany Rips Nixon On Dismal Record

(Continued from Page 1)

in the stock market and corporate financial reports."

Item by item, Meany compared the state of the economy when Pres. Nixon took office with conditions after more than three years of the Nixon Administration.

He cited unemployment up more than 2 million, with a fourfold rise in the number of long-term unemployed.

He noted the nearly tenfold rise in the number of major industrial areas with over 6 percent unemployment—and the drop in the total number of workers employed in manufacturing and construction.

And, Meany stressed, after a decade of steady decline, the number of people below the poverty level moved up again.

Last year, he noted, for the first time in 79 years, the United States had a trade deficit which this year is threatening to grow even larger.

"How's that for a record?" Meany asked.

America needs more than "a new bag of tricks" to regain economic health, he stressed.

"We have been promised effective policies to combat inflation. Where are they?

"We have been promised a sharp reduction of unemployment. Where is it?

"We have been promised that the Administration's international economic measures, including devaluation, would eliminate the deficit in international trade and create 500,000 new jobs. Can you find any shred of convincing evidence that this process is even under way?"

Meany reiterated the AFL-CIO's continued willingness to cooperate in an "even-handed" stabilization program that would include controls on all prices, costs and incomes—including profits.

But he stressed, "we will not be patsies for an unfair, inequitable and unjust program that is loaded against the consumer and workers, in favor of big business and the banks."

And that, he made clear, is how labor views the Nixon Administration programs.

Ford Executives Get Cadillac Pay

It's not too hard to get a big raise from a large corporation—at least not if you're the chairman of the board or the president of the company.

Take the Ford Motor Co. Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the board, collected $689,000 in salary and bonuses last year—up $189,000 or 37.8 percent from the previous year.

Company Pres. Lee A. Iacocca was paid only $675,000. But on a percentage basis, he did better. That was a 48.3 percent increase over the previous year.

Overall, top officials of the company had pay boosts averaging 27 percent.

Rail Union Urges U.S. Acquire Penn Central

(Continued from page 1)

nationalization as the only means of preserving the Penn Central came as a presidential emergency board opened hearings into the latest dispute between the railroad and the union.

The Penn Central had unilaterally sought to lay off 6,000 conductors and brakemen as of Apr. 1, and the union had warned of retaliatory action when Pres. Nixon invoked the emergency board provisions of the National Railway Act. This prevents either party from taking action for 60 days while the board hears arguments and prepares recommendations.

Named to the board were Francis A. O'Neill Jr., as chairman, a former member and chairman of the National Mediation Board; Frank J. Dugan, a professor at the Georgetown University law school, and James J. Sherman, economics professor at the University of Southern Florida. All have served as arbitrators and mediators.

A similar board was named by Nixon in a contract dispute involving the Sheet Metal Workers, who represent 6,000 shopcraft workers on the nation's carriers. They are the only shopcraft union that has not reached a contract agreement with the carriers after 15 months of bargaining.

Named to that board were Chairman Charles M. Rehmus, director of the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan; Alexander P. Porter, Washington, D.C., and Clare B. McDermott of Pittsburgh. The latter two are lawyers and arbitrators.

As the emergency board opened hearings on the UTU-Penn Central dispute, the union reiterated the recommendation for nationalization as an alternative to the price that the trustees of the bankrupt line say must be paid to save the carrier.

The trustees not only want to reduce the size of train crews, which are standard for the UTU on all railroads, but they also propose ultimately to slash 3,800 other jobs and drop 9,000 miles of the Penn Central's 20,000 miles of track. The carrier also wants the right to determine the size of train crews unilaterally.

Although the union noted that nationalization was not in the province of the board's possible recommendations, it added that neither should the board recommend for the carrier on the basis of its claimed needs for reorganization.

As far as crew sizes go, UTU Attorney Lester Schoene pointed out that the Railway Labor Act, bargaining history and the courts have held that crew size "must always be a subject for local bargaining."

Chesser emphasized for newsmen that the Penn Central had been cited for nearly 3,000 safety violations in less than three years and fined more than three-quarters of a million dollars.

He also asked what kind of management would suggest a reduction of nearly 10,000 employes when it paid more than 8 million overtime manhours last year.

'Come and Get It!'

Jobless Rate Hits 5.9% As Labor Force Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany said that while consumer attention has been focused on soaring food prices, the wholesale price of items such as hides, skins, lumber and plywood have continued to rise and will have their effect at the retail level in the coming months.

"The American people need jobs and an end to inflation—rather than promises and optimistic statements," the federation president said.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the price of farm products and processed foods declined during March by four-tenths of 1 percent after several months of sharp increases.

The overall increase in wholesale prices was the smallest in five months after increases of eight-tenths of 1 percent in December and January and nine-tenths in February.

In its report on jobs, the BLS said that total employment rose 620,000 during March, seasonally adusted, the largest monthly gain since June of 1967.

The increase was primarily among men, both adult and teenagers, although the BLS reported that the unemployment rate for those in the 16-19 age group was nearly 18 percent.

The actual number of jobless showed a decline of 200,000 in March, but on a seasonally adjusted basis, this represented an increase of 160,000 unemployed.

The number of workers unemployed less than five weeks was 2.3 million, 170,000 above the level of the previous month.

Those unemployed 27 weeks or more totaled 633,000, a decline from February, but the average duration of joblessness remained about the same at 12.4 weeks—almost a full two weeks longer than a year ago.

Nearly a half-million Vietnam-era veterans were unemployed of the 4.1 million currently in the labor force.

The overall jobless rate for veterans in the 20-29 age group stood at 8.6 percent, up from the 7.4 percent rate of February.

For nonveterans in the same age group, the unemployment rate was much less at 7.5 percent.

Private, nonfarm payroll employment rose more sharply than it usually does between February and March. After seasonal adjustment, the number of payroll jobs was up 275,000 to 72.0 million.

Manufacturing employment rose by 90,000 last month to 18.8 million, up 310,000 from its August 1971 low.

The BLS said that two-thirds of the increase occurred in the durable goods industries, with the largest gains taking place in primary metals, fabricated metals and electrical equipment.

The average workweek for rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls was little changed at 37.1 hours. Factory overtime inched up one-tenth of 1 hour to 3.3 hours, the highest level since January 1970.

Average hourly earnings rose 2 cents during March to $3.57, and the gain in hourly earnings coupled with the small rise in weekly hours resulted in an increase of $1.09 in weekly pay to $131.73.

After seasonal adjustment, however, the increase amounted to only 73 cents in weekly wages for the average worker.

Paul Sifton Dies at 74, UAW Staffer, Writer

Paul F. Sifton, Washington representative of the Auto Workers until his retirement in 1962, died in Oxaco, Mexico, at the age of 74.

Sifton was a well-known newspaperman and playwright before joining the UAW staff in 1945. He was a close associate of the late Walter P. Reuther.

Space Shuttle Benefits Cited To Labor Press

The proposed space shuttle opens the door to mankind to live and work in space to a degree far beyond isolated trips to the moon, the noted rocket pioneer, Dr. Wernher von Braun, told a luncheon meeting of the International Labor Press Association in Washington.

Von Braun, who is administrator of space planning for NASA and LeRoy E. Day, deputy director of the space shuttle program, told the labor editors that perhaps 50,000 jobs may eventually be involved in future space shuttle work. What remains to be determined is how much money Congress will vote for the project.

For fiscal 1972, von Braun said, the space agency is asking some $220 million for research and development work. Over 12 years development costs are expected to reach $5.5 billion. He insisted that the space shuttle eventually will reduce the cost of space exploration inasmuch as much of the equipment used for launching space craft and returning them to earth will be reuseable.

At its February meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a statement urging Congress to vote the necessary funds for the space shuttle.

"It will make space as accessible as the airplane has made the other continents," the Council said, and will prove its value in exploration, science and technology, and national defense.

4-15-72

40% of Corporations Found Escaping Taxes

(Continued from page 1)

micks, no tax-free bonds, no capital gains."

Vanik, a leader in the liberal Democratic drive for tax reform, said the 1971 tax legislation pushed through by the Nixon Administration as part of its "new economic policy" has turned out to be "a gigantic tax giveaway to a few special interests."

Corporate profits shot up $10 billion last year, Vanik noted, but because of the new loopholes the corporate tax liability in the fourth quarter of the year was nearly $1 billion less than in the previous quarter.

And over a 10-year period, he warned, the government will lose some $90 billion in corporate tax revenue.

When loophole after loophole, deductions, tax credits, depletion allowances, depreciation are all tallied up, the result can be ludicrous.

Thus, the multi-billion dollar U.S. Steel Corp., paid only token taxes to the United States on its net income of more than $150 million. In fact, it paid four times as much in taxes to Venezuela on its operations in that country than it did to the U.S. Treasury on its vastly greater operations and profits.

Vanik cited an electric power company that reported higher operating revenues, earnings per share and dividends in 1971 over the previous year—but paid only $156,000 in taxes compared with $2.4 million the previous year.

And a timber and paper corporation that had a net income of $4 million received a refund of $7.7 million on taxes paid in previous years under carryback provisions of the law.

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Forced Arbitration Bill Hit As Anti-Union Masquerade

From Administration to Congress:

Labor Asks Shift In Economic Reins

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on Congress to take over the guidance of the nation's economy from an Administration that "has proven its incompetence."

"The American people need a change," Meany told the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

Price controls have been "a farce and a sham" and prices have been rising just as fast as they did before the so-called controls. "The big difference is now, because of wage controls, many workers will be less able to pay the tab."

In the interest of fairness, Meany stressed, "there must be substantial revision of the Economic Stabilizaiton Act. And, as we have said time and again, there must be an excess profits tax as an integral part of a fair and effective stabilization effort."

Meany prodded Congress also to enact "measures to move the economy to full employment without delay."

The Administration may be indifferent, he said, but "Congress cannot lose sight of the fact that unemployment continues at an unacceptable plateau of close to 6 percent."

Meany followed the chairmen of the Price Commission and the Pay Board to the witness table, and his testimony was sharply critical of both programs.

Before submitting his formal statement for the record, Meany joined with Committee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.) in a spirited, free-wheeling dialogue.

Proxmire, as has been his custom in these hearings, opened with a

(Continued on Page 2)

Meat Cutters To Appeal Pay Rollback

Baltimore—The Meat Cutters vowed to appeal a federal court ruling granting a government rollback of negotiated wage increases for 77 union members employed by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in this area.

"We feel we were singled out," said Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter as he voiced the union's indignation at the decision of U.S. District Judge C. Stanley Blair.

"The union will appeal the case," Schachter said. "The union will go all the way to bring about justice—even if only 77 persons are involved."

The A & P management had admitted previously in a public statement that it had directed the government's attention to the 16-month contract it signed with the union last November.

The suit was filed in federal court by the Justice Dept., and U.S. Atty.

(Continued on Page 3)

House Votes Backpay For Blue-Collar Units

The House voted approval of retroactive pay raises for 214,000 hourly paid, blue-collar employes of the federal government.

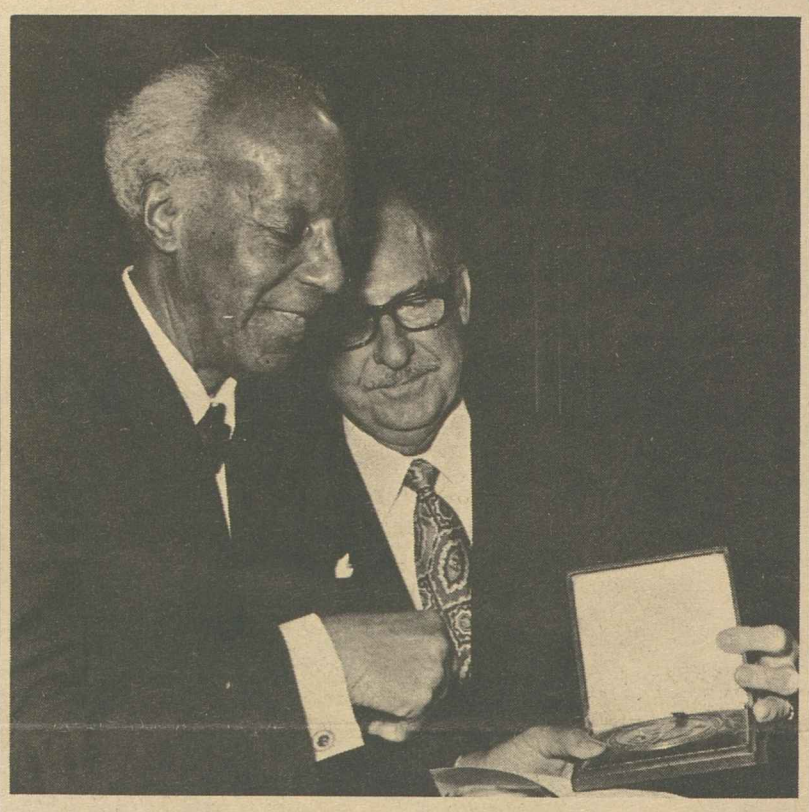
The legislation, which now goes to the Senate, had the backing of both unions and the Administration. It wipes out the last remnants of Pres. Nixon's unsuccessful effort to defer all government pay raises for six months to set an anti-inflation "example" to the rest of the nation.

Congress rejected Nixon's attempt to delay a scheduled raise for salaried white-collar employes, and they received their increase last January.

Shortly after that, Nixon cancelled an order he had issued holding up area wage surveys for the government's 600,000 blue-collar workers. But the damage had already been done to about one-third of the workers, whose pay raises came from two weeks to three months later than would normally have been the case.

The bill, which cleared the House by voice vote without opposition, is intended to make amends to this group.

It makes all wage adjustments retroactive to their normal effective date—overturning a ruling by the comptroller general that the increases could be made retroactive only if the wage survey had been scheduled before Aug. 15, 1971.



MURRAY-GREEN AWARD is presented to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph by James A. Suffridge, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee. Randolph, president emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters, is the first labor leader ever honored with the federation's highest award for public service.

Murray-Green Prize:

Randolph Receives Top Labor Award

By John R. Oravec

Labor honored one of its own great Americans with the presentation of the Murray-Green Award to A. Philip Randolph, veteran union leader and civil rights fighter.

Randolph, chief founder of the Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO since 1955, received the federation's highest honor at the closing session of the 16th National Conference on Community Services.

He joined the ranks of such other noted recipients as Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Jonas Salk, Gen. Omar Bradley and Harry S Truman. The award, which carries a $5,000 grant, was established by the AFL-CIO to salute persons who have inspired others to work for the common good. It is a memorial to Philip Murray and William Green who headed the CIO and the AFL respectively at the time of their deaths.

Randolph received a standing ovation from the more than 800 banquet guests as the award was presented by James A. Suffridge, vice president emeritus of the federation and chairman of its Community Services Committee.

In his acceptance speech, Randolph reviewed the long and still continuing struggle of the nation's black people for social justice and the role of the labor movement in lending its strength to the struggle.

Because leadership will not come from the White House, he said, organized labor must carry on the fight.

"Organized labor also gives strength to the human spirit," he ob-

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Vows All-Out Fight On Measure

By David L. Perlman

Labor considers the right to strike essential to collective bargaining and will fight compulsory arbitration legislation "with all the strength at our command," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Congress.

Meany ripped into the Nixon Administration's bill to bar "crippling" strikes in transportation industries as "an anti-labor measure masquerading as public interest legislation."

Testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee and answering wide-ranging questions from senators, Meany stressed the "vital difference" between voluntary and compulsory arbitration.

"That difference should be discernible to any free man," he declared.

Both the Administration bill and a similar measure sponsored by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) would permit the President to halt a major strike against railroads, airlines, maritime, longshore or trucking firms by requiring unions and employers to submit a "final offer" and an "alternative final offer" to an arbitration panel.

The panel would choose one of the offers without change or modification.

Meany termed this "incredibly frivolous" substitute for collective bargaining "the latest example of this Administration's penchant for government by gimmick."

Two former directors of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, Meany noted, had testified in detail "just how foolish, and how

(Continued on Page 8)

Abel Warns of Parallels To Pre-Depression Era

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Dept. likened the economic conditions brought about by the policies of the Nixon Administration to those that led to the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Abel, who is president of the Steelworkers, met with representatives of the news media following a two-day meeting of the IUD executive committee.

"We detect trends toward a repetition of the economic conditions of the 1920s, and the possibility that these trends may lead, as the earlier ones did, to severe economic dislocation," Abel told the news conference.

"The similarity between economic conditions and the economic policy of our national Administration today and those prior to the Great Depression are alarmingly close."

He cited as an example of this similarity the steep rise in corporate profits, aided "by government poli-

(Continued on Page 8)

Weak Controls Hit by Labor's Price Monitors

The Price Commission heard once again what union members think about the Administration's so-called price controls—this time from a group of six AFL-CIO price watchers from across the nation who labeled the program a "farce."

The price watchers, accompanied by AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, whose department supervises the price watch, recited consumer complaints ranging from the impossibility of reading complicated base price lists to the high cost of peanut butter.

Harold Cullum of Kansas City, a member of the Retail Clerks, said lists of base prices which large retail stores are required to keep for customer inspection are so complicated as to be meaningless.

He said he had trouble figuring out the lists.

"If an experienced groceryman can't understand this thing without great difficulty, how can a layman?" he asked.

Mrs. Violet L. Waggoner of Denver cited such instances as a jump in the price of coffee from 90 cents to 95 cents a pound and the advertising of a dishwashing product at 10 cents off its normal price, even though the price remained unchanged.

"I am a mother of seven children. Imagine my horror when I found peanut butter had come from 57 to 69 cents."

Mrs. Waggoner said she had been unable to ascertain whether the prices were legal because of the complex "off-again, on-again" rules on price increases.

Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson asked the price watchers if they would be willing to accept food rationing as a method of clamping effective controls on all prices.

Perlis replied that anything was preferable to the present system.

"If you have to have a bureaucracy" to run an elaborate price control program, "then, by God, have a bureauacracy," Perlis told the commission.

AFL-CIO PRICE WATCHER Mrs. Violet L. Waggoner of Denver shows boxes and jars of grocery items to the Price Commission to underscore how price controls have failed. Appearing with her were AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, Charles Johnson, a Tacoma, Wash., Steelworker, right, and four other AFL-CIO price watchers.

NMU Members Okay Law Changes

New York—Members of the National Maritime Union have ratified a series of constitutional amendments by wide margins, the Honest Ballot Association announced.

Among the changes were reduction in the number of national vice presidents from six to three and establishment of a five-year term of office instead of the present four-year term. Dropped from the constitution was a requirement that candidates for national office must have served at least one term in a lower-level union post.

Murray-Green Award Presented to Randolph

(Continued from Page 1)

served, "and this is something the White House cannot deal with."

Randolph stressed that the coming presidential election will have overriding significance for the labor-civil rights alliance. "If we don't make the right decision," he warned, the progress of workers and Negroes will be set back for years to come.

But if the nation moves in the right direction in the elections, "we can see great things ahead," he predicted.

Randolph urged the labor movement further to accept responsibility for giving direction to the forces of change.

"We cannot achieve goals with ideas alone," he said, "we must have force also—and that is how great movements are built."

Federation Pres. George Meany recapped Randolph's struggle to improve conditions of the economically and socially oppressed.

"Phil Randolph started many years ago with a set of ideals and principles determined to make life better for many of those at the bottom of the economic ladder," Meany noted.

"It was a lonesome fight for many years. A fight for civil rights. The fight for justice. . . .

"And while Phil Randolph is a great humanitarian, a great civil rights leader, he always has been a great labor leader—a trade unionist.

"He has courageously fought discrimination within the trade union movement itself," Meany pointed out. "We have never made any bones about the fact there was discrimination in the trade union movement—not to the extent, perhaps, that it existed in the community at large, but we never tried to sweep it under the rug. . . .

"It's been a long, hard road but we see progress. Phil has seen many setbacks. A lesser man would have been discouraged. But he never gave up. . . . He never let go of the principles and ideals of equity and human decency that have inspired and motivated him during his entire lifetime."

One of the highlights of the banquet was a reading by Actor Todd Duncan from a collection of Randolph statements and writings. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

Randolph, who turned 83 on Apr. 15, was also presented a massive birthday cake by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers at the award banquet.

No-Fare Buses Urged to Ease Crisis in Cities

Free bus service can help overcome some of the biggest problems of America's cities and metropolitan areas, Transit Union Pres. John M. Elliott told Dept. of Transportation officials.

Elliott urged the government agency to provide matching federal funds for a large-scale tryout of a no-fare transit system—lasting at least two years.

"Such an experiment would demonstrate to our entire nation the feasibility of a permanent system of no-fare operation as a convenient, efficient and effective alternative to the automobile," he said.

Elliott warned that the alternative is a continuation of the cycle of higher fares leading to decreased patronage, cutbacks in service—and city streets clogged and polluted by heavy auto traffic.

In a number of areas, he testified, this has led to the total abandonment of public transportation.

The entire community benefits from transit services, Elliott noted, but virtually the entire cost is born by the users—those who can least afford it.

Under a no-fare system, he said, greater patronage will lead to more frequent service, abolition of the fare-collecting and money-handling functions will reduce operating costs as well as speeding rides, and an equitable tax system would spread the cost of subsidizing transit service among the entire population.

Romney's Pay-Cut Candle Flickered Out Long Ago

George Romney is collecting his full $60,000-a-year paycheck as Secretary of Housing & Urban Development. The sacrificial candle he lit nearly two years ago has flickered out.

Romney made one-day newspaper headlines when he announced that he was returning 25 percent of his salary to the Treasury "as my personal contribution to the battle against cost-push inflation."

He called on others to follow his example, declaring: "I believe we need to light candles of leadership, example and sacrifice."

But no one, it turned out, reached to take the match from his hand. And Romney's office confirmed to the AFL-CIO News that he has since rescinded his unilateral pay cut and is back at full Cabinet pay.

From Administration to Congress:

Meany Asks Shift In Economic Reins

(Continued from Page 1)

sharp needle instead of the customary polite welcome to the witness.

"You drove a hard bargain before you agreed to serve on the Pay Board," he told Meany. "You insisted that it be tripartite. Many disagreed with you on that . . . the tripartite feature was not the Administration's idea or Congress' idea. It was your idea. And when you walked off the board, you killed it. You strangled your own baby."

Meany vigorously denied having fathered a Pay Board whose so-called "public" members were recruited from business and government. That wasn't his idea of a tripartite board, Meany stressed.

He spoke of his five years service on the War Labor Board, whose public members operated "with no government interference" and whose labor members went along with decisions they didn't like on occasion because the system of reaching the decisions was fair.

He contrasted this with the Pay Board's virtually automatic lineup of 10-5 against labor, of labor's representatives left cooling their heels while the business and so-called public members reached decisions in private caucuses.

And he reminded the senators and congressmen that the same union leaders who joined in the unanimous AFL-CIO Executive Council decision to withdraw from the Pay Board continue to serve on the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, whose public members are free of control and where there is both genuine cooperation and effective results.

As for labor being worse off outside of the Pay Board, Meany said he couldn't see how it could be "any worse for us."

Sure, he agreed, labor's walkout gives the Administration a chance to make unions the scapegoat. But that's not a new development. The Administration has been trying to make labor the scapegoat for its economic failures all along, he observed.

The thrust of Meany's testimony was, however, the need to control prices. Failure to control food prices, he said, was nonsensical. Decontrol of 85 percent of retail estabishments and nearly all rents made a farce of controls. "The Price Commission seems to decontrol more than they control."

"Bring prices down," Meany demanded, and the pressure for wage increases will be reduced.

"The average consumer and worker, particularly those at the lower rungs of the economic ladder, are bearing the brunt of this mess," Meany charged in his formal statement.

Price controls are riddled with exceptions and the Price Commission is unable to provide effective enforcement for "whatever degree of price controls remain on the books."

The Price Commission's rules "create a field day for accountants and lawyers" but are incomprehensible to anyone else, Meany complained.

Meanwhile, with productivity going up and wages held down, "profits have begun to soar" with the lion's share going to "the big banks, corporations and conglomerate giants."

Earlier, Proxmire had harsh words for the stabilization program when Pay Board Chairman George H. Boldt and Price Commission Chairman Jackson Grayson testified.

Proxmire termed Boldt unqualified for the post, charged that the Pay Board had adopted a policy of "planned and premeditated delay" in approving negotiated increases and termed it "pathetic" that the board has held only five public hearings.

Boldt countered that the board has been "diligent" and said it was "outrageous" that anyone would charge that it had prejudged cases in favor of big business.

Grayson defended the Price Commission's record against Proxmire's charge that the control program has been a "pathetic failure." He acknowledged problems but said he would not want the commission to move into control of food prices except "as a last resort."

One witness before the Joint Economic Committee took a strong leave-things-as-they-are attitude to the Nixon Administration's wage-price controls program.

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers, W. P. Gullander, testified that any major shakeup of the controls system would be "a grave blow to confidence within the business world."

George Baldanzi Dead, Textile Union President

New York—George Baldanzi, president of the United Textile Workers since 1958, died Apr. 16 of an apparent heart attack at his home in Hawthorne, N.J. He was 65.

After working in Pennsylvania coal mines as a teenager, Baldanzi came to Paterson, N.J., to work in the textile mills. He helped organize the Dyers Federation and became its first president in 1933.

The Dyers affiliated with the CIO's Textile Workers Organizing Committee that was formed in 1937 and became a part of the Textile Workers Union of America which was founded in 1939.

Baldanzi was elected executive vice president at the TWUA's first convention in 1939 and was re-elected to that office at subsequent conventions, serving until 1952.

He left the TWUA to join the UTW as director of organization. Baldanzi was on leave from the union in 1953-55 to serve as a regional director of the Teamsters. After returning to the UTW he was elected president in 1958 and re-elected to three additional four-year terms.

In a message of condolence to UTW members and officers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland cited Baldanzi's "long and dedicated service to his fellow workers, his complete belief in trade unionism and his humanitarianism."

Baldanzi is survived by his wife, Lena, one son and a grandson. Services were held in Hawthorne, Apr. 19.

A new UTW president will be elected at the union's 18th quadrennial convention which opens Apr. 24 in Miami.

Credibility Gap Widens:

New Contradictions Muddle ITT Case

ITT's antitrust troubles may be over—thanks to the giant conglomerate's friends in the Justice Dept. and the White House. But the Nixon Administration's credibility gap continued to grow as the Senate Judiciary Committee concluded six weeks of hearings on the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst to be Attorney General.

The latest of a parade of witnesses—including a presidential aide the White House initially said wouldn't be allowed to testify—only added more contradictions and changed stories to an already massive record.

Typical was the testimony of the lieutenant-governor of California, Ed Reinecke. True, Reinecke conceded, he had told newsmen that he had informed Atty. Gen. John Mitchell last May of ITT's pledge to help finance the Republican National Convention. That was three months before the Justice Dept. had agreed to ITT's proposal for an out-of-court settlement of the antitrust case.

And that would also have made a liar out of Mitchell, who was Kleindienst's boss at the time and now is in charge of Pres. Nixon's re-election campaign.

But fortunately, Reinecke told the committee, someone called his secretary after the ITT scandal broke and told her that "the attorney general's timetable does not agree with yours."

However, he said, his secretary didn't ask who was calling and he "honestly" doesn't know if the call came from the Justice Dept.

Anyway, sure enough he had been mistaken and he really hadn't told Mitchell about the ITT contribution until the following September, several months after the antitrust settlement.

What confused him was that he had met separately with both Dita Beard, the ITT lobbyist whose memo touched off the whole investigation, and Mitchell on Apr. 26, 1971. But it wasn't until the following day, he insisted, that the idea for holding the convention in San Diego was "hatched."

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) told Reinecke bluntly that his testimony had sent his credibility rating to "zero."

And then there was the Wall Street consultant, who had been asked by Presidential Assistant Peter M. Flanigan—an old Wall Street man himself—to analyze the financial consequences of the Justice Dept.'s attempt to force ITT to divest itself of a big insurance company subsidiary.

The consultant, Richard J. Ramsden, said Flanigan had given him an ITT memorandum to help him with his study but had not identified its source.

Ramsden said the memorandum hadn't influenced his decision. And anyway, the conclusions he submitted weren't as strong as Justice Dept. officials indicated when they cited it as "persuasive" evidence that the antitrust case would have a "ripple effect" on the nation's economy.

In fact, Ramsden testified, "I would question whether there would be any significant ripple effect."

Flanigan confirmed giving the unlabeled ITT document to Ramsden.

But he balked at answering several other questions dealing with his relationship with ITT officials. Flanigan insisted they were outside of the limited subject area he had agreed to testify on.

The White House initially said Flanigan would not testify because the President's staff is immune from questioned by Congress. But then backed down—somewhat.

It agreed that Flanigan would answer questions about certain aspects of the case. And Juidiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) sided with Republicans on the committee in ruling that Flanigan did not have to reply to questions about meetings with ITT officials other than in the two cases he had agreed to discuss.

Flanigan was the last scheduled witness. The committee rejected on a 7-7 vote a Democratic motion to continue the hearings.

A NICKEL WASN'T ENOUGH for these members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 483. They walked out Feb. 24 from this Fedders Corp. plant at Edison, N.J., after management offered a general wage increase of 5 cents in the final year of a three-year pact. The 2,500 employes were receiving the support of the New Jersey AFL-CIO and the federation's Industrial Union Dept. as the strike neared its eighth week.

Union Vows to Appeal Order for Pay Rollback

(Continued from Page 1)

George Beall said the action represented the first test of the wage provisions of the Phase 2 economic stabilization program.

The court granted an injunction preventing A & P from paying wage increases of 22 percent and imposed civil fines of $2,500 each on Meat Cutters Local 117 and the A & P management.

Judge Blair said it was not the size of the wage increase itself that violated Pay Board regulations, but the fact that the parties implemented an increase above 5.5 percent without obtaining the board's prior approval. "They were precluded from the implementation of such larger increases without obtaining prior approval of the Pay Board," he said.

Blair stated in his ruling that he had fined both A & P and Local 117 because both "are equally at fault and should be penalized accordingly."

But as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted in his appearance before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the government's first suit under wage-price controls fined A & P "not for raising prices, but for raising wages."

And A & P will recover the $2,500 fine many times over from savings that result from the lower wages it will be paying its employes, Meany pointed out.

The Pay Board had issued an order that A & P could pay the employes a wage increase of only 7 percent.

The contract in question was negotiated after an 8-day strike by the 77 members of Local 117 who are employed at a warehouse that distributes meats to 167 Baltimore area A & P stores.

Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said the wage increase due the 77 workers was actually a "catch-up" settlement to bring the pay of the warehouse employes up to the area standard.

Local 117 represents some 6,000 workers in the Baltimore-Washington area.

"These working people are not getting rich on their wages and they are not causing any disturbance of economic stability in their community," Gorman said.

"So far as halting inflation is concerned," the government rollback requested by the Justice Dept. "would be about as effective as spraying 77 drops of water on the Sahara Desert."

He noted also that the Pay Board acted against the settlement without asking the union for any evidence or advice.

The A & P statement, issued when the suit was filed, revealed how the largest food store chain in the nation lobbied to get the government into the picture.

When Local 117 demanded what A & P called "excessive payments we resisted by hard bargaining and by attempting to interest the government in prompt enforcement of its guidelines," the statement said.

Wage Levels Held No Factor In Meat Boosts

Wage rates in the meat industry "have had nothing to do with the recent high tide in meat prices," the Meat Cutters told a House subcommittee, and they offered a survey of meat prices in chain stores in three cities to prove their point.

The survey showed that while some chain stores in question paid lower wages than their competitors because of older contract rates, they charged the same or higher prices for various cuts of meat.

Making the presentation before the Livestock & Grain subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee, were Meat Cutters Research Director James Wishart and Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer.

The union's survey showed the following:

- In Newark, N.J., chuck roast sold for $1.09 a pound in four chains—the A & P, Two Guys, Shop Rite and Food Town. But the second two chains are paying 67.5 cents an hour less in wages than the first two.
- In Dallas, Tex., the Safeway chain was paying its meat cutters 47.5 cents less an hour, but charging nearly the same as the local Shop Rite chain per pound of chuck roast—83 cents.
- In Nashville, Tenn., the A & P was selling steak at 10 cents a pound more than Kroger while paying 30 cents an hour less in wages.

Wishart and Arnold also pointed out that productivity in the meat industry has more than kept pace with increasing wages.

Government figures show, they said, that output per manhour in the packing houses has risen by 83 percent from 1956 to 1971, or from 64.2 pounds of meat per hour to 117.4 pounds.

As a result, the wages received by packinghouse workers per pound of meat remained at 3.3 cents from 1956 to 1969 and had risen to only 3.5 cents per pound produced in 1971.

Under the Administration's economic stabilization program, the prices of processed meats are supposedly controlled. But the price of cattle on the hoof is not, and processors may pass along cost increases as can retailers.

This has led to a skyrocketing rise in the price of most meats which last February were 11.2 percent higher than a year earlier.

The union officials charged that the real culprit in the price situation is a "price control program certain to fail, as part of a total economic policy which can see no difference between the nation's real needs and those of its corporate structures."

High Court Urged to Uphold Access Of Organizers to Plant Parking Lots

A company parking lot can't be put off limits to union organizers when there is no other practical method of reaching all of the workers, the AFL-CIO asserted in a brief to the Supreme Court.

The federation brief backed up the contention of the Retail Clerks, the National Labor Relations Board and a federal appellate court that Central Hardware Co. of Indianapolis illegally interfered with the right of its workers to organize by barring union representatives from the parking lot.

The labor board and appellate court agreed that the right of access is guaranteed under a Supreme Court precedent defining union activity in a privately-owned shopping center that was open to the public as a form of free speech.

Both the NLRB and the court rejected the hardware firm's contention that another Supreme Court precedent was binding—one that upheld the right of an employer to prohibit distribution of union literature on his property if "reasonable efforts by the union" would enable it to communicate with workers by other methods.

The AFL-CIO brief endorsed the free speech precedent, but carried the case one step further.

Even if one assumed just for the sake of argument, the AFL-CIO said, that the employer was correct in citing the precedent he chose as a defense, he still acted illegally in barring the union organizers.

In the case before the court—and in many similar cases—a union does not in fact have any reasonable means of reaching workers directly except in and around company property.

Under present patterns of workers living in scattered areas of a city and its suburbs and driving cars to work, the AFL-CIO noted, neither street meetings nor personal contacts off the job are feasible. The costs of trying to reach one group of workers in a metropolitan area with television, radio and newspaper advertising is likewise unreasonable and impractical.

But the employer suffers no hardship or measurable economic loss if union organizers are permitted to enter a parking lot reserved for employes, the brief continued.

And whatever the theoretical argument may be as to the employers' right to control access to his property for any reason, this must take second place to the right to union organization guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.

The AFL-CIO brief acknowledged that the position advocated in its brief "would most probably open company property to unions on many occasions."

But, it stressed, when employers such as Central Hardware seek to isolate their workers from contact with union representatives and cannot demonstrate any overriding business justification for their actions, it is they who are violating the law—and the NLRB was correct in so finding.

The brief was filed for the AFL-CIO by General Counsel J. Albert Woll, Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris and Attorneys Robert C. Mayer and Laurence Gold of the General Counsel's office.

Safety Violations Run Near 80%

Noncompliance with federal job safety and health standards continues to run at nearly 80 percent of work places inspected, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration reported.

OSHA said that in the eight months ended Feb. 29 only 22 percent of the establishments inspected were found to be in compliance with the job safety act.

Federal inspectors discovered 52,244 violations of standards which led to citations to 14,184 employers during the eight-month period. The violations resulted in proposed penalties totaling $1,166,909.

'It's Up to Congress'

THE ORIGINAL Economic Stabilization Act provided the President with a blank check. It did not provide adequate safeguards for equality of sacrifice.

The AFL-CIO made this point in presenting its views on amendments to this legislation to the House Banking & Currency Committee.

We urged the Congress to tighten the substantive provisions of the act, but not to extend the act's authority beyond the original termination date of Apr. 30, 1972. Under such circumstances, the Administration would have been compelled to return to the Congress for further authority, after the stabilization program had been in effect for a reasonable length of time. We said that "such a procedure would underline Congress' determination to provide a continuing oversight."

Unfortunately, the Administration's request for an extension of the legislation was granted. The need for a most careful oversight, however, is all too clear, after five months of the Phase 2 program.

The measures carried out under this legislation have been unjust, unfair and unbalanced. They have not achieved the objective of substantially cutting down the rapid increase of living costs.

PRES. NIXON has been widely quoted as saying "inflation is everyone's fight." We agree. And so we ask why the rules adopted by the Price Commission cannot be understood by everyone. There is no need to create a field day for accountants and lawyers.

If inflation is to be everyone's fight, then everyone must know and understand the rules. It seems ludicrous that the Price Commission cannot know if the price increase on a can of beans was legitimate or not until it reads the quarterly corporate report.

This is like playing a game where only the other team knows the rules and the referees are their friends. It just isn't fair.

That's what we want—fairness. And the full record of the Administration's stabilization measures prove we don't have it now. So there must be substantial revision of the Economic Stabilization Act. And, as we have said time and again, there must be an excess profits tax, as an integral part of a fair and effective stabilization effort.

These oversight hearings are a step in the right direction. However, the AFL-CIO urges you not to drop the matter at the close of these hearings. The American people need a change in the course of national economic policy.

It is up to Congress to provide the required leadership and legislation for an effective and equitable, overall stabilization effort, as well as measures to move the economy to full employment without delay. Certainly, this committee and Congress cannot lose sight of the fact—as the Administration often does—that unemployment continues at an unacceptable plateau of close to 6 percent.

The Administration has proven its incompetence in these areas. It is up to Congress to restore the confidence of the American people in the American economy.

—From statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Joint Economic Committee, Apr. 20, 1972.

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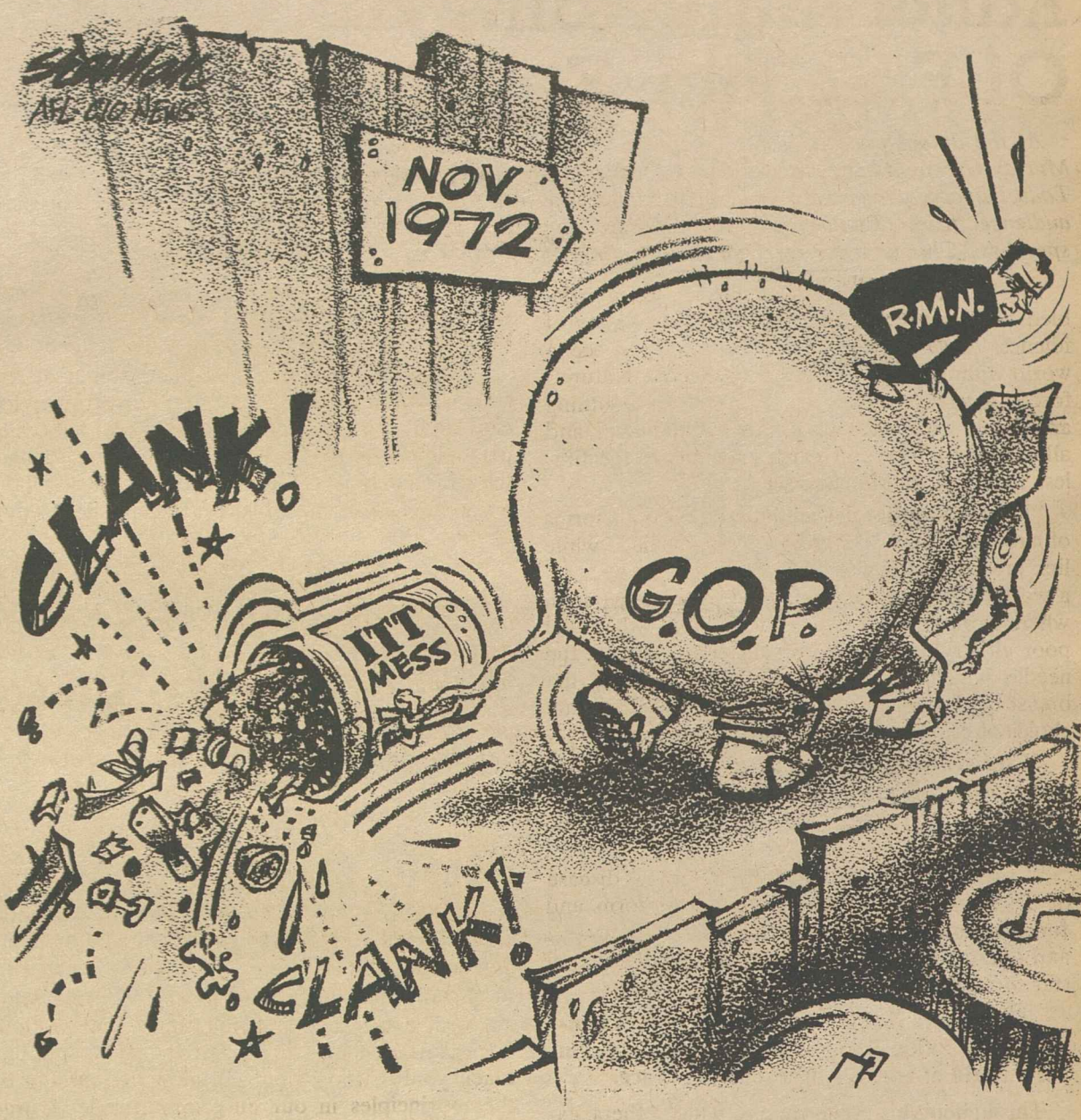


A Word Edgewise:

Master Political Strategy Is Whatever Happens to Work

By John P. Roche

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is in a curious position. While virtually every other leading Democrat is running around the country dividing the party, O'Brien sits in Washington and tries to keep it in one piece. By the nature of his job, he cannot take sides in the selection process so he is riding it out, serving as the honest broker between the candidates, and above all trying to raise money and get the machinery geared for the Miami Beach convention.

Since there wasn't much cheerful news to discuss, when I visited Larry we fell to reminiscing. There on the walls of his office were the pictures of O'Brien with all the eminent Democrats of the past generation, but one in particular hit me: a youthful O'Brien with an incredibly boyish John Kennedy. It resembles one I have on my wall and suddenly the time tunnel opened: I was back in Massachusetts in the 1950s trying to help Kennedy drum up academic support. It was tough: Adlai Stevenson, who I was convinced was fundamentally a conservative, had charmed the intellectuals with his admittedly impressive style. And the myth of "Camelot" was yet to be born: Jack Kennedy was just another Irish pol who happened to have a Harvard degree.

Inevitably we got into Kennedy's 1960 drive for the nomination. I recalled Kennedy's description of the Manchester Union Leader and its publisher—an ice-cold tirade that would have made Lyndon Johnson blush. And then Wisconsin. O'Brien was particularly amusing on the 1960 Wisconsin primary: "We thought we had it won, the votes showed that we had won, but then that rascal Humphrey was out there proclaiming that in fact we had lost because we hadn't gotten all the votes!"

Humphrey did such an effective job that Kennedy had to put his stack into the West Virginia primary, one that for obvious reasons he had originally hoped to duck. When O'Brien arrived in West Virginia to set up the big push, the first thing he had to do was explain to his own troops that Humphrey had not won in Wisconsin!

Kennedy's 1960 strategy was almost the direct opposite of Muskie's in 1972. He picked his primaries very carefully, avoided the California bloodbath by accepting a "favorite son," and after West Virginia simply cruised, beating Wayne Morse in Oregon. He could then go to the convention and state that he had fought the primaries from coast to coast.

Actually George McGovern is doing the same sort of careful selection: since he refused to fight in Florida, though his name was on the ballot, he did not "lose" there. Similarly he is setting his sights on Massachusetts, while Humphrey and Muskie fight it out in Pennsylvania. Both Muskie and Humphrey thus stand to lose in Massachusetts if McGovern gets a plurality on Apr. 25, but McGovern won't lose in Pennsylvania, no matter how few votes he gets.

THE POINT THAT O'Brien was most jocular about was the notion that candidates have a master strategy.

"You know, you start a campaign with a plan, with everything laid out, and then 'Bang'—something you never dreamed of happens. Within a month nobody but Teddy White remembers that you had a plan."

After the fact, he said, everyone came around and congratulated Kennedy on his courage in tackling West Virginia, on the wisdom of winning in a solidly Protestant state. "Actually if anyone had urged Jack to go in West Virginia, he should have been thrown down the stairs . . . we were trapped."

"A master political strategist," he concluded, "is somebody who wins an election—even if he doesn't know how he did it. He can then read the columns and find out the secret of his success."

Having learned what my function in life is, I rose to go. As I stopped by the door to look again at the picture of Larry and Jack Kennedy, and to meditate a moment on the political convulsions of the last 15 years, the chairman was already back at his work: organizing a fund-raiser to keep the store open, to provide the nuts and bolts of political organization.

'I See a World . . .'

Randolph Retains His Vision Of Freedom, Equality, Peace

At the dinner marking the presentation of the Murray-Green Award to A. Philip Randolph, Todd Duncan, famed actor and singer, read to the audience from Randolph's own writings and speeches. This is a part of Duncan's reading:

"I SEE A WORLD where thrones have crumbled and kings are dust, where the aristocracy of idleness have perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved—lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the subtle forces of earth and air are the tireless toilers of the human race.

"I see a world at peace, adorned with all forms of art with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of truth and love. I see a world where no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns, where work and worth go hand in hand, where the poor girl trying to make bread with a needle, the needle which has been called the asp for the breast of the poor, is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame.

"I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless stony stare, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn, the piteous wail of want.

"I see a race happy and fair, devoid of disease of flesh or brain, married harmony of form and function, and as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, and over all in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope."

Thus, more than 30 years ago, tonight's honoree—A. Philip Randolph—outlined his vision of a world of equality, freedom and peace.

Throughout his long career, when others exhorted the Negro to revolution, revolt and separatism, Randolph called for reform within America's democratic system:

"One must always remember that the progress made by the American Negro has been accomplished within the framework of democratic institutions. Such tools as freedom of speech, press, and assembly are powerful and necessary weapons to a people plagued by continuous Jim Crow practices. Neither fascism on the right nor communism on the left can offer to the Negro any hope of economic, political or social freedom. . . .

"Democracy with all its illnesses offers the only real source for adjusting the political, economic, and social problems of an oppressed people.

"Admittedly very incomplete and with maladjustments all around us, the job is big. But the task is not hopeless. It is rather encouraging. To those of us who have dedicated our lives to the unfinished work of democracy there can be no more noble undertaking."

A. Philip Randolph spoke most eloquently, however, of the need to strengthen the historic Negro-labor alliance he helped to forge.

Speaking to his fellow delegates at the 1963 AFL-CIO convention, he said:

"Let each of us individually and unequivocally embrace the Negro's struggle for freedom, and the labor movement will rise to its full moral stature. Let us do this, and when labor's rights are threatened, you will see an outpouring of black Americans into the streets in defense of those rights, as they have taken to the streets in defense of their own rights.

"Let us so implement this resolution that the day will come and not be far off when the white steelworkers of Birmingham will take the hands of black children in the crusade to redeem the South.

"Let us so implement this resolution that the mill workers of Danville will join the struggle for civil rights in that beleaguered city—so that white unemployed miners in West Virginia and Tennessee will march arm-in-arm with their black brothers to transform their bleak hills into flourishing countrysides.

"In the last analysis, my brothers and sisters, the essence of trade unionism is social uplift. The labor movement traditionally has been the only haven for the dispossessed, the despised, the neglected, the downtrodden, and the poor. We must pledge our lives to the social revolution which will bring all of them into labor's crusading fold—into the pale of dignity and economic well-being.

"This is labor's ultimate faith. This is the basis of labor's program. This is the challenge before us. This is the task to which we must now rededicate ourselves."

LOOKING BACK over a long and dynamic career, Randolph told the guests at his 80th birthday celebration:

"In my life I have tried to abide by the principles of democracy, nonviolence and integration, but there are some today, particularly among our black youth, who would question the validity of these principles in our on-going struggle. I urge them to reconsider their position and to engage with me in a reaffirmation of these fundamental principles. We must reject confrontation, and together reaffirm the necessity for democratic means of political protest. We must reject violence, and together reaffirm the power and the wisdom of nonviolence. And we must reject racial separatism and together, with the conviction that one day our nation can cease to be divided within itself, reaffirm our abiding faith in integration. We cannot reject these principles without also denying ourselves the possibility of freedom.

"Salvation for the Negro masses must come from within. Freedom is never granted; it is won. Justice is never given; it is exacted. But in our struggle we must draw for strength upon something that far transcends the boundaries of race. We must draw upon the capacity of human beings to act with humanity towards one another. We must draw upon the human potential for kindness and decency. And we must have faith that this society, divided by race and by class, and subject to profound social pressures, can one day become a nation of equals, and banish white racism and black racism and anti-semitism to the limbo of oblivion from which they shall never emerge."

The voice, as you've heard, is mine, but the words are the words of A. Philip Randolph. They are the words of hope, and like Phil, they belong to all Americans.

By Press Associates, Inc.

MORE THAN three years ago, Joseph Barr, then Secretary of the Treasury, who went out of office when the Nixon Administration came in, warned Congress that a "taxpayers' revolt" was in the making.

Congress more or less took heed of what he said and gave the country tax relief that eased the burden on the lowest brackets, threw some crumbs to the middle brackets and barely, if at all, tightened the strings on the upper brackets. The "revolt" pretty much faded.

Now, all of a sudden, taxpayers are up in arms again, and with good reason. At the very moment that the Nixon Administration talks of new tax relief for corporations to "stimulate" job-creating industry in the best "trickle-down" tradition, the average taxpayer is being hit harder than ever.

The average American shudders when he thinks of what may lie ahead as the federal government, the states, and local communities, each in its own way, sounds ominous warnings that new tax sources must be found to meet the costs of government.

The District of Columbia, for example, is thinking of charging automobile commuters a dollar a day, not only to cut down on pollution and traffic jams but to add to its needed revenues. The Nixon Administration is talking about a "value-added" tax, really a regressive sales tax, in an effort to meet the deficit that faces the Treasury.

Yet, all the while, the most unjust of tax "loopholes," which cost the Treasury billions of dollars each year, go merrily on their way.

Suddenly, some of the presidential hopefuls are beginning to sense that perhaps a worthwhile campaign issue, in addition to busing and Vietnam and unemployment, lies in the tax issue. Members of Congress also have sensed the new 1972 "taxpayers' revolt" and have bluntly warned the President that tax reform is needed.

Moves are in the works to tack a tax reform amendment to the Nixon revenue sharing bill or to tack one on the debt limit legislation that will come up in June. The President himself is supposedly flirting with a tax reform measure. Tax experts fear that whatever comes out of the White House is likely to be strong on rhetoric and weak on substance.

BUT THE NEED is clearly there. The story of tax loopholes is as old as the tax laws themselves, but every so often a new and shocking example crops up to shock the public. Rep. Charles A. Vanik, Ohio Democrat, dug through the 1971 report of U.S. Steel and came up with the following:

"The largest dollar value steel-manufacturing company in the world carried on a total business of almost $5 billion, had a net income of $154,515,754 and paid absolutely not one penny of federal income tax in 1971."

Latest statistics from the Internal Revenue Service report that some 40 percent of U.S. corporations escape income taxes either because of claimed business losses or through loopholes. The reasons? Of those with income, major items enabling them to escape taxes were: investment tax credits, credits for foreign taxes, accelerated depreciation, losses from previous years, dividends received from other corporations, dividends on certain preferred stock and income from certain businesses operating outside the United States, but within Canada and Latin America.

The statistics show that more than half of the nation's mining firms paid no income tax at all because of domestic investment and foreign tax credits; that almost half of petroleum and natural gas firms paid no taxes for the same reasons.

American labor has tirelessly fought for the closing of tax loopholes and a fair break for the low and middle-income taxpayer. Year after year the original progressive foundation of the American income tax system has been eroded away.

Chesser Hits Mismanagement:

Nationalization of Penn Central Held Needed to Protect Public

THE PRESIDENT of the nation's largest operating rail union said in a network radio interview that "financial manipulations" and mismanagement have left the Penn Central Railroad in such a shambles that the only "remedy is nationalization to protect the public."

Al H. Chesser, president of the United Transportation Union, charged that while the Penn Central trustees plead for federal money to make the line "a viable carrier," they are laying plans to "cripple their plant by dismantling 11,000 miles of the line" and laying off six to seven thousand workers.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Chesser conceded that nationalization of a carrier that has been under the free enterprise system and has gone bankrupt needs a great deal of study.

Chesser stressed that in addition to its grave financial woes, Penn Central has "probably the worst" record in the rail industry in safety and labor-management relations. He said that the line has been cited for "more than 3,000 violations" of safety rules in the past two years.

The UTU president turned aside the contention that nationalization of the Penn Central would have a "cascading effect that might eventually lead to nationalization of the whole system."

"It could happen, but I seriously doubt it will," he said, pointing out that many other lines have gone through bankruptcy without resorting "to the tactics that Penn Central has used. They're still operating," he added, and "some of them are doing a little better."

The AFL-CIO produced interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

ONLY NATIONALIZATION can remedy the shambles of the Penn Central Railroad left in the wake of financial manipulations and mismanagement, United Transportation Union Pres. Al H. Chesser, center, said on Labor News Conference. Reporters questioning the AFL-CIO vice president were Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Federal Role Stressed in Public Works

The AFL-CIO endorsed the goals of a Senate bill to create and finance a network of regional public works development programs, but stressed the need for a strong federal role to ensure its effectiveness.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller also urged a Senate Public Works subcommittee to launch a new effort to enact an accelerated public works bill that would provide immediate jobs on needed projects that are ready to start as soon as money is available.

Pres. Nixon vetoed such a bill last year, Biemiller noted. But since his veto, the jobless rate has gone up and 103 additional labor market areas have been added to the substantial unemployment list.

Biemiller's testimony was presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Howard McGuigan, who was accompanied by Economist Arnold Cantor. Subcommittee Chairman Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) introduced the economic development bill. It is co-sponsored by both the chairman of the full committee, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), and the senior minority member, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.).

The AFL-CIO testimony expressed labor's strong support of "a greater federal commitment to jobs and public investments" and termed the national-regional structure of the Montoya bill "an imaginative and innovative framework within which to meet these goals."

But it warned also against spreading available funds too thinly with the risk of "providing funds to areas that are not in need at the expense of those that are."

To ensure that priorities are upheld, that labor standards and anti-pirating provisions of the bill are enforced, a centralized federal development office is essential, the AFL-CIO said.

South Dakota Labor Scores In Legislature

Pierre, S.D.—Labor-backed legislation passed by the 1972 session of the South Dakota legislature and signed into law increased workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits and liberalized eligibility requirements.

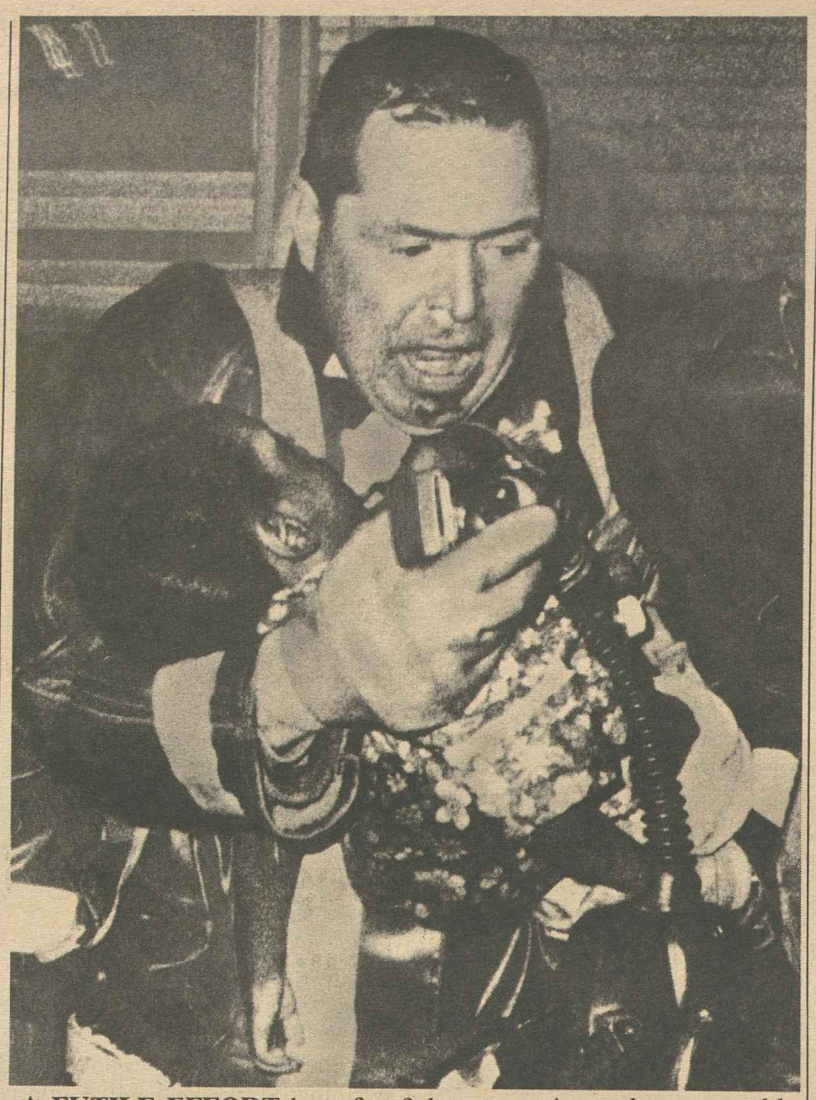
Another law supported by the South Dakota AFL-CIO provides an exemption from real property taxes on the first $1,000 of assessed valuation of single dwelling homes for those 65 years or older with limited taxable incomes.

Workmen's compensation was increased to a maximum of $60 weekly, up from $56, and the minimum was raised from $27 to $30. The waiting period for an injured worker was reduced to seven calendar days as opposed to seven days of lost wages.

Unemployment insurance benefits were increased from $47 to $55 weekly.

The state central body also won passage of a bill providing that 10,000 public employes will get Fridays off when legal holidays fall on a Saturday.

A health insurance plan was initiated for public employes who are not currently covered by one, and another law backed by the South Dakota AFL-CIO provides for a comprehensive study of the state's Public Employes' Retirement System with a view to making it more adequate.



A FUTILE EFFORT by a fire fighter to revive a three-year-old girl who was overcome by smoke inhalation was recorded in this winning photo in the Fire Fighters 1972 International Awards competition for newsmen. The picture was made by Richard F. Owens of the Worcester, Mass., Evening Gazette. Seven top prize winners were selected from the more than 300 contest entries.

Fire Fighters Awards Cite Coverage by Media

Seven top winners were selected in the Fire Fighters' annual news media awards contests for stories, pictures and broadcasts depicting the professionalism and hazardous duty of IAFF members.

Overall, 25 newsmen from the United States and Canada were cited for prizes and special awards from the more than 300 entries submitted for competition.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan noted that both the U.S. and Canadian news media "are genuinely interested in helping the public to understand both the dedication and expertise of modern fighters."

The competition was divided into six major categories. First place winners in each category receive $500 and second place winners $250. All entries were nominated by local IAFF affiliates.

Judges in the 1972 IAFF contest were Frank Swoboda of McGraw-Hill publications; Saul Miller, AFL-CIO publications director, and Warren Y. Kimball, formerly with the National Fire Protection Association.

A special citation was awarded to Elliot Carlson of the Wall Street Journal for an in-depth look at the hazards of modern-day fire fighting and an examination of the attitudes of fire fighters toward their working conditions.

The top prize winners are:

- Jerry Howard, Wayland, Mass., Town Crier, for a story describing the team effort of fire fighters to save a large structure. The article, submitted by IAFF Local 1978, was judged the best among newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Steve Higgins, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, for an investigative story on a sharp increase in arson cases that led to criminal indictments, as well as the formation of an arson squad in the St. Louis Fire Dept. It was judged the best effort in the more than 100,000 circulation category. Local 73 submitted the entry.
- Richard F. Owens, Worcester, Mass., Evening Gazette, for a photo showing a fire fighter attempting to revive a three-year-old girl who was overcome by smoke inhalation. Local 1009 made the entry for newspapers with less than 100,000 circulation.
- Carl D. Harris, Baltimore Sun, for a picture showing an injured fire fighter being assisted by other members of his fire company. The entry, submitted by Locals 734 and 964, was selected as the best in the more than 100,000 circulation newspapers.
- Robert Brandon, TV station KPRC in Houston, for coverage of a derailment and explosion of railroad tank cars in which one fire fighter was killed and 46 other fire fighters and newsmen were injured. Local 341 submitted the entry.
- Bob Fitzsimmons, radio station WHN in New York City, for a documentary titled "The Work Day of Engine 41." The entry was submitted by Local 854.

Second place awards were won by Virginia McDaniels of the Newark, Ohio, Advocate, Phil Santora and Roy Morsch of the New York Sunday News, Lee Bernard of the Huntington, W. Va., Herald-Dispatch, John White of the Chicago Daily News, Newton B. Carter of WWL-TV, New Orleans, and George R. Norton of radio station WPRO, Providence, R.I.

Rail Mediator Benedict Dies in Vermont Fire

Fair Haven, Vt.—Peter C. Benedict, a member of the National Mediation Board since last August, died in a fire that destroyed his family home here Apr. 12. He was 45.

Benedict had previously served as minority counsel on the labor subcommittee of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee. From 1954 to 1965, he was on the staff of the National Labor Relations Board.

At Internists' Meeting:

Doctors' Goals Tied To Health Security

Atlantic City, N.J.—The American Society of Internal Medicine and organized labor are in basic agreement on the need to bring a system of comprehensive health care to the people, Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock told the society at its annual meeting.

Woodcock, who is chairman of the Committee for National Health Insurance, said the program that best meets that goal and the needs of the country is the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security plan.

"Health Security comes the closest to the ideals you yourselves set for a national health insurance plan," he noted. "The Health Security bill is the only one before Congress that measures up to your own standards."

Woodcock's points on health Security were underscored by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, who appeared as a panelist at the conference.

Seidman stressed that Health Security is distinguished from rival proposals because it would provide universal coverage and comprehensive care for the entire population.

Other programs will not allow the medical profession to achieve the common objectives that doctors and the labor movement are striving for, he said. Health Security, Seidman pointed out, would permit doctors to practice medicine at its best while bringing a better-managed delivery system to all that need it.

Reviewing the society's testimony before Congress last November, Woodcock said the alternative proposals of the Nixon Administration and the American Medical Association fall short of the internists' goals.

He pointed out that health care problems are high on the list of labor's concerns. Union members, he said, are deeply troubled by difficulties in obtaining health care services, by the fragmented programs and the lack of continuity, by the uncertain quality of services and the sky-rocketing costs in recent years.

"It will take more than palliatives to meet the problems that this nation faces in health care," he stressed. "It will take strong medicine—but it need not be distasteful to the medical profession. It can be both strong and beneficial."

Woodcock predicted that practicing physicians will undoubtedly cooperate to assure the success of national health insurance, just as they have in the 60 other countries where such programs are in operation.

Speaking earlier at a health care conference for workers in Claremont, N.H., Seidman explained what labor hopes to achieve through enactment of the Health Security measure.

The key goals are quite simple, he stressed. They include programs not only to treat sickness and to preserve health, but also to assure that every member of the family has access to quality health care.

Seidman noted that while unions negotiate health insurance plans in labor-management contracts, even the best of these plans cover less than half of family medical care costs.

Bill Would Allow Unions To Bargain on Legal Aid

Legislation to amend federal labor laws to allow collective bargaining on prepaid group legal plans has been introduced in Congress.

The amendment is necessary for the legal plans to become a topic of collective bargaining since the Taft-Hartley Act spells out what fringe benefits may be financed by trust funds set up in bargaining between labor and management.

The act was similarly amended as recently as 1969 to permit bargaining on scholarships for workers' children and on day care centers.

The current bill, introduced in the Senate by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) and in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.), would permit the establishment of a joint labor-management trust fund to fiannce group legal plans.

Although a comparatively new idea, some prepaid group legal plans are already functioning. They include plans set up by Laborers local unions in Shreveport, La., and Columbus, O., the United Transportation Union in Michigan, the Clothing Workers in Chicago and a number of others.

The new bill would allow for the establishment of a permanent vehicle for financing them.

The potential of such plans to put quality legal aid within the reach of workers was emphasized by Jules Bernstein, associate general counsel of the Laborers, at a luncheon in New York sponsored jointly by the League for Industrial Democracy and the New School for Social Research.

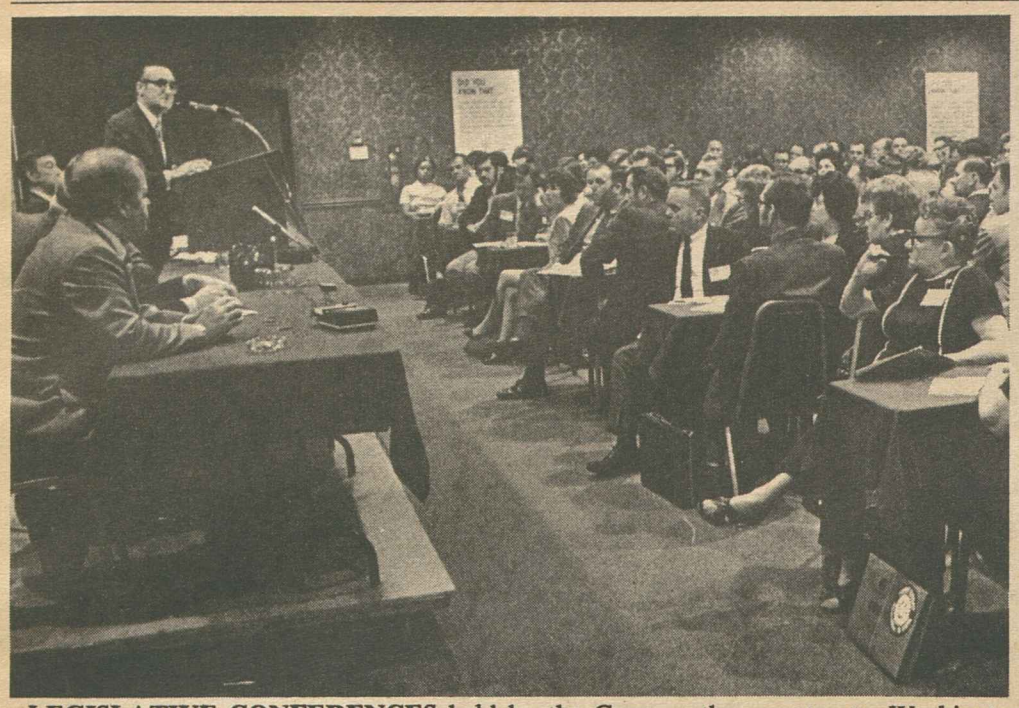
The "mom and pop approach" to legal practice is no longer adequate, Bernstein said, since "the 19th Century legal system is simply not equipped to handle the legal problems of the middle-income workers of the 20th Century."

Bernstein noted that the wealthy have always had adequate legal aid and in recent years an attempt has been made to provide some service to the very poor.

But the great mass of Americans in between have never been able to take advantage of the "preventive" aspects of having access to an attorney for routine needs, thus avoiding more expensive legal service later.

Interest in prepaid group legal plans has grown since recent court decisions removed restrictions against them. Judicial codes of ethics had held it a conflict of interest for an attorney to represent an entire group instead of an individual client.

Bar associations are now expressing growing interest in the group plans, Bernstein said. He noted that the American Bar Association is sponsoring a national conference on them in Washington, D.C., Apr. 27-29. Several union attorneys will address that conference.



LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCES held by the Communications Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers brought more than 700 trade unionists from across the country to Washington, D.C., where they made organized labor's views known on Capitol Hill and received briefings from congressional leaders. At left, CWA Pres. Josph A. Beirne welcomes members, and at right Sheet Metal Workers Pres. Edward J. Carlough addresses session.

N.Y. Unions Explore Needs of Community

New York—"Labor leads the community forward" was the theme as 1,200 trade unionists joined with representatives of 20 health and social agencies in the 20th annual community services institute of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Social and economic ills affecting the community and efforts to correct them were considered in the day-long sessions. Subjects included runaway prices, problems of drug abuse and alcoholism, the battle for decent housing and quality education, health care, welfare, child care and care of the aged.

Indifference and incompetence at top levels of government, mainly the Administration in Washington, were exposed as major sources of difficulty as panelists and union delegates worked on the issues.

Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, accused the Nixon Administration of seeking to achieve a "massive shift in income distribution, taking from the low and middle-income groups for the benefit of corporations, banks and conglomerates."

This, he charged, is being done through tax giveaways and phony operation of Phase 2 controls. He warned that the proposed "value-added" tax, a national federal sales tax scheme, could well be enacted if Pres. Nixon is re-elected.

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the city central labor council, called for a national war on unemployment which, he said, organized labor will have to lead.

"No man or woman in this country should be subjected to unemployment or the fear of unemployment," he said. "This country must mobilize as for war to rid the nation of the scourge of unemployment."

The achievement of full employment "must be a prime responsibility of any administration elected to public office," Van Arsdale declared. "And any administration that fails to achieve full employment must be held accountable."

Thomas R. Donahue, vice president of the Service Employes, told the conference that new times and new challenges have changed labor's program but not its basic role.

"Samuel Gompers expressed the challenge organized labor faced at that time when he summed up the unions' goal as, simply, 'more.' Today, we say we want more and better."

The conference also heard from Harold Ostroff, executive vice president of the United Housing Foundation, on skyrocketing housing costs; Harry Fleischman, executive secretary of the National Alliance for Shaping Safer Cities; Queens County District Attorney Thomas Mackell; John H. Williams, director of industrial programs of the Alcoholism Recovery Institute, and Paul Mendenhall of AFL-CIO Community Services.

Thomas J. Perry, chairman of the central labor council's community services committee, presented certificates to 100 graduates of the union counsellor training program. He also presented three awards to union and agency officials for outstanding contributions of community betterment. These went to Patrick Mulrooney, president of Steelworkers Local 5640, for the union's assistance to a neighborhood hospital in distress; Dr. Frank Herzlin, medical director of Freeport Hospital, for its work in developing alcoholism recovery programs, and Armand D'Angelo, chairman of the Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Industry, for his development of educational and cultural programs for union members.

Dockers' Suit Seeks Escrow Of Denied Pay

San Francisco—The Longshoremen & Warehousemen filed suit in U.S. District Court here in an attempt to force the Pay Board to permit the pay increases it disallowed to be set aside in a special escrow fund.

The suit was scheduled for a hearing Apr. 26.

The ILWU won a settlement of about 20 percent after a 135-day strike against West Coast shippers and stevedore companies, but the Pay Board pared this increase back to 14.9 percent.

The suit said the Pay Board's action would cost some 15,000 dockers about $20 million in lost wages and termed the board's reduction of the settlement "arbitrary and capricious."

The union told the court that it had asked the PMA to place the money in escrow until such time and under such conditions as payment would meet with approval of the Pay Board or until wage controls are lifted, but the PMA replied that the board already had disapproved any such agreement.

The suit asks the court for an order setting aside "any advice, information or direction" on this matter given the PMA by the Pay Board.

Ninth Convention Proceedings Issued

Two publications dealing with the federation's Ninth Convention are now available from the AFL-CIO.

The proceedings of the November 1971 sessions are contained in a single volume that includes also the Report of the Executive Council and the federation's Constitution. The volume is priced at $5.

A 96-page booklet contains the text of policy resolutions adopted at the Ninth Convention. A single copy is free; additional copies are 85 cents, or $75 for 100.

Both publications can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Labor Readies Colorado Voter Law Challenge

Denver—The 1972 Colorado AFL-CIO interim convention—replacing the labor council's COPE conventions of former years—kept the focus on political action.

Delegates called for a court challenge of Colorado's restrictive election laws after endorsing the findings of a pre-convention hearing which concluded that current regulations make it extremely difficult for qualified persons to register and vote.

The hearing was conducted by Dean Robert Yegge of the University of Denver Law College. The State AFL-CIO subsequently announced it will seek a court-ordered state system to expand registration through door-to-door canvasses, at plants and worksites and in schools.

Pres. Herrick S. Roth said the suit is expected to be filed by mid-May. Roth also noted that the suit will ask the court to extend registration deadlines to 10 days before elections rather than current 30-day cutoff preceding elections.

In other action, the 279 delegates also called for reforms of the state workmen's compensation system to remove fixed ceilings on weekly benefits and to provide coverage for all workers.

The two-day convention was recessed during one period to allow delegates to meet with Sen. George McGovern (D-N.D.), who made a brief stop at the Denver airport on his presidential campaign swing. Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty also made a visit to the convention.

Legislative Conferences Draw 700 to Washington

Two major AFL-CIO unions—the Communications Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers—brought upwards of 700 delegates to Washington for legislative conferences aimed toward making organized labor's views known on Capitol Hill and their own members aware of what's happening in Congress.

More than 400 local CWA officials participated in a 5-day legislative conference, dividing their time equally between legislative briefings and visits with their senators and congressmen.

"In an election year, all legislators are politicians," CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told the delegates.

"They understand numbers, and the more calls you make in person, the better your chances that they will hear and understand what organized labor wants."

Beirne said that "this session of Congress faces some of the most controversial and important issues in many years, and we're going to make sure that every member of Congress is made aware of CWA's views."

High on the CWA agenda were matters related to the nation's economy, especially the need for tax reform. Other subjects were National Health Security, no-fault auto insurance, and labor's all-out effort to defeat the Administration's so-called crippling strikes legislation which would ban strikes in the transportation industry and impose settlements by a form of compulsory arbitration.

Meanwhile, more than 300 Sheet Metal Workers at that union's legislative conference heard Pres. Edward J. Carlough describe the purpose of the meeting as making sure "our members know what is happening on Capitol Hill" and "to show that many of the programs of the Nixon Admanistration have promoted economic instability, inflation and unemployment."

Each of the congressional leaders who addressed the Sheet Metal Workers was presented a union report urging the government to start a multi-million dollar building program to aid the economy as well as meet the growing public needs for public facilities.

The Sheet Metal Workers heard Kenneth Young, AFL-CIO assistant legislative director, charge that the Nixon Administration has launched a strenuous attack against organized labor to cover up its own glaring deficiencies.

Young also said the reason corporate profits are soaring at a time when 1.5 million have dropped below the poverty-income level in the past two years is because a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans in Congress have failed to close tax loopholes and enact needed reforms to aid low-income families.

Newspaper Guild Names New Counsel

The Newspaper Guild has appointed the Washington law firm of Bredhoff, Barr, Gottesman, Cohen & Peer as the union's legal counsel, Pres. Charles A Perlik announced.

Irving Leuchter, who handled the Guild's legal affairs for 25 years, died last August.

Senate Unit Urged to Bar Delay on 'No-Fault' Plan

The AFL-CIO strongly urged members of the Senate Commerce Committee to reject a move to delay consideration of the no-fault auto insurance bill until next year and "to report this legislation out of the committee in order that it might be considered by the full Senate."

"We can see no justification for further delays in enacting this vitally needed consumer legislation," said AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter to committee members.

Biemiller noted that the committee was scheduled to consider a motion to postpone action on the bill until after the start of the 93rd Congress.

"We in organized labor," Biemiller said, "are firmly convinced that this legislation, which utilizes a coordinated federal approach to auto insurance reform, is the only viable means to eliminate the abuses which have incessantly plagued the accident victim, policyholder and consumer."

Meany Vows All-Out Fight:

Forced Arbitration Plan Hit As Disguised Anti-Unionism

(Continued from Page 1)

remote from the realities of collective bargaining, this proposal is."

And Meany warned senators supporting the legislation that it is a "delusion" that any form of compulsory arbitration will bring industrial peace.

Among workers affected, he testified, "there is a natural resistance to purported solutions handed down from on high, as opposed to solutions which emerge from a process in which those affected play an active role and which they therefore regard as legitimate."

Meany termed the "one-sided approach" of the proposed legislation typical of "the overall pro-employers, anti-labor thrust of this Administration."

The bills "show a lively concern for pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for employers who face strong unions." Meany contrasted this with the "benign neglect" of underpaid workers facing powerful employers such as J. P. Stevens in the textile industry.

And he warned employers that the political winds that make compulsory arbitration seem attractive under the Nixon Administration can change. Would the U.S. Chamber of Commerce be supporting a government-dictated settlement if a John Kennedy was in the White House and an Arthur Goldberg was Secretary of Labor? Meany wondered.

Time and again, Meany stressed his belief that strikes represent a failure of collective bargaining, that voluntary agreements to submit issues in dispute to arbitration display "admirable maturity and deserve approval and emulation."

He noted that a panel of AFL-CIO officials has been working with the American Arbitration Association in an exploration of a major expansion of voluntary arbitration.

But, Meany insisted, "strikes are the modest price we pay for the priceless advantage of free collective bargaining." And when strikes inconvenience the public, that too is part of the price of a free society.

Meany spelled out the facts of economic life to the Senate panel:

"In a free enterprise system, employes are hired and paid to produce goods and services people want. By definition, a successful strike is one that cuts off production or services that customers desire to utilize. The pressure that causes employers to compromise is lost sales. And every lost sale represents a third person who is damaged by being unable to buy what he wants to buy. The only strike that doesn't affect outsiders at all is a strike which doesn't cut off the employer's production. That, of course, is a losing strike."

In the rare cases where a strike actually threatens a national emergency, Meany said, "it is our view that the proper approach for Congress is to regulate the right to strike in a manner which will assure that sufficient goods and services are provided so that the strike's side effects will be limited to an acceptable level from the standpoint of safeguarding national health and safety."

That, he noted, is the approach adopted in the "selective strike" bill introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.), who is chairman of both the full Senate Labor Committee and the subcommittee dealing with the legislation.

The Williams bill, backed by all of the railroad unions, would outlaw the present tactic by railroads of forcing a nationwide shutdown and congressional intervention whenever a union seeks to strike a single carrier.

Repeatedly, Meany rejected suggestions by senators that some of the procedures he advocated on a voluntary basis be written into legislation.

"If a man doesn't have a legal right to stop working," Meany insisted, "then he has no rights."

And "the right to negotiate with management is an empty promise without the right to strike." Employers, he said, "are not philanthropists" and rarely, if ever, comply with their employes' demands simply because they are just. By and large, employers pay no more than their employes' bargaining power requires them to."

While it is true that strikes demonstrate that the collective bargaining system is "imperfect," Meany stressed that "peace at any price is never an improvement on freedom."

GNP Inflation Rate Skyrockets to 6.2%

Inflation during the first three months of the year skyrocketed to an annual rate of 6.2 percent in terms of the Gross National Product, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The GNP, the dollar value of the nation's total output of goods and services, grew by $30.3 million, or 11.8 percent. But inflation accounted for most of the increase and was nearly triple the 1.7 percent annual rate posted during the final quarter of 1971.

The 6.2 percent pace for the first quarter was more than double the Nixon Administration's goal of 3 percent, or lower, by the end of 1972.

ADMINISTRATION'S compulsory arbitration bill would destroy collective bargaining, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testifies at a Senate hearing. Shown with him at the witness table are Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, and Laurence Gold of the general counsel's office.

Masquerade

Abel Warns of Parallels To Pre-Depression Era

(Continued from Page 1)

cies that assist this trend with complete disregard for possible effects on the cost of living."

Interest rates are high, with no visible effort to moderate them, and inflation persists with no serious effort on the part of the Administration "to take the steps needed to curb irresponsible decisions on the part of private business," Abel observed.

Most disturbing of all, he said, "there is little Administration interest on the two most alarming and fundamental economic trends now visible."

"The first of these is failure to make a dent in the unemployment total, which continues at the totally unacceptable level of 5 million persons unemployed and additional millions underemployed.

"The second is a trend toward movement of more and more of our national wealth from the average-income majority of the nation's population and the poor to the hands of the very rich and the big corporations, aided by discriminatory tax policies" promoted by the Nixon Administration

The consequence of these trends could be national economic disaster, Abel said, noting that those in power seem to have forgotten the lessons of the depression.

For a time, he noted, it seemed that the nation had learned its depression lesson as national economic policy engineered an encouraging shift of national income from the rich to the middle and lower-income classes during World War II.

"We managed to hold on to those gains for several decades," he said. "Now we are frittering them away, to the blithe tunes of 'The Game Plan March.' "

During the two-day session, the area of foreign trade and multinational corporations was of special concern to the IUD, which includes 60 unions representing more than 6 million workers.

A resolution adopted by the committee declared that "the American people cannot, in our own-self-interest, permit" the export of U.S. jobs and techonology "without regulation and remedial legislation. To do so is to threaten the jobs and living standards of millions of American workers."

The resolution called for swift passage of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment Act as a "realistic and workable means of improving our international trade balance."

Among other things, the bill would reform the rules of taxation of foreign operations by U.S. corporations to make them consistent with domestic tax regulations and eliminate the enticement of a foreign tax dodge.

The IUD committee also passed resolutions calling for tax reform, increasing the minimum wage to $2.50 hourly, more federal spending on public services and public works, and more equitable measures to combat inflation.

4-22-72

Minority Youths Prove Ability as Apprentices

The continued success of apprenticeship training programs during the past two years proves the ability of minority youngsters to make the grade without lowering apprenticeship standards, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman declared.

Speaking at the 13th National Apprenticeship & Training Directors Conference, Slaiman noted that the percentage of youths from minority groups participating in building trades programs is larger than their percentage in the overall population.

He pointed out that their drop-out rate is less than that of whites and below the college drop-out rate. The progress of the program, Slaiman said, further dispels the myths that ghetto youngsters can't make it as apprentices and that standards should be lowered for their benefit, Slaiman said.

He noted that emphasis in the AFL-CIO Apprenticeship Outreach program has shifted to the trades that were least penetrated a decade ago.

"We're not concentrating on the trowel trades which used to have the most minorities, but the higher paying skilled trades—the iron workers, carpenters, sheet metal workers, elevator constructors, plumbers and electricians," Slaiman said.

These crafts have shown the largest increase in minority apprentices in recent years, Slaiman observed. As an example, he pointed out that of the 20,000 apprentices the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has in training, 2,000 are from minority groups.

The two-day conference was attended by 150 labor and management delegates. The conference is held annually in cooperation with the Manpower Administration's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Other speakers included Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Pres. Kenneth J. Brown of the Lithographers & Photoengravers and Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers.

Hodgson reported that minorities made up 9.8 percent of the 194,543 apprentices in training programs serviced by the Manpower Administration as of last July 1.

In the building and construction trades, which account for more than half of all apprentices, 10.8 percent were from the minorities. The number of minority apprentices in the building trades increased from 6,603 in January 1969 to 11,934 in July 1971.

National Issues Keyed to IUE Election Drive

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced a nationwide "Remember November" educational campaign to get every IUE member to the polls in the presidential election.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings told a news conference that the re-election of Nixon would be "a disaster for the nation" and that his visits with IUE locals around the country convinced him that union members thoroughly share that view.

Jennings said the Number 1 sentiment is "for getting that fellow out of the White House" and the Number 1 issue of concern is "the shambles he has made of the economy."

At 20 central locations, Jennings said, IUE local officers and stewards will take part in "Remember November" rallies—and carry the message into the shops and plants.

Nixon Health Bill Tied to Big Insurors

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Meany Says Firms Wrote Own Benefits

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that major insurance companies are the real authors of Pres. Nixon's health care proposal, and that they wrote it with their own benefits in mind—not those of the health consumer.

"There isn't one thing in the Administration bill that the insurance companies can't live with and get fat on," he told the 500 delegates to the Steelworkers Health Care Conference in Washington.

Meany said the entire labor movement is united behind the National Health Security measure introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) because it will bring American families the kind of care they need and can afford.

It is the only bill, he stressed, that meets the tests of providing quality care for all with cost controls, while emphasizing preventive medicine and reorganizing the existing wasteful system into a better coordinated program.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, who opened the two-day conference, said Health Security is an inevitable solution to the nation's health dilemma.

Private health insurance can no longer do the job, Abel stressed, because "it's too costly . . . wasteful. It does not provide preventive care and it ignores the poor."

Meany noted that another aspect of Health Security is the elimination of the "costly middleman—the insurance companies with their gluttonous profits, and their policies that only an attorney can read, and their high expenses for advertising, executive salaries and commissions."

Turning to the Nixon proposal, Meany said "there is real cause for concern when people like Clement Stone . . . are called in to help write a federal health insurance program."

He commented that Stone's father, W. Clement Stone, "has two claims to fame: He boasts about contributing a million dollars to Republican candidates, and secondly, his insurance company—Combined Insurance Co.—is notorious for writing policies that are long on profits and short on benefits."

(Continued on Page 2)

Typical City Family Needs $10,971 to Live 'Modestly'

Hatch Act's Political Bar Called Unjust

Millions of Americans are being stripped of "their most basic democratic rights" because they work for government agencies, the AFL-CIO said in Senate testimony.

Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, urged major amendment of the Hatch Act, which bars federal employes and large numbers of local and state workers from active participation in most political activities.

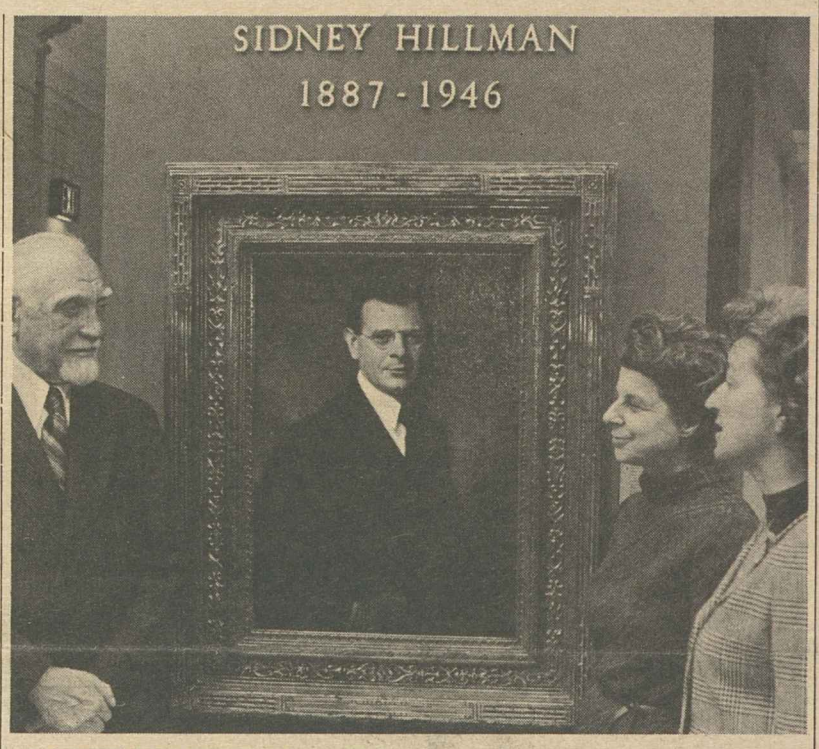
He told the Senate Post Office & Service Committee that labor favors retaining and strengthening laws prohibiting government officials from misusing their positions for political purposes or "coercing" their subordinates to engage in political activities.

Actually, Harris said, "the main problem here is not the wording of the existing laws, but lack of enforcement. It is always the administration in office that violates these statutes, and no administration is zealous to prosecute itself."

But there is no justification for cutting off millions of ordinary government employes from political participation, Harris stressed.

"It is an imperative necessity for a democracy to have as large a percentage of its citizens take an active role in politics as can be induced to do so," Harris contended. "When

(Continued on Page 7)



LABOR LEADER Sidney Hillman was honored as one of America's greats at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. The portrait was presented by Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky on behalf of the union which Hillman had served as president for 32 years. Joining in the ceremony were Hillman's daughters, Mrs. Milton Fried and Mrs. Louis Kraft, right.

BLS Budgets Far Exceed Average Pay

The "typical" American urban family needs an above-average income to make ends meet, according to the Labor Dept.'s latest series of city family budgets.

As of last autumn—disregarding substantial price hikes since then—a family of four needed a $10,971 a year paycheck to maintain a moderate standard of living.

A more comfortable "higher" budget—still a long way from luxury living—carried a $15,905 price tag.

And the lowest of the three budgets—the one that the Bureau of Labor Statistics used to describe as "austere"—has risen to $7,214.

That's $365 more than the average factory production worker earns if he is fully employed 52 weeks a year, according to another set of BLS statistics.

The gap between average earnings and even a bare-bones standard of living indicates "what the pressures are on the average American family," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger commented.

On a percentage basis, the 1971 budgets rose less than half of the 6.3 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index since the BLS last updated its budgets in the spring of 1970.

The percentage rise was highest for the lowest budget, and lowest for the high budget. On a dollar basis, the comparable 1970 budgets were priced at $6,960 for the low budget, $10,664 for the intermediate budget and $15,511 for the higher level.

The BLS cited two factors for the slower rise in the budget—a drop in personal income taxes (al-

(Continued on Page 6)

In First 3 Months of '72:

Corporation Profits Surge to New High

American corporations earned more money in the first quarter of 1972 than in any previous three-month period in the nation's history, according to Business Week magazine which reported "a massive upsurge in corporate profits."

First-quarter profits were up 13 percent at General Electric, 22 percent at IBM, 27 percent at Westinghouse and by 29 percent at International Paper, just to name a few.

The magazine listed Chrysler's first-quarter profits at $36 million on record sales of $2.2 billion—a "smashing 231 percent increase in profits over the first three months of 1971."

The magazine quoted Republic Steel Pres. W. B. Boyer as saving his company was encouraged by first-quarter reports and then noted that Boyer made "what may be the understatement of the year" because Republic Steel posted first-quarter profits of 22 percent.

When the Commerce Dept. makes its official report of first-quarter earnings a month from now, Business Week predicted that it will probably be able to report that after taxes "U.S. business earned money at better than a $52 billion annual rate in the first quarter—up at least 15 percent from the first quarter of 1971, and more than $2 billion higher than the $49.8 billion rate of the final quarter of 1971.

"In other words, corporate profits are finally running ahead of the record pace of 1966, when earnings for the year hit $49.9 billion."

(Continued on Page 8)

Probe Uncovers Bias In Rural Job Service

By David L. Perlman

The Labor Dept. acknowledged that its Rural Manpower Service is geared to the interests and prejudices of employers and too often has failed in its obligations to migrants and other farm workers.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson ordered a major shakeup to remedy widespread violations of law and policy confirmed by department investigators on inspection visits to 73 local offices in 18 states.

The investigation was touched off by formal charges made last year by the Migrant Legal Action Program in behalf of 16 organizations and 398 individual farm workers who documented 1,500 pages of complaints.

They contended that the present program is so discriminatory and employer-dominated that it does more harm than good and perpetuates "peonage."

While the Labor Dept. report did not concede a "conspiratorial pattern" of anti-worker actions, it acknowledged that even at best the rural manpower program "often works to the detriment of the long-term interests of the worker." And where mistakes are made through violations of policy, "it errs in favor

(Continued on Page 8)

Trade Adjustment Aid No Substitute for Jobs

American workers don't consider trade adjustment assistance a substitute for lost jobs, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the adjustment assistance program written into the 1962 Trade Expansion Act "an idea whose time has passed."

He told a House subcommittee dealing with foreign economic policy that the program "was designed as a stopgap for a small group of workers adversely affected by foreign competition, not for the critical onslaught we are suffering in which whole industries are being wiped out, often at the hand of the American corporations themselves."

Under the adjustment assistance program, which the Administration is seeking to expand as an alternative to the labor-supported Burke-Hartke trade bill, temporary benefits are available to workers whose

(Continued on Page 6)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE session of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Washington heard warnings of economic parallels to pre-depression era from IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, center foreground. At left is Nicholas Zonarich, IUD organizing director, and to the right of Abel is IUD Administrative Director Jacob Clayman.

Meany Calls Health Security Vital, Ties Nixon Bill to Insurance Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

Other insurance company executive got in on the writing act too, Meany charged.

"The big boys—Aetna, Occidental, Mutual of Omaha—want to make sure that they get a big piece of the national health insurance pie.

"And the Nixon Administration took care of them. Its health insurance bill reads like an insurance policy: deductibles, co-insurance, exclusions, limitations, high risks, low risks. In other words, business as usual, and the health consumer pays the bill."

Yet, he said, these same "respectable" companies who were called in to write the Administration's health care proposal are the ones who undermined Medicare.

Meany charged that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare is "covering up" the full story on how companies squandered millions of dollars, padded expense accounts and payrolls, failed to check on fraud and "in general, have tried to ruin a program to help the nation's senior citizens."

He said Aetna was found to have made an estimated $3.2 million in duplicate payments in 28 months, and to have paid out another $1.3 million in Medicare funds that exceeded reasonable charges.

When those facts were first revealed, Meany said, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare quickly reassured the public that the "errors" had been corrected.

"But no refunds were made," he said. "The overcharges were not returned to Medicare. Instead, the overcharges helped force an increase in the premiums and deductibles paid by the elderly."

Mutual of Omaha, Meany said spent nearly $1 million in cost over-runs and came up short about $5 million in overpayments to nursing homes and hospitals.

Occidental paid out about $3.2 million, he said, "to certain physicians and medical groups with past histories of defrauding Medicare, or who were under investigation for possible fraud, or had past histories of irregular billing practices."

He cited four other findings against Occidental that ran to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Although these cases—and others—add up to millions of dollars, Meany observed, "the Administration bill would rely on insurance companies which have proven themselves incapable of administering even a limited national health program like Medicare."

Abel charged that the foes of real health security "seek only to continue to enrich themselves." And the defenders of the present medical system say that America has the best available, "but I say it is only available to part of American society"—not to all.

He said the vicious cycle of rising costs under the existing health insurance system will only cause higher premium payments.

And he pointed out that even now many Steelworkers cannot take advantage of early retirement programs because the current cost of medical insurance conversion is so high it reduces the retiree's ability to buy housing and food.

Abel noted that there are a number of alternative proposals to Health Security before Congress—all claimed by their backers as the right answer to the health care problem.

"But they are not," he stressed. Only Health Security will meet the needs of all Americans, he said.

Other speakers scheduled to address the delegates included Sen. Kennedy, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Max Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance.

Unions at California U. Swell Protest to 3,000

Berkeley, Calif.—Nearly 3,000 University of California employes are protesting the university's refusal to bargain on contracts and a move to cut wages of some workers.

The massive protest was touched off Apr. 14 as about 600 building trades craftsmen left their jobs at the Berkeley Campus and the Livermore Radiation Laboratories. By Apr. 17, about 1,200 members of several other unions joined the picket lines. The protest swelled to 3,000 Apr. 20 as 1,000 workers at the university's San Francisco medical center also went out.

More than two dozen local unions are now involved.

The Alameda County Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Council said the protest centers on four key issues:

- The university's refusal to match prevailing wages, although it has a long-standing agreement on such matters.
- Its refusal to agree to simple grievance procedures with neutral arbitration.
- An attempt to cut wages of building trades members about 50 percent by means of a special rate for "maintenance" work.
- Refusal to sign contracts with the unions.

Although Alameda County Superior Judge Robert Bostick issued an anti-picketing injunction against the unions, the protest has continued at the Berkeley and Livermore installations.

The Alameda AFL-CIO, in an effort to head off the confrontation, called on state and university officials who have power to make decisions in the dispute to take part in public negotiations in an open meeting at the Berkeley campus.

But Gov. Ronald Reagan, University Pres. Hitch and university regents failed to make an appearance. Berkeley Chancellor Albert H. Bowker, who was present, admitted that he had no authority to act on a settlement.

Members of the building trades earlier had unanimously rejected the university's proposal which would have seperated them into "maintenance" and construction worker classifications with lower pay for "maintenance" workers.

Oakland Athletics Won't Cross Lines

Oakland, Calif.—The Oakland Athletics baseball team, which had an exhibition game scheduled on the University of California Berkeley campus, refused to cross a picket line set up by university employes.

The Associated Press reported the game with the university's Golden Bears was switched to the Oakland Coliseum at the request of the Athletics, who themselves had been involved in a dispute with major league owners over pension funding.

At Department Convention:

Rail Shopcrafts Set Key Contract Goals

Chicago—Officers of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. representing six shopcraft unions were directed by the department's 15th convention to seek a 30 percent wage increase in the next round of bargaining.

The nearly 200 delegates to the three-day meeting also called for a 25 percent night work differential. They set long-range bargaining goals for the department to include a four-day, 32-hour work week at 40 hours pay, more paid holidays and improved vacations of up to eight weeks after 25 years of service. The goals also include a 13-week paid vacation every fifth year.

President James E. Yost and Sec.-Treas. Paul J. Marnell were elected to their first full four-year terms without opposition. They assumed office in October 1969 following the retirement of Michael Fox as president and Howard Pickett as secretary-treasurer.

In a series of resolutions, the delegates:

- Urged improvements in the railroad retirement system.
- Opposed the Nixon Administration's bill to impose compulsory arbitration on the transportation industry.
- Supported the AFL-CIO stand against the Administration's economic controls program and the AFL-CIO resignation of four labor representatives from the Pay Board.

One resolution pledged the Railway Employes Dept. to give "vigorous and absolute support" to any program to defeat the re-election bid of Pres. Nixon.

In an address to the delegates, James C. Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, lashed out at the White House economic program's failures and at the mismanagement of the nation's railroads by their owners.

"The railroads need attention from the roadbed up," Gildea said, "and their labor policies and practices need an overhaul more than anything else."

He said the AFL-CIO intends to fight attempts to pass compulsory arbitration legislation every step of the way.

Gildea reviewed the wage freeze, Phase 2 and labor's withdrawal from the Pay Board and said:

"In the months ahead, labor will be mounting the greatest voter education and voter registration program in history.

"If we do our work well, we can get this nation back on the tracks and take up the job of building a free and just society where it was dropped when Mr. Nixon took office."

Another speaker, Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., said that "nobody wants compulsory arbitration, but it's coming down the track unless labor and management work hard to avoid it" through responsible collective bargaining.

'No-Fault' Insurance Clears First Hurdle

Supporters of "no-fault" auto insurance won an important first round in the Senate Commerce Committee as opponents abandoned an effort to sidetrack the legislation for at least another year.

The labor-backed bill, sponsored by Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), still faces a gauntlet of amendments—and the opposition of a strong lobby made up of lawyers who handle accident and injury cases.

But it passed its initial hurdle with ease.

The committee's ranking Republican, Sen. Norris Cotton (N.H.), had introduced a motion to postpone action on the Hart-Magnuson bill until the 93rd Congress. The showdown vote was set for Apr. 26.

Meanwhile, labor and consumer groups worked to defeat the Cotton maneuver.

"We can see no justification for further delays in enacting this vitally needed consumer legislation," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote members of the Commerce Committee.

A federal law that would compensate victims of auto accidents promptly and equitably "is the only viable means to eliminate the abuses which have incessantly plagued the accident victim, policyholder and consumer," he declared.

As the committee members filed into the room, informed observers were predicting 14 votes against the Cotton amendment on the 18-member committee.

But it never came to a vote. Cotton withdrew his delaying amendment and the committee prepared to move ahead with the mark-up stage of the bill.

In other congressional developments:

- The House approved a catch-all supplemental appropriations bill that includes funds for military and civilian pay raises previously voted by Congress.

It also includes a $7.7 million appropriation to enable the United States to maintain its good standing in the International Labor Organization. The amount covers a year of back payments that Congress had withheld last year.

- The Senate opened debate on a fair credit billing law that had been so distorted in committee that its original sponsor, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), disowned it as a bill to aid banks, not consumers. A series of amendments were pending in an effort to remedy major defects.
- The House Ethics Committee approved a resolution aimed at stripping Rep. John Dowdy (D-Tex.) of his congressional voting rights.

Dowdy was convicted of taking a bribe and is appealing his 18-month sentence and $25,000 fine.

The resolution, which must still be cleared by the Rules Committee, expresses the "sense of the House" that a member convicted of a serious crime should abstain from participating in committees or voting on the House floor. Dowdy, a member of the conservative bloc in the House, is not running for re-election but his wife is entered in the May 6 Texas primary in a bid to succeed him.

At Operating Engineers Convention:

Construction Industry Panel Draws Praise from Wharton

By Tom Castor

Operating Engineers Pres. Hunter P. Wharton praised the actions of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission in his keynote address to the union's 75th anniversary convention, but told the more than 900 delegates that the Price Commission has been "ineffective" and the Pay Board "most unfair."

"We are pleased to this date that the CISC is still functioning" despite efforts "to eliminate its independent status," Wharton said.

But he stressed that the CISC, which rules on wage settlements in the construction industry, had succeeded because Pres. Nixon "appointed construction people to handle construction problems."

"I think therein lies the secret of many of the boards and panels that are appointed. They appoint people who have no relationship whatsoever to the problems that they have to make decisions on," he said.

In contrast to the CISC, Wharton said the Price Commission does not work and the Pay Board has "made rulings most unfair to those whose wage negotiations" required its approval.

Wharton was elected to his fourth, full four-year term as head of the IUOE which has grown to a membership of more than 400,000 craftsmen.

He was re-elected by acclamation along with Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman and 10 vice presidents.

An 11th vice presidency—created by the delegates through constitutional amendment — was won by Rowland G. Hill of Toronto, the first Canadian to serve on the executive board.

The IUOE represents 27,000 Canadian workers and the 11th vice presidency was created specifically to give Canadian members a greater opportunity for election to top posts.

Delegates gave their approval to the first increase in per capita payments to the international since 1964 — the second in 42 years.

The per capita was $1.50, of which the international union received 95 cents for the general fund and the defense fund. Effective this July, it will be increased 25 cents with the international receiving 15 cents of the increase and the remaining 10 cents to be paid into the general pension fund. The constitutional amendment also calls for an additional 15-cent increase in July of 1974 which will be distributed as needed by the executive board.

Speaking on behalf of the per capita proposal, Wharton said that "when you review the increases in activity of your international union, I believe you can only agree that much has been accomplished at a minimum cost."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, addressing the delegates during the first day of the four-day session, focused on the economic crisis confronting the nation and declared that "you're not going to have anything that resembles prosperity in this country" until the workers get their fair share of what they produce.

"Prosperity for the big corporations does not spell prosperity for the 200 million people of America," Meany said, adding that organized labor doesn't feel that increases in the Gross National Product and billion-dollar profits are "a very good measure" of prosperity in a democracy.

"It's the old theory that prosperity begins at the top. And if you keep the corporations wealthy everything is going to be OK.

"Well, we have another way of measuring the wealth of America. We in the trade union movement have always used the human measuring rod—that the wealth of a country is determined by the conditions of life of the great mass of the people in the country. . .

"And in the final analysis, that's the factor that determines wealth: Mass purchasing power in the hands of the great mass of the people."

Meany said the objectives of the labor movement are the same today as when that movement was founded. He said organized labor believes in production, profits and a return on investment capital and that—in essence—it believes in the system.

"But we want a fair share of the wealth that that system produces," Meany said.

Wharton, in his keynote address, also offered some criticism of the building trades, including the Operating Engineers, charging that failure of productivity to keep pace with wages actually was aiding the growth of non-union construction.

But he added, that in his judgment, it is not too late "to recover our position."

"Labor must rededicate itself to pride of workmanship—a fair day's work for a fair day's pay," he said.

Wharton emphasized that he was not singling out local leaders but rather talking about the construction trades as a whole.

"I know many of you leaders here today are extremely proud of your achievements over the past few years in your negotiation of agreements.

"The large increases you gained for your respective memberships was a fine job done, but I wonder how we received those increases and what they do to our future," he said. And he maintained that in many instances, contractors agreed to union demands simply because they had no alternative.

Pres. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. also warned delegates that non-union construction has become a matter of growing concern.

He said non-union contractors appear to be in a position to outbid union jobbers "no matter how well established."

The BCTD has been trying to combat the non-union contractor by putting the union contractor in a better position to compete, Bonadio said, citing the recent agreement between the department and the National Contractors Association to seek reasonable work rules.

The agreement is to be the subject of "recommendation to the local unions for inclusion in the local agreements."

"The relationship between the contractor and the union should not be the same as that between a bull and a toreador," Bonadio said.

In other action, the delegates reelected three trustees of the international and created position for two additional trustees.

Elected to the new posts were Joseph L. Hadley of Charleston, W.Va., and J. A. McMahon of Houston.

OPERATING ENGINEERS Pres. Hunter P. Wharton delivers keynote address to his union's 29th convention which brought more than 900 delegates to Washington. It was the largest convention in the history of the 75-year-old craft union.

A 14-CENT STAMP honoring Fiorello LaGuardia, the late three-term mayor of New York, is unveiled at an inaugural program at New York University. LaGuardia's widow takes part in the ceremony on the stamp's first day of issue, along with Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO and M. S. Novik, right, vice chairman of the LaGuardia Memorial Association.

Prices Continue Rise, Quirk Keeps CPI Even

An apparent statistical quirk left the Consumer Price Index unchanged in March—after seasonal adjustment—but AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that "it's the price tag, not a statistical quirk that counts."

On an unadjusted basis, the index rose by two-tenths of 1 percent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The unadjusted rise represents actual price increases consumers must pay.

"With price increases registered for every major component of consumer prices, every shopper knows that every day, in every way, it's costing more to live," Meany said.

The BLS report for March showed that the Consumer Price Index rose to 124.0, meaning that consumers were paying $12.40 for the same goods and services that cost them $10 in 1967. In terms of 1957-59 dollars, it now costs $14.43 for the same market basket that cost $10 then.

The prices of meat, poultry and fish continued to rise, increasing four-tenths of 1 percent during March, following February's increase of 4.6 percent—which caused grocery store prices to post their largest one-month increase in 14 years.

The absence of any increase in the adjusted CPI marked the first time it had not gone up since November 1966.

But this appeared to be due to a statistical aberration since the index's three component categories—food, other commodities and services—all showed increases.

The cost of services as well as the cost of food went up two-tenths of 1 percent, and other commodities rose at a rate of three-tenths of 1 percent.

BLS officials explained the seeming contradiction by noting that the so-called all-items index is computed separately from the three component indexes, and the absence of change in the overall CPI while the three components rose was the result of rounding off figures.

The BLS said that after seasonal adjustment, the CPI showed an annual rate of increase of 3.7 percent for the first four full months since the wage-price freeze as against 4.1 percent during the six months preceding the freeze.

The BLS said that more than 40 percent of the three-tenths of 1 percent increase for commodities other than food was attributable to higher prices for clothing and footwear, especially in spring apparel.

Real spendable earnings for the average worker with three dependents rose 54 cents a week during March to a level of $94.84.

According to the BLS, real spendable earnings were 3.7 percent higher than a year ago and represented "the largest year-to-year increase . . . for any March since the series became available on a monthly basis in 1964."

But the bureau noted that part of this rise "stems from reductions in the federal income tax liability for 1972."

N.Y. Telephone Pact Approved By Pay Board

The Pay Board approved a 15.3 percent wage increase in the first year of a three-year contract for 38,000 New York Telephone Co. employes who are represented by 23 Communications Workers local unions.

The full board approved the raise on the grounds that vetoing it would result in a "gross inequity." Although the increase exceeds Phase 2 guidelines, it is similar to an increase provided in a nationwide telephone workers' settlement that took effect just before the wage-price freeze began Aug. 15.

The board's approval came after it had held up the increase for further study. The Pay Board's three-man subcommittee earlier had approved the 15.3 percent raise, but the settlement was challenged by other members of the board.

The New York workers won their agreement after a seven-month strike which began July 14.

Last February, the strikers agreed to a pact providing a 33.5 percent increase in base pay over three years, bringing senior craftsmen to $259 weekly in the final year.

The Haves and Have-Nots

ONE OF THE FIRST STEPS toward the nullification of democracy—toward keeping the control of their economic destinies out of the hands of the many and in the hands of the few—began a long time ago when economics was made into a profession; that is, a mystery understood only by a few witch doctors, complicated by numerology, equations and other magical symbols.

This created a new elite—the Friedmans, the Burnses, the Galbraiths, the Gordons, the Hellers, the Okuns and the Steins—the professors who never talk to students; who do their stretches in the government and then sell their eminence to business or its foundations; who preach wage controls, then raise their own lecture fees from one thousand to twenty-five hundred a shot for the same old canned speeches.

Each has his own bag of spells and nostrums and they agree on nothing except that wages must be restrained, profits must rise and capital must accumulate. They attach themselves to the captains and the kings, to rising politicians and to the princes of industry.

You don't really have to be a great pundit or soothsayer to understand the economics of political power today. It is still the same as it has been for centuries and it is very simple and basic. It is still the age-old conflict between the many and the few, the haves and the have-nots. The haves want more and they will use the power of the government to help them get it and keep it and they will use their economic stooges and their control of the press to justify it and to declare it good and a contribution to the public interest. They will use that power to keep labor down, to keep the outsiders out, and the minorities minor, and to sow division in the ranks of the opposition.

What is going on today at the hands of the Nixon Administration is a massive redistribution of wealth and resources, away from those who need it most, away from public programs of the highest social priority, and into the hands of big business and the most affluent elements of our society.

IN BUSINESS for himself, we have George Wallace. He is making some hay of his own with the economic issue. He is combing his hair differently, shining his shoes, polishing up his accent and his language and acting like the kindest, gentlest Massa a black man ever had. He is talking about taxes and welfare and the problems of the little man.

Many, if not most of the problems of the cities of the North, of New York and Washington and Chicago and Detroit, are the legacy of the cruelties and the injustices of the Wallaces of Alabama and Mississippi.

Poverty, unemployment, bad housing and their consequences in the ghettos of the North exist in large part because those Southern states denied their duty to their black citizens—because they drove them from the land and from their housing and denied them jobs or a decent measure of relief, or freedom or justice or dignity in the place where they were born and raised, and might otherwise have preferred to live.

The George Wallaces of this country are the real culprits, the real authors of all the social and economic problems of the poor black populations of the cities of the North—they and all of those politicians of every part of the country who have failed to provide and enforce uniform minimum standards of concern and justice and decency and human dignity and freedom in all parts of this nation.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the National Conference of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

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'You Handsome Devil, You!'

A Word Edgewise:

Harrisburg Trial New Proof Of Conspiracy Law's Futility

By John P. Roche

ASIDE FROM ITS IMPACT on J. Edgar Hoover's ego—which will hardly keep anyone else awake nights—the outcome of the Berrigan trial in Harrisburg provided a clear lesson to those concerned with the vitality of American democracy.

It demonstrated the good sense of the average American jury, particularly when confronted with the legal flypaper known as the law of conspiracy.

Those who have survived this column over the past years will recall my repeated condemnation of the conspiracy indictments against Dr. Spock, the Chicago seven, and various other troublesome characters, including the Trotskyites and Communists earlier brought to ground by the Smith Act.

For taking this position, I have received a good deal of criticism as being "soft on subversion." The difficulty is that the critics simply don't know what they are talking about.

The Communist leadership, for example, was not indicted for trying to overthrow the government of the United States. The grand jury brought its membership up for "conspiring to teach and advocate" the forceful overthrow of the government.

Any time the Communists, the Minutemen or any other group actually want to try to overthrow the government, you arrest them for criminal attempt. Not for conspiracy, but for committing an overt, felonious act.

Conspiracy is a lazy prosecutor's rap. Many years ago, for example, a group of alleged Mafiosi were attending a birthday party in upstate New York. The police descended, arrested them and inquired what they had been discussing besides birthday presents. Each one invoked the Fifth Amendment's guarantee against self-incrimination. They were then indicted, tried and convicted for conspiring to commit unknown crimes—the proof being that they had all taken the Fifth. Fortunately this judicial monstrosity was overruled at the appellate level.

The evidence in the Berrigan case was hardly much better. I have been teaching constitutional law for over 20 years, and I confess that I have never been so utterly baffled at the alleged linkages that presumably brought these seven people into the conspiracy net.

Indeed, when a group of students asked me to explain what was going on, to elucidate the whole notion of "vicarious guilt," I ended up covering a blackboard with dotted lines—and I still couldn't fit Eqbal Ahmad into the picture. (Interestingly enough, after the Harrisburg jurors had been out a while, they sent for a blackboard!)

POLITICALLY SPEAKING, the defendants at Harrisburg are on a different wave length from me. But that is irrelevant to the point. For months they have been harassed by the United States government and have had to raise money to defend themselves against a patently bum rap.

All we have left to show for it is the conviction of Father Phil and Sister Elizabeth for bootlegging letters out of prison—via an FBI plant, who struck me as a prize provocateur.

Which leads me to three recommendations to the President of the United States, who I hope shares my concern with this outrageous demeaning of the judicial process.

First, exercise executive clemency and let Father Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister out of jail: compassion is in order.

Second, direct the Dept. of Justice to put the conspiracy statutes into the museum of common law aberrations, where they richly belong.

And, third, retire J. Edgar Hoover before he gets the machinery wound up for another ego-trip to conspiracy-land.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and
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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Meany Letter to Times:

Record Proves Nixon Policy Favors Profits, Hurts Worker

The following letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appeared in the Apr. 21, 1972, New York Times in answer to a story published by the Times on wage-price statistics.

YOUR APR. 8 story about the recent trend of wage increases reports that "wages have risen 3 percent in the four months since the wage-price freeze ended, or at an annual rate of 9 percent, the Labor Department reported." This interpretation is a distortion of the actual record.

The story is based on a new index of hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory employes in private, nonfarm employment, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index is far from precise. It tends to overstate increases in wage rates.

In its description of the index, BLS states that "it is not a pure measure of wage-rate change, since it is affected by such factors as fluctuations of earnings under incentive plans, changes in the proportion of low- and high-paid workers within establishments, and overtime variations outside of manufacturing."

Nevertheless, let us examine the trend, shown by this index.

In the six months from February 1971 to August 1971, the month the wage freeze was installed, the index rose 3.5 percent or an annual rate of 7 percent. During the three-month freeze, August to November, this index increased five-tenths of 1 percent or a yearly rate of 2 percent. In this period, deferred wage increases, under previously negotiated agreements could not be put into effect. Wage increases in newly negotiated settlements also had to be postponed.

In the month following the freeze, both deferred increases and newly negotiated settlements began to go into effect. As a result, the rise in the index from November to December was 1.4 percent or a yearly rate of 16.8 percent. This was a one-month wage "bulge," following a three-month freeze.

Since December, the index shows that wages have actually been held down, within range of the Pay Board's 5.5 percent wage control standard. In the three months, December 1971 to March 1972, the index rose only 1.5 percent, a yearly rate of 6 percent.

This record is substantially different from your politically tilted story of a 9 percent yearly rate of wage increases. It shows that wages are under rather effective control. This record of controlled wages is in sharp contrast with the record on prices and profits.

In the three months, December to March, when wage increases were kept within range of the Pay Board's control standard, the Wholesale Price Index rose at an annual rate of 5.1 percent according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That is twice as fast as the Administration's 2.5 percent price-increase standard for its so-called price control program. Although the March figure for the Consumer Price Index is not yet available, the increase in consumer prices in the three months up to February was 4.9 percent, also twice the rate of the price-increase standard.

WHILE INCREASES in average hourly earnings of workers are being effectively held down, productivity is now rising again at a rather rapid pace. In the fourth quarter of 1971, output per manhour in the private economy rose at a yearly rate of 3.4 percent. In the first quarter of this year, it probably continued to rise at a somewhat comparable rate.

Unit labor costs have been increasing slowly—although down one-third to one-half from the rate of 1969 and 1970. But prices continue to rise at a fast clip. This is an important factor in the very sharp rise of profits, which your own financial pages report.

So the record substantiates the AFL-CIO case. Wage increases are being held down close to the Administration's wage-control standard. But prices are not effectively controlled; they are rising about twice as fast as the government's price-control standard. And profits have begun to soar, without even the pretense of controls.

The Administration's policy is heavily loaded against the worker and consumer, in favor of business profits, particularly the profits of the huge corporations and conglomerate giants. The proof is in the record.

Phase 2 Failure:

Consumer Frustration Grows Over Lack of Price Controls

THE STEADY RISE of living costs during eight months of so-called price controls has created a great credibility gap and growing frustration among consumers as they realize retail prices are not controlled, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis declared.

The Administration should have told "the Amercan people right off the bat that there simply were . . . no retail price controls," Perlis said, rather than lead consumers to believe that there were. He said that with pressures building among union members and consumer groups all over the country, picketing and demonstrations like those recently in New York City may well spread to other cities.

Perlis, who heads organized labor's nationwide price monitoring effort, said the AFL-CIO has no plans to organize protests in reaction to the failure of Phase 2 price controls, but stressed that "when people have had it up to here . . . they're going to express those feelings in their own fashion."

"I think a great credibility gap has developed in this country in that people have been misled into believing that there are retail price controls," Perlis said.

Although there may be profit margin controls, Perlis emphasized that these are "vastly different from retail price controls," and that all a consumer need do is go into a supermarket or drug store to see that "there are no retail price controls."

As an example, Perlis cited a recent AFL-CIO survey in a Washington, D.C. supermarket of 50 processed food items—items that supposedly are subject to controls.

All but two of the items had increased in price, some by as much as 20 cents, Perlis said, emphasizing again that "it's not only raw items that have gone up—meats, vegetables, fruits—but also, controlled items—food items—have gone up."

"From a social point of view," Perlis said, the Administration's so-called price control program "has been a total disaster. You have a lack of equilibrium, unfairness" and "a lack of firmness. You have a program that is balanced in favor of big business and against the average consumer . . ."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Perlis said that union price-watchers "have registered thousands and thousands of complaints with the Internal Revenue Service." But, he noted, he hasn't found a single case where the IRS informed the monitors that a complaint was really justified, despite repeated attempts to find out the disposition of such complaints.

"THE WHOLE OPERATION is so shrouded in mystery that people simply don't have any access to specifics," he asserted, adding that "there is no freedom of information, as far as Phase 2 is concerned."

Perlis said the Price Commission has been assigned "an incredible job," but hasn't been given "the tools" to carry it out. He said that while he is sure that Chairman C. Jackson Grayson's "motivations are sound . . . he is like Willie Loman the salesman, who has taken to the road with a shoddy product, and therefore his pitch is not credible."

By Press Associates, Inc.

LABOR ECONOMISTS are not at all happy over the course that has been followed by the Nixon Administration in its handling of statistics that are vital not only to workers but to the country as a whole.

The first public break in the historical handling of these figures by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which was founded in 1884, came last year when traditional briefings for the press on unemployment were abruptly halted. Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and the BLS briefing spokesman differed in their interpretations of the figures.

The BLS spokesman expressed the opinion that they were not exactly encouraging; Hodgson at the same moment was telling the press at the White House that they were proof of how successful Administration policies were. The proof of the pudding, of course, is that a year later the unemployment rate, which was then 5.8 percent, is now 5.9 percent.

There have also been other changes in the handling of these vital statistics that have become a source of deep concern to the labor movement in general and the Labor Research Advisory Committee to the BLS in particular.

The latest development that is making labor "uneasy," as the April issue of the IBEW Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers makes clear, is a change in the format for collecting and interpreting the Consumer Price Index and the Consumer Expenditure Surveys which are the bases for the widely known —and used—low-, middle-, and upper-income family budgets.

These budgets report on the quantities and kinds of goods and services required to maintain a family of four on a certain standard of living. They have been invaluable in setting income standards in collective bargaining and so are of immense importance to all workers, union or otherwise. Businessmen don't like them. Any tampering with the long-established way of handling these statistics—how they are gathered and how they are interpreted—obviously must cause "uneasiness" to labor.

The latest action of the Nixon Administration is to shift the gathering on these statistics from the BLS to the Census Bureau under a program worked out by the Office of Management & Budget. The Administration claims that the move is in the interest of economy. It says that now that the 1970 Census is over, there are many staff people who will have to be discharged, that the Census Bureau has the machinery to do the job, and that money will be saved.

These claims are far from convincing in the view of the Labor Research Advisory Committee, which was set up many years ago to advise on the methodology of the BLS in gathering and analyzing government statistics.

LABOR OBJECTIONS were based on a number of factors. As expressed in a thorough-going analysis in the IBEW Journal and in further analysis by members of the Advisory Committee, there is no sound reason for splitting the Consumer Expenditure Survey into two functions. The BLS, it is pointed out, has specialized knowledge of the field and has demonstrated over the years its capacity to make necessary changes in its methodology and its interpretation of the statistics it has gathered.

There is great labor concern over the accuracy of future Census figures; that not enough time will be devoted to gathering of the statistics; that continuity of gathering the statistics will be lost; that the Census Bureau does not have he "know-how" to make needed changes in the new types of information that are important and that the whole process of statistical reporting by the government will be seriously undermined.

"The accuracy of one of the nation's most important economic indicators and the financial fair health of millions of U.S. workers are at stake," the IBEW Journal says.

CONSUMER FRUSTRATION is mounting as the Administration's "great credibility gap" on Phase 2 price controls widens, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Three Budget Standards For Metropolitan Areas

The annual cost of living in 40 cities and metropolitan areas in the autumn of 1971, based on budgets for a four-person family:

	Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
National Average	$ 7,214	$10,971	$15,905
Anchorage	11,019	14,867	20,577
Honolulu	8,990	13,108	19,700
San Francisco-Oakland	7,971	11,683	16,906
Hartford	7,920	12,029	16,869
Boston	7,825	12,819	19,073
Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,671	10,985	16,225
Seattle	7,666	11,124	15,786
New York	7,578	12,585	19,238
Chicago	7,536	11,460	16,487
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	7,534	11,214	16,274
Baltimore	7,515	11,013	16,094
Washington	7,500	11,252	16,345
Portland, Me.	7,414	11,169	15,523
Philadelphia	7,406	11,404	16,583
San Diego	7,394	10,670	15,517
Milwaukee	7,285	11,685	16,899
Buffalo	7,277	11,666	16,711
Kansas City	7,241	10,981	16,117
St. Louis	7,238	10,944	15,733
Minneapolis-St. Paul	7,233	11,183	16,231
Indianapolis	7,231	11,093	15,817
Cleveland	7,230	11,330	16,067
Lancaster, Pa.	7,100	10,786	15,293
Pittsburgh	7,078	10,686	15,475
Detroit	7,074	10,754	15,665
Bakersfield, Calif.	7,068	10,236	14,465
Cedar Rapids	7,033	11,029	16,033
Green Bay, Wis.	7,030	10,935	16,072
Durham, N.C.	7,009	10,489	14,984
Dayton, Ohio	6,923	10,218	14,812
Cincinnati	6,854	10,493	14,664
Denver	6,818	10,639	15,419
Wichita, Kan.	6,817	10,217	14,682
Orlando, Fla.	6,786	9,695	13,923
Dallas	6,772	10,056	14,620
Houston	6,686	9,894	14,213
Atlanta	6,681	9,813	13,883
Nashville	6,584	9,976	14,331
Baton Rouge, La.	6,572	9,885	14,567
Austin	6,362	9,408	13,600

BLS Budgets Exceed Average Pay:

City Family of Four Needs $10,971 to Live 'Modestly'

(Continued from Page 1)

though in the case of the low-budget family, the rise in social security taxes offset this), and the fact that most of the possessions of the model families were assumed to have been bought some years ago when prices were lower.

Ironically, this resulted in a proportionately heavier bite out of the paycheck of the lower-budget family.

Its rent costs rose, while housing costs of the two higher-budget families showed less of an increase since they were assumed to already own their homes. And the costs of public transportation used by the lower-level family went up higher than for families who had purchased a car when prices were lower.

All of the budgets assume a family made up of a 38-year-old husband working full time, a nonworking wife, a son of 13 and a daughter of 8.

The figures cited are for the national city average, but the actual cost figures vary widely. Thus, the low budget is 153 percent of the national average in Anchorage, Alaska, but only 87 percent of the average in southern towns of 2,500 to 50,000 population.

For a worker receiving the federal minimum wage of $1.60 an hour, there was an ever-widening gap between his annual full-time earnings of $3,328 a year and the low-level family budget.

The lag was under $2,700 when the $1.60 wage floor went into effect, $3,215 in the spring of 1969 —and $3,885 as of last autumn.

The Nixon Administration has been increasingly embarrassed at the gap between its family budget needs and average worker earnings—to say nothing of the vastly wider chasm separating the minimum wage level.

As a result, this may be the last BLS updating of its city worker family budgets—at least in present form.

BLS Commissioner Geoffrey H. Moore last year told advisory groups that his agency "proposed" to scrap the budget series and replace it with data showing how families at different income levels in different cites actually spend ther money.

Members of the trade union advisory committee to the BLS strongly opposed such a change and charged that the proposal appeared to be politically motivated.

The Bureau of National Affairs, an authoritative news service, undertook to update the budget figures to reflect price changes since last autumn when the BLS survey was compiled.

Using the same ratio of "consumption items" as the Labor Dept. budgets, and applying the cost-of-living figures for last month, the intermediate "modest but adequate" budget would require an $11,000 annual income, the higher budget would be priced at $16,100 and the low budget would come to $7,300.

For the middle-level intermediate budget, as of last autumn, the four-person family would be spending $2,532 for food, $2,638 for housing, $964 for transportation, $1,196 for clothing and personal care, $612 for medical care, and $684 for other consumption items. Taxes would take up the largest portion of the remainder.

Families in metropolitan areas would need an average of 14 percent more income than families in smaller cities. And in larger cities, even leaving out such high cost areas as Anchorage and Honolulu, the middle-level budget ranged from $9,408 in Austin, Tex., to $12,819 in Boston.

Industrial Engineering Institutes Slated in July

Three specialized areas of instruction will be offered at the 1972 AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, July 17-28.

Each of the two-week courses is designed to provide an opportunity for contiuing study in the complex field of industrial engineering and its relationship to collective bargaining.

The three institutes are on Establishing Work Standards, Job Evaluation and Related Problems, and Collective Bargaining of Work Measurement Problems.

The institutes are sponsored jointly by the federation's Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers. The registration deadline is June 19.

The Institute on Establishing Work Standards will cover the theories, assumption and applications of stop watch time study, standard data, work sampling and predetermined motion systems and their relationship to wage incentives.

In the course on Job Evaluation and Related Problems, students will receive instruction on various types of job evaluation, focusing primarily on systems commonly used in industry.

The Institute on Collective Bargaining of Work Measurement Problems is an advanced course for union representatives who have completed the Work Standards institute. Persons who have completed two former courses—Time Study and Wage Incentives or Synthetic Standard System—are also qualified for the advanced institute.

Tuition for each course is $90. It includes the costs of instruction, textbooks and other materials.

Additional information is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research or the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

Louisiana Labor Fights Move to Limit Lobbying

Baton Rouge, La.—Delegates to the 17th annual convention of the Louisiana AFL-CIO voiced strong opposition to a proposal to remove lobbyists from the chambers of the state legislature.

State Pres. Victor Bussie said the campaign to bar lobbyists was mounted because the Louisiana AFL-CIO "has represented the working men and women of the state too well in the halls of the legislature."

Bussie made a 15-minute plea for passage of the resolution opposing the move, and the 500 delegates gave it unanimous approval.

The resolution contained a warning to legislators noting "we do not feel that any legislator can be considered a friend of labor who votes to remove the voters from the chamber of the legislature or votes to change the area of House or Senate chambers which is accessible to the voters, or restricts the right of voters to confer with legislators in the chambers of the House or Senate except for the area within the present existing rulings."

"This right to confer with legislators during legislative sessions has been exercised by thousands of Louisiana voters throughout the years and has been beneficial to the legislators as well as voters," the resolution stated.

"It has not interfered with orderly legislative process as some have claimed but has instead caused it to be more democratic and representative of the views of the people."

In other action, delegates reelected Bussie and Sec.-Treas. Emile J. Bourg and passed other resolutions putting delegates on record as:

- Opposing any attempt to abolish teacher tenure.
- Condemning of the Nixon Administration's economic policies.
- Calling for legislation that would require that Louisiana labor and materials be used to construct any facility granted a 10-year tax exemption.

Among the speakers at the four-day convention was presidential hopeful Hubert Humphrey who told delegates that the Nixon Administration's mismanagement of the American economy had made the nation second rate.

Humphrey charged that Nixon "has cost the people $150 billion in lost income."

Last year, he said, $30 billion left the country and went overseas where it was used by foreign subsidiaries of American corporations to produce goods to be sold in America.

"They've stolen your money and left America with 5.5 million unemployed," Humphrey declared.

Strikes Increase Under Compulsory Arbitration

Victoria, B.C. — Ernest Hall, New Democratic Party member for Surrey, told the British Columbia legislature here that compulsory arbitration causes more strikes than it prevents.

Taking the figures from four countries over the last 13 years—Britain, Sweden, Canada, and Australia—he cited statistics that the number of days lost per worker through strike action was highest in Australia where there are labor courts and compulsory arbitration.

Trade Act Adjustment Aid Viewed As 'Idea Whose Time Has Passed'

(Continued from Page 1)

jobs are abolished because of higher imports resulting from U.S. tariff concessions.

If the Tariff Commission certifies that trade concessions are in fact the cause of the layoffs—and union witnesses noted that for the first seven years of the law's existence every petition for relief was denied—workers are entitled to partial pay for up to one year of unemployment, coupled with retraining.

But, Biemiller emphasized, the massive job loss problems of the present era do not stem from competition but from "a substitution of foreign production" and "wholesale removal of entire industries, with no comparable job replacement."

Multinational firms, he noted, may manufacture components in one nation, assemble them in another "where labor is 12 cents an hour" and then sell them in the United States under an American brand name.

Biemiller spelled out the key provisions of the Burke-Hartke bill which, he said, "can provide both immediate remedies and long-term answers to the inrush of imports, the outflow of capital and technology."

He stressed its emphasis on closing tax loopholes that have encouraged U.S. corporations and multinationals to produce goods in other countries.

The quota provisions of the legislation, Biemiller said, establish a "sliding door" approach to imports that would "replace the wide open door that is currently periling the United States as a manufacturing nation and would be a healthy alternative to the closed door of the early Thirties."

Steelworkers Legislative Director Jack Sheehan and the union's international affairs director, Meyer Bernstein, followed Biemiller to the witness table and added specific criticisms of the trade adjustment program.

Sheehan told the subcommittee that even a more effective trade adjustment assistance program "cannot be an adequate substitute for an effective trade policy—no more than can a federal unemployment compensation system be substituted for a vigorous economy."

Bernstein told the House panel that the Tariff Commission in acting on requests for adjustment assistance "moves in a mysterious way its labor to perform."

Until Nov. 1, 1969, he noted, it rejected every single petition for relief that was filed.

Of subsequent petitions filed by the Steelworkers, "those which were considered by the commission in 1970 were approved; and those which it received in 1971 were, for the most part, rejected."

Yet, he contended, "the workers on whose behalf we filed petitions in 1971 were just as entitled to benefits as those who were fortunate enough to have suffered earlier. The only change is in the interpretations by the commission."

Berstein expressed the view that "the commission got frightened by the prospect of an upsurge of petitions and decided to clamp down lest it be accused of squandering government money."

Succeeds Baldanzi:

Schaufenbil Elected As UTW President

Miami Beach—The 18th convention of the United Textile Workers elected Francis Schaufenbil as the union's new president, succeeding George Baldanzi, who died a week before the convention opened.

Schaufenbil, formerly secretary-treasurer of the UTW, had been named interim president by the Executive Council after Baldanzi's death. He was formally elected by the delegates on the closing day of the convention. Philip Salem was elected as the new secretary-treasurer.

The opening session was packed with emotion as the officers and 330 delegates paid a memorial tribute to Baldanzi and rededicated themselves to the realization of the goals he sought for the UTW.

Those goals will not be easy to attain, Schaufenbil warned. Even though the union has organized thousands of new members, he said, "the total membership of our union . . . will show very little increase."

UTW has had to work hard just to be able to stand still, he said. It added 1,200 new members since its last convention—but the net gain has been only about 250.

He spelled out these reasons:

- "The liquidation of hundreds of plants in the textile industry. And unfortunately, many were plants that we had under contract.
- "Tragic losses in jobs and job security . . . inflicted on us because of the misguided, open-ended trade policies that are only now coming under serious review by our nation's leaders."

Schaufenbil suggested that these problems could be alleviated through the creation of an apparel department within the AFL-CIO that would coordinate the activities of various groups of unions, similar to the Building Trades, Metal Trades and Maritime Trades Departments.

Unions that would participate in the proposed department, Schaufenbil said, might include in addition to the UTW, the Textile Workers Union of America, Ladies' Garment Workers, Clothing Workers, Hat Workers, Boot & Shoe Workers, United Shoe Workers, Leather Workers, and the Jewelry Workers.

"Each of these national or international unions is individually carrying on its campaign in the import fight and in other economic arenas. United in an AFL-CIO apparel department, their effectiveness in these fields would be immeasurably increased," the UTW president said.

Schaufenbil said the textile and apparel industries have grown 3 percent a year—with a work force that has shrunk by 100,000 persons—while imports have grown at a rate of 77 percent annually.

"And while we hear the Administration say that quotas have stemmed the tide of joblessness in textiles, we have yet to see whether these quota agreements are strict enough, or widespread enough to break the stranglehold that foreign producers have on the American market," he said.

"Frankly, we are skeptical," he added. "In both December and January, textile and apparel products were shipped into our market at record-breaking levels, capturing the sales of American management, and the jobs of American workers."

Things have gone so far, Schaufenbil reported, that now even Japanese workers are seeing their own jobs exported.

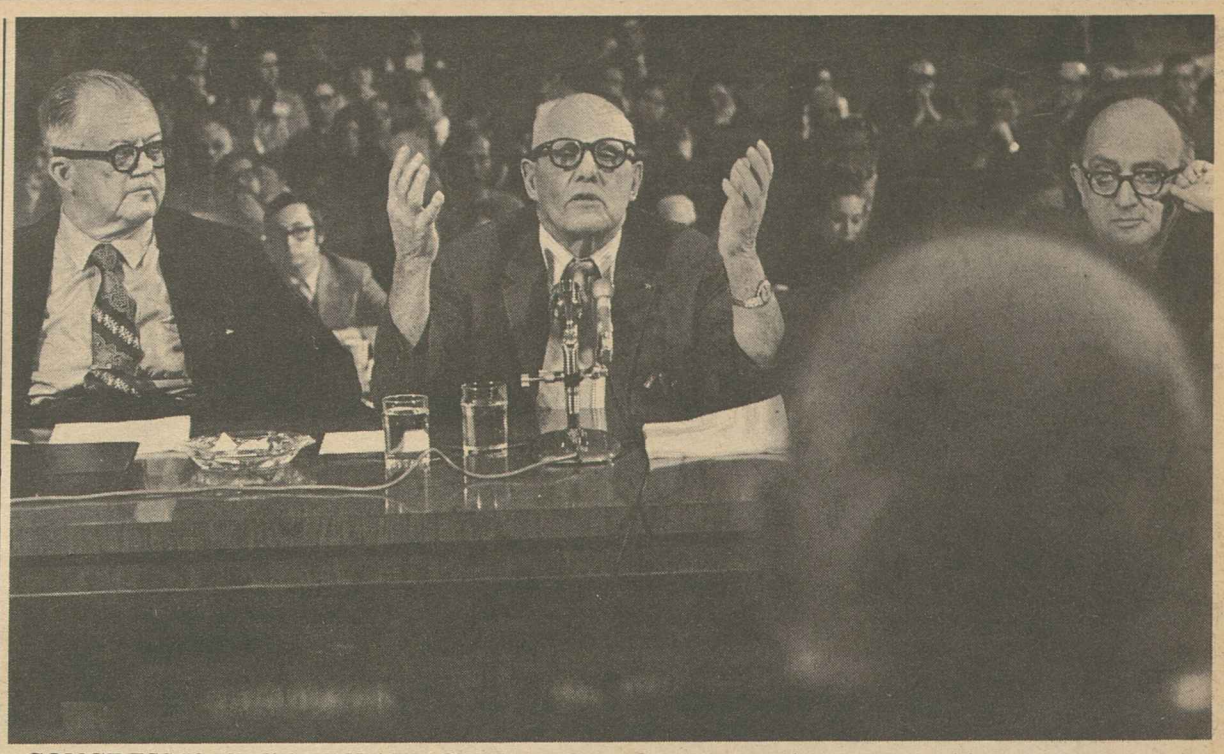
"Japan, for example, is now operating two textile plants in Ethiopia in the relentless search for low wage costs. The Ethiopian workers are being paid as low as four cents an hour.

"The materials produced by the Ethiopian plants under the control of Japanese interests, can be exported to the U.S. free of any quota restrictions," he said..

Raftery Joins Board Of Housing Partnership

Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters has been elected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the National Corp. for Housing Partnership. He replaces AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland as the labor representative on the board.

The NCHP, created by the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968, represents a joint effort of labor, business and government to help solve the nation's critical shortage of low- and middle-income housing.



CONGRESS IS URGED BY AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to take over the guidance of the nation's economy from an Administration that "has proven its incompetence." With him at hearings held by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress are Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

U.S. Flag Ships Urged for Oil, Gas Imports

Oil and gas imported into the United States should be carried in American-flag vessels, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. urged in a statement to the Senate Interior Committee.

MTD Administrator O. William Moody, Jr., cited these major benefits that would flow from such a policy:

- It would lessen the nation's dependence on other countries, since reliance on a third party for transportation doubles the risk of the United States being cut off from needed supplies.
- It would lessen the risk of oil spills and pollution since stricter controls and licensing standards "will assure that these potentially dangerous and polluting cargoes will be carried in the safest, most ecologically conscious manner possible."
- It would improve the U.S. balance of payments since the transportation cost would not result in a drain of U.S. dollars.
- It would provide thousands of jobs—in shipyards building a fleet of modern tankers and for seamen manning these ships. The payrolls would stimulate the economy. "State and local governments would receive personal and corporate tax revenues as opposed to paying welfare and unemployment compensation," Moody observed.

Federal Aid Called Vital To Reverse Arts Decline

The nation's cultural resources are in danger of drying up just as the demand for them is the greatest, organized labor told Congress.

Appropriation of the full $80 million authorization for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities for Fiscal 1973 was urged by Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes council, in testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

"Unwilling to raise prices and unable to cut costs, art institutions are condemned to undertake increasing deficits," Golodner said. "They simply cannot pay their way without government assistance."

And while the art institutions have managed thus far to keep price increases below the national average for other items, the dwindling of resources has been particularly hard on the artists in the field.

"The average workweek finds 74 percent of the membership of Actors Equity unemployed," Golodner pointed out, "and earnings from the theater are less than $2,500 per year for three-fourths of Equity's members, while only 5 percent have earnings above $10,000."

The same is true for dancers, musicians and other performers, Golodner said, and the net result is a great waste of talent as the performers drift away from the arts to make a living.

"By all accounts the situation will worsen," he predicted, noting that the job market for actors and actresses will be 900 per year for each year of the 1970s, while in 1972 alone, 10,000 young people will graduate from college with degrees in theater arts.

It was to avoid this situation that the national endowment for the arts was established in 1965, Golodner said, but without the full appropriation for fiscal 1973, the decline will continue.

The demand for cultural activities is at an all-time high, Golodner said, citing recent surveys which show the nation has more piano players than fishermen and a bigger audience at art institutions than at professional sports.

Since the labor movement has played a dominant role in providing the opportunity for more leisure time through shorter work schedules and earlier retirement, unions also have a stake in seeing that the nation provides workers with cultural opportunities, Golodner said.

Besides the resources to avert a decline in available talent and institutions, the endowment also backs programs to improve the arts, Golodner said, and "they establish benchmarks of quality which are badly needed."

William B. Welsh Named Wurf Aide

William B. Welsh, former executive director of the Democratic National Committee, has been named assistant to the president of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said Welsh will coordinate the work of the union's political action and legislative departments.

Metropolitan Agents Ratify 3-Year Pact

The Insurance Workers ratified a new three-year agreement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. by better than a 3-to-1 margin, according to reports from 104 of 126 locals voting on the contract.

Pres. William A. Gillen of the IWIU said that returns showed voting members approved the contract 2,992 to 825. He reported that 92 locals ratified the agreement, 10 rejected it, and the result was a tie in two locals.

The union values the increase in wages and fringe benefits for the Metropolitan agents over the three years at $25.79 a week, with $13.90 coming in the first year.

Gillen said the first-year increase is weighted at 6.3 percent, consistent with the Pay Board's guideline of 6.2 percent to cover wages, fringes, catch-up pay and productivity gains.

With fringes included, the IWIU said the average agent will benefit by $3,364 over the three years. The contract provides for improvements in health and retirement plans, vacation allowances, account service commissions and in the company's savings and investment program.

Gillen noted that the outstanding ballots are not sufficient to change the outcome of the voting. The union has about 6,000 members working for Metropolitan.

Hatch Act's Ban on Political Activity Held Violation of Democratic Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

we bar a large and growing group of citizens from active participation in politics, as the Hatch Act does, we weaken the whole fiber of our democratic system."

Harris conceded that there are some valid arguments for insulating a limited number of high-level career civil servants from politics.

But he stressed that this does not require applying the Hatch Act to "the large proportion of government employes . . . who have nothing whatever to do with either making or effectuating policy."

And even the minority of policy-affecting employes, he suggested, "should be free to engage in political activities involving governments other than that in which they are employed." For example, he said, "federal employes should be free to run for local office, such as the city council or school board, regardless of whether they run as Democrats or Republicans or independents.

Harris proposed a solution based on the British system. He told the committee that in Britain "two-thirds of the whole civil service is completely free from any restrictions on political activities. About one-quarter are free to take part in any political activities except parliamentary candidacy, while one-sixth may not take part in any political activities except local activities not conducted through the same party organizations as national politics."

Harris voiced "considerable doubt" as to the constitutionality of the Hatch Act, noting that it was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1947 by a slim 4-3 margin and "since that time, the court has greatly broadened the protections accorded free speech under the First Amendment."

He noted also that the expansion of federal grants-in-aid programs have vastly extended the law's prohibitions to state and local employes. Not even the Civil Service Commission, Harris said, knows how many of the 14 million local and state employes are covered.

In any amendment of the Hatch Act, Harris urged, unions representing government employes should be freed from the current hazard of technical violations of the law. Government employes should be able to speak up in union meetings on endorsement of candidates or to urge voluntary contributions to COPE.

Harris said bills introduced by Senators Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) and Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) "go part way" towards accomplishing the AFL-CIO's objectives and would be an improvement over present law.

Hodgson Orders Shakeup:

Rural Manpower Offices Seen as Arm of Employers

(Continued from Page 1)

of the employer to the detriment of the worker."

The report noted that 95 percent of the migrant workers are members of minority groups—Spanish-speaking or blacks.

Testing, counseling and training services available at regular employment offices were seldom available at the rural service facilities, the report noted, and Mexican-Americans were often shunted automatically to farm employment without being considered for other jobs.

In direct violation of the Civil Rights Act, employers were often permitted to request male or female workers, or workers who "must speak English" or "must speak Spanish."

The federal law barring discrimination on the basis of age against workers between 40 and 65 was widely violated with the cooperation of the Labor Dept. office, the report noted. Most staff members were found to have only "a vague knowledge of the law."

Although the wages of foreign workers admitted for harvest work are supposed to be at least as high as those paid domestic workers, "there is evidence that foreign workers do depress earnings."

The "fear of repatriations" is used to keep foreign workers docile, the investigators noted.

"A self-reinforcing cycle is thus created," the report said. "Foreign workers tend to depress wages, depressed wages discourage domestic workers from taking the jobs and inability to recruit domestic workers is used to justify the use of foreign workers. The result is a continuation and expansion of the use of foreign workers despite an oversupply of domestic workers."

Inspection teams also noted widespread failures of migrant crew leaders and growers to pay the social security payroll tax, even when the money is deducted from the workers' pay.

To illustrate the massive violations of even the substandard minimum wage law applicable to workers on large farms, the report noted that wage-hour investigations of only 692 agricultural employers—a mere 3 percent of employers—found 6,236 farm workers had been cheated of $914,000 in wages during the 1971 fiscal year alone.

Not only was there seldom any effort by the employment service to check if minimum wage laws were being followed, the report said, but many orders were being filled by sending workers to employers who did not even specify the rate they would pay workers.

Workers would sometimes be sent long distances to report for work with no guarantee of work available. Thus, several job orders in Ohio stated merely: "Work hours will be 0 to 6 days per week and 0 to 10 hours per day depending on weather and conditions of crops."

One so-called "guarantee" by an employer read: "Mr. ——— also will guarantee, in case of bad weather for a week, an advance of $5 per worker, over 14 years of age, for groceries to be deducted from their wages once they start working."

Staffs of the Labor Dept. offices were often found to be uninformed about applicable minimum wage laws.

The report cites this example in a state that had a state minimum wage law that applied only to women and children:

"The hourly wages due children under this law were less than the federal minimum for children. The hourly wages due women under the state law were higher than the federal minimum. Negotiation statements showed that wages were collected on the basis of the state law for women and children and the federal law for men. The Equal Pay Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act would have increased the amount due men at least up to the amount required to be paid women doing the same type of work."

But because of lack of knowledge or effort by the staff, "both men and children remained partially underpaid."

While rejecting blanket accusations against the staff of the local farm employment offices, the report noted that there were numerous examples of staff persons owning farms. And it cited the case of a Rural Manpower Service official who had "a second job as a rent collector in areas where blacks had to pay high rentals for rundown dwellings, some of which were owned by growers."

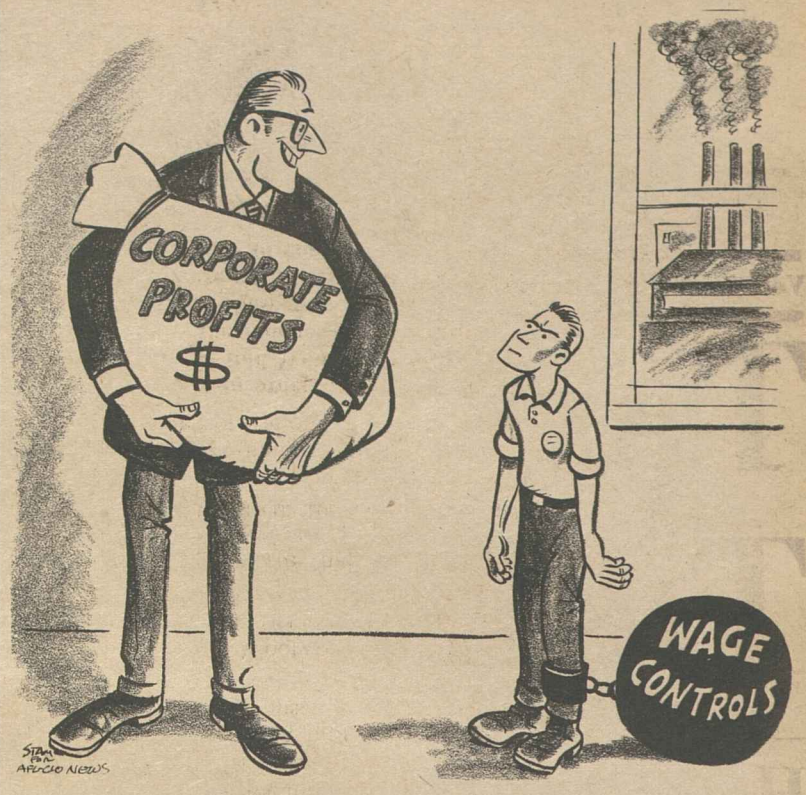
The report found that some states with large numbers of Spanish-speaking migrants had employment offices with no bilingual staff.

In a number of areas, the report conceded the legitimacy of complaints about poor housing, dangerous pesticides in fields, lack of toilet facilities and unsafe transportation. But it noted that in the absence of violations of state and federal laws, there is little the Labor Dept. can do.

Hodgson said the Labor Dept. has endeavored to upgrade its services to rural workers but "it is clear to us that our corrective measures have not been strong enough and in some cases have not been fully carried out."

He ordered a 13-point program aimed at correcting the weaknesses uncovered by the department's investigation and directed that it "be implemented in an expeditious manner."

'I Certainly Appreciate Your Restraint'



'Massive Upsurge' Sets New Record for Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

The Business Week report was buttressed by a survey issued by the First National City Bank of New York which found that the net profits of 669 corporations were up 12 percent in the first three months of the year over the comparable period of 1971.

The profits increase was so dramatic that C. Jackson Grayson, chairman of the Administration's Price Commission, was prompted to forecast "hundreds of millions of dollars" in price reductions as the commission enforces regulations on profit margins.

This will result, he told a New York luncheon audience, from disclosures in first-quarter reports now flowing into his agency. The reports are due May 15 from 2,500 of the nation's corporate giants.

So far, according to Grayson, 500 of these companies have filed their reports. Half of these have been sent back because they were not properly filed, and of the remaining 250, some 120 exceeded base profit margins. Half of the companies have been asked to justify their excesses.

Under government regulations, companies are allowed to increase prices to cover costs, but these increases may not lift profit margins above the average for the best two of the past three years.

Grayson noted that the commission has ordered some rollbacks.

It directed a Seattle-based lumber firm, the Simpson Timber Co., to roll back prices on certain products, declaring that the company had raised its prices in excess of what the commission authorized in February.

The firm was ordered to reduce prices within 24 hours and to refund overpayments to customers within 90 days.

A spokesman for the lumber firm indicated that the commission's original order had been misunderstood and that Simpson would comply.

And the F. W. Woolworth Co. was told to reduce its prices at lunch counters in its variety stores.

Although Woolworth had reported proposed increases to the commission as required, the commission considers the chain's food operation a service industry as opposed to a retail operation.

The commission ordered a refund of sorts. It told Woolworth it must lower the lunch counter prices below the base period of the 90-day freeze until such time as it has returned "to consumers in the form of lower prices the revenues derived" from the increases.

In other action, the Price Commission turned down a request from Sonesta International Hotels to raise prices at four of its hotels.

And it turned down a request from the Ford Motor Co. to raise prices on automotive goods by 4.45 percent. The commission said it was concerned with the effect such an increase would have on Ford's profit margin.

4-29-72

Hefty Salary Boosts for Executives Expose Double Standard of Controls

The Pay Board may be doing an excellent job of holding down the wage increases of rank-and-file workers to 5.5 percent or less, but a different set of rules for the top executives of large corporations allows them to receive salary increases of nearly 200 percent.

This facet of the Administration's wage stabilization program was reported both in Congress and by a private financial newsletter, the Gallagher Presidents' Report, which listed the average pay hike of top officers of 47 leading U.S. manufacturers at 14.4 percent.

Highest pay increases, according to the Gallagher Report, were for Dow Chemical Pres. Charles Branch—196.2 percent to $305,089—Bendix Chairman A. P. Fontaine — 130.4 percent to $280,664 — and General Motors Pres. Ed Cole—121.1 percent to $497,534.

And while trade unions have made futile efforts to defend wage increases before the Pay Board on the basis of productivity gains, some executives have been allowed large increases in salaries despite drastic drops in company profits.

The Gallagher newsletter reported that an executive of Boise Cascade received a salary increase of 13.2 percent in 1971 even though the company suffered a loss of $85 million in pre-tax profits.

Sen. William Proxmire, (D-Wis.) called the situation "shocking" after hearing Richard T. McNamar, director of the Pay Board's office of economic policy, tell the Joint Economic Committee of Congress how it was possible for an executive to receive a salary increase of 100 percent or more.

"If the base year was high enough, and the proportion of the incentive was high enough and the company had a good year, that would be possible," McNamar said.

"This gives them a very big happy break," Proxmire said, adding that the Pay Board did not do the same for the "average working stiff."

McNamar did say that the Pay Board's enforcement agency, the Internal Revenue Service, was scrutinizing hefty executive compensation boosts at the Ford Motor Co., where Henry Ford II received an increase of 37.8 percent last year to $689,000, and Pres. Lee A. Iacocca received a 48.4 percent increase to $675,000.

Another investigation was to get underway at Chrysler Corp. where board chairman Lynn Townsend was raised from $200,000 to $225,000, and Pres. John Riccardo received an increase from $175,000 to $200,000.

The highest paid executive in the nation during 1971 was Harold S. Geneen, chairman and president of International Telephone & Telegraph, who received $812,494—an increase of 6 percent over the previous year.

But the Pay Board's crackdown on workers continued. The latest report from the board showed that the combined average weighted increase for 6.6 million workers in large plants had been held to 4.2 percent.

During April, the increase for nearly 2 million rank-and-file workers in plants employing 5,000 or more workers, was held to 2.5 percent by the Pay Board, including new contracts, deferred raises and retroactive pay boosts.

Steelworkers Editors Elect William Scoggins

Pittsburgh—William V. Scoggins, veteran editor of the Steelworkers Local 1011 newspaper in Indiana Harbor, Ind., has been elected president of the United Steelworkers Press Association.

Scoggins succeeds E. T. Willcox, editor of the USWA Local 6166 newspaper in Thompson, Manitoba.

COPE Film Views Wallace Candidacy

A brief film on the presidential candidacy of George Wallace is available from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

"When Wallace Got the Vote," the title of the film says, "Richard Nixon got the White House." The 4½-minute film shows Wallace explaining how his 1968 candidacy was instrumental in the defeat of Hubert Humphrey.

The color film can be purchased from COPE for $35 a print or rented through the AFL-CIO Film Division for $3 per showing.

COPE also has a cassette tape of a lively new song, "The Nixon Freeze," which was written and recorded by Woody Woodruff, president of a Rubber Workers' local in Evansville, Ind. The tape can be purchased for $1.50.

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Task Force to Spur Drive To Halt Exportation of Jobs

House Hikes Health Plan Contribution

The House ignored veto threats and voted 238-110 approval of a labor-backed bill raising the government's contribution to the cost of health insurance for federal employes.

Under present law, government workers pay an average of 60 percent of their group health insurance premiums with the agencies that employ them picking up only 40 percent of the cost.

The House bill would raise the government's contribution as an employer to 55 percent of the premium cost immediately, with its share rising 5 percent a year until it reaches 75 percent.

An Administration-backed amendment to substitute a permanent 50-50 sharing of the cost was beaten, 219-124.

The hottest debate came over a successful amendment by Rep. Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif.) to include the nation's nearly 740,000 postal workers in the bill.

Postal workers, now employes of the semi-autonomous U.S. Postal Service, are covered by the same health benefits program as other federal workers. But postal management and the Administration argued that they should be excluded from any legislated improvements because they have the right to bargain on fringe benefits.

Postal unions, backed by other affiliates of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, led a strong drive for inclusion in the bill, and the Waldie amendment was adopted by a 197-148 vote.

The legislation now moves over to the Senate.

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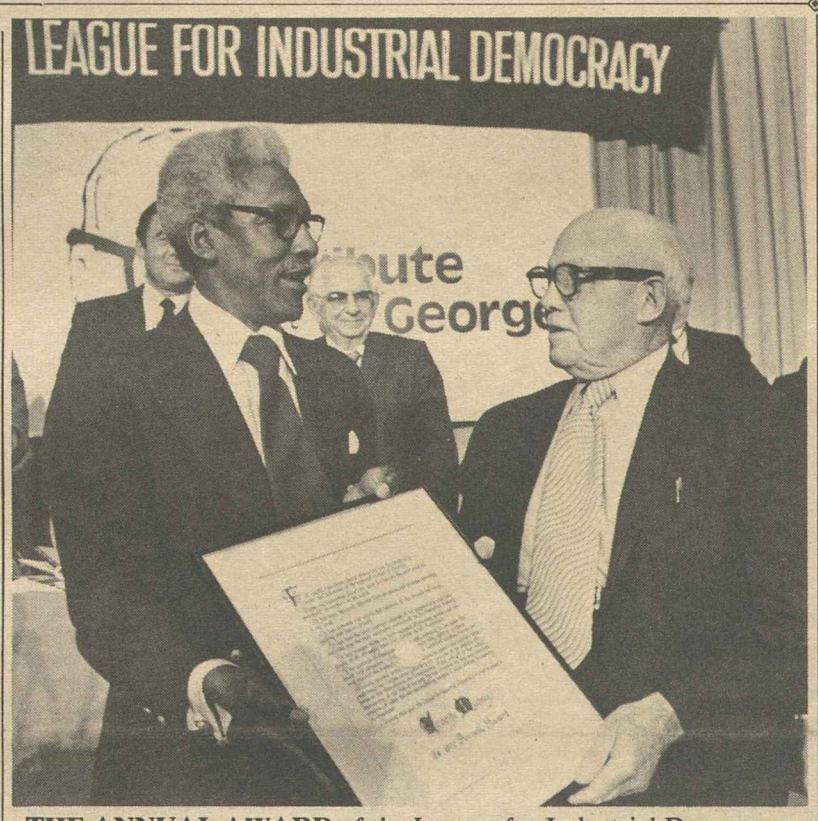


THE ANNUAL AWARD of the League for Industrial Democracy is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Bayard Rustin, civil rights leader and a member of the LID's board of directors. Under Meany's direction, the award said, labor has been the most effective force for social and economic democracy in the nation. **(Story, Page 7)**

Non-Union Shops Exempted:

Kirkland Attacks New Decontrol Rule

The Cost of Living Council has compounded inequity by lifting wage-price controls from millions of non-union small business firms while keeping organized workers under stringent wage curbs, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged.

Kirkland termed the partial decontrol action "exactly what we we have come to expect from the Nixon Administration."

As explained by the director of the Cost of Living Council, Donald Rumsfeld, some 5 million firms with 60 or fewer employes will be exempt from controls to enable the government to concentrate on large unions and companies.

But if the firms—no matter how small—are parties to a master union contract such as a citywide agreement, the controls stay on. And if a firm has fewer than half its employes covered by a master contract, wages remain controlled but prices are free to rise.

The effect of the new ruling, Kirkland noted, is that "most organized workers in even the smallest workplace continue under government wage controls" even though similar establishments that are unorganized are free of restrictions.

Also, he stressed, "price controls are weakened, thus further eroding protection for these consumers who need it most—the poor and the middle-income groups."

"The government's alibi, that these actions are taken to insure greater efficiency in policing controls, is outrageous. If controls are to be effective, they must be uniform, adequately policed and fairly administered," Kirkland said.

(Continued on Page 8)

Council Presses Burke-Hartke Bill

By Saul Miller

A special task force to mount a vigorous campaign for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill to prevent the exportation of American jobs has been established by the AFL-CIO.

The action by the federation's Executive Council will touch off a major educational and lobbying campaign for the Foreign Trade Investment Act, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

Creation of the task force was a highlight of the one-day spring meeting of the council in Washington at which it adopted policy statements on the upcoming Nixon trip to Moscow, tyranny in Haiti, the ITT hearings and legislation on welfare reform, compulsory arbitration, minimum wage, veterans and prepaid legal services.

The council accepted the resignations of two members, Vice Presidents Maurice A. Hutcheson and Peter T. Schoemann, and elected Carpenters Pres. William Sidell and Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Pres. Martin J. Ward to fill the vacancies. (Story, Page 2.)

The task force for Burke-Hartke, Meany announced, will be adequately financed, adequately staffed and have the complete support of the AFL-CIO headquarters and field staffs as well as the full cooperation of the staffs of major affiliated unions both in Washington and the field.

The administrative functions of the task force will be directed by the executive officers of the AFL-CIO. The council named the following committee to advise the task force:

Pres. I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Pres. Peter A. Bommarito, Rubber Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; Pres. Paul Hall, Seafarers; Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres.-Emeritus Lee W. Minton, Glass Bottle Blowers; Pres. Charles H. Pillard, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. Floyd E. Smith, Machinists; Pres. Louis Stulberg, Ladies' Garment Workers, and Pres. Richard Walsh, Theatrical Stage Employes.

Howard P. Chester, executive secretary of the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee, will be executive director of the task force. Chester is a former president of the Window Glass Cutters and has been an active trade unionist for the past 33 years.

(Continued on Page 3)

Forced Arbitration Called 'Totalitarian' Proposal

The Nixon Administration's bill to impose compulsory arbitration in transportation disputes was branded "totalitarian" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

A council statement warned employers supporting the bill that "once compulsory arbitration is imposed on a particular industry it will be extended to others, that compulsory arbitration is incompatible with private enterprise, and that government fixing of the terms and conditions of employment will lead inexorably to price fixing, profit fixing and other permanent government controls."

The council reaffirmed labor's belief "in collective bargaining, not in government dictation of contract terms."

It called on "every legislator who values the American system of free labor" to oppose all bills substituting compulsory arbitration for the right to strike.

Nixon Urged to Be Wary Of Summit Talk Pitfalls

The AFL-CIO advised Pres. Nixon to view the summit meeting with the Soviet Union in Moscow later this month "without illusions and with full awareness of the great difficulties at hand."

The Executive Council expressed its hopes that the meeting will help reduce world tensions and improve the outlook for peace. But it said the Kremlin meeting will take place "under circumstances hardly favorable to the cause of peace and freedom."

The council's resolution said that despite the "enormous difficulties in the path of detente, our country should strive for improved relations with the USSR."

It urged the President "to make the following moves" at the Moscow summit:

- Seek agreement on effective limitations on strategic arms. Limitations on offensive and defensive weapons "must be simultaneously enforced, equally comprehensive and binding in international law," with manned on-site international inspection, supervision and control used to supplement satellite observation.

- Expansion of trade and other economic relations with the USSR should be fostered only if the USSR "stops aiding Hanoi's aggression, urges North Vietnam to cease all military operations and pull back its forces to positions above the DMZ," and helps secure the

(Continued on Page 7)

Council Backs Group Legal Service Plans

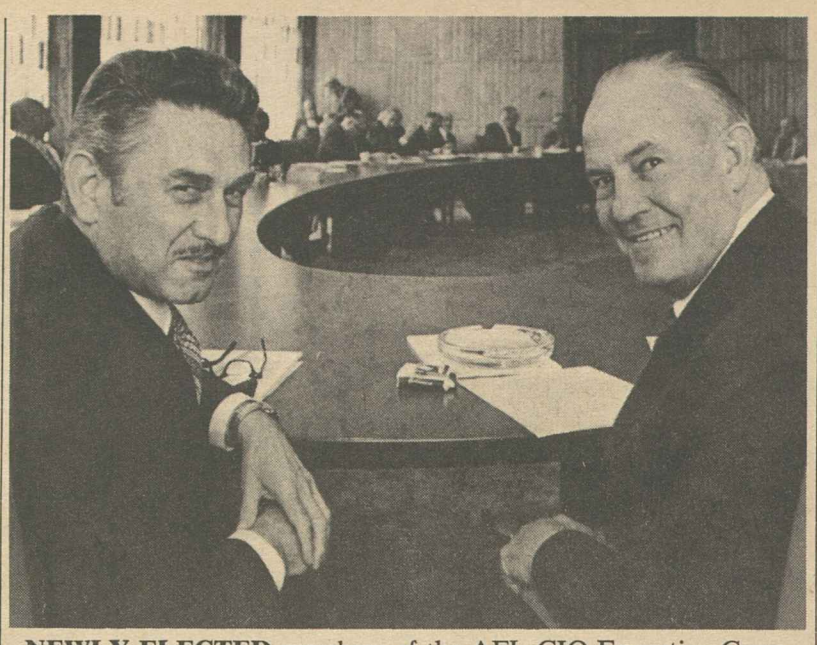
Legislation to allow unions to establish group legal service plans through collective bargaining was strongly urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council specifically supported bills introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) which would permit establishment of joint labor-management trust funds to finance such plans.

The statement noted the growing concern over providing high quality legal services to workers and their families at prices they can afford and the recent establishment of a number of prepaid group legal service plans by unions and others.

While the concept is not new and the AFL-CIO has been involved in a legal struggle with bar associations on the matter, a recent Supreme Court decision has cleared the way for the establishment of such plans, the council said. It stressed:

"Legal services for union members and their families can best be provided through union or community sponsored prepaid group legal service plans. The alternative, open ended fee-for-service arrangements, permits no effective cost controls and would lead to the same kind of runaway cost escalation many unions have suffered in fee-for-service medical programs."



NEWLY ELECTED members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council chat during break in session at May 2 meeting. At left is Carpenters Pres. William Sidell; at right Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Pres. Martin J. Ward.

Ward, Sidell Elected As Council Members

The presidents of two major AFL-CIO unions were elected to the federation's Executive Council to fill vacancies left by the resignations of their predecessors.

The new council members, who become vice presidents of the AFL-CIO, are Martin J. Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and William Sidell, president of the Carpenters.

The council received the resignations of Peter T. Schoemann, president-emeritus of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and Maurice A. Hutcheson, president-emeritus of the Carpenters, and selected Ward and Sidell to replace them. Schoemann and Hutcheson will become AFL-CIO vice presidents-emeritus.

Ward, 53, became president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters in July 1971. A native of Chicago, he rose through the ranks to become business manager of Local 597 in Chicago and assumed an active role in apprenticeship training. He had served as assistant to the union's general secretary-treasurer, was elected secretary-treasurer in 1966 and was appointed assistant to Schoemann in 1969.

Sidell, 56, who became president of the Carpenters in March 1972, rose through the ranks of the union in the Los Angeles area to the top positions in Local 721. He moved on to key leadership posts with the county, state and national divisions of the union, becoming a member of the national Carpenters executive board in 1962. In April 1970 he became first general vice president, taking on responsibilities for apprenticeship and training.

In ITT Manipulations:

New Hearings Urged On Kleindienst Role

The Senate was urged to dig deeper into the relationship between the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and the Nixon Administration before voting on confirmation of Richard G. Kleindienst as Attorney General.

"Substantial questions" remain unanswered, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

It asked that the nomination be sent back to the Judiciary Committee for further hearings, "unfettered by restrictions."

The Judiciary Committee voted 11-4 to recommend approval of the nomination after having narrowly voted to cut off the hearings with a final appearance by Kleindienst.

Kleindienst was called back to the witness table after a White House aide, Peter M. Flanigan, had acknowledged a series of calls and meetings with Kleindienst concerning settlement of the Justice Dept. antitrust suit against ITT, one of the world's biggest conglomerates.

Kleindienst was then deputy attorney general and has been acting head of the Justice Dept. since the resignation of John Mitchell to manage Pres. Nixon's re-election campaign.

Asked to explain the contradiction between Flanigan's statement and his previous denial of any such conversations, Kleindienst pleaded poor memory and said the episodes didn't make any impression on him because they were "insignificant."

Flanigan earlier told the Judiciary Committee that he would not answer a number of questions about meetings with ITT officials because it would invade the separation of powers between Congress and the White House.

Calling on the Senate "not to whitewash the ITT controversy," the Executive Council statement concluded:

"Until the truth is known, doubts will remain in the minds of the American people as to the propriety of Administration actions involving ITT."

Among the witnesses never heard by the committee was Mrs. Dita Beard, the ITT lobbyist whose confidential memo touched off the investigation after it was printed in Jack Anderson's syndicated newspaper column.

The memo linked the settlement of the multi-billion dollar ITT case on terms acceptable to the corporation to a pledge of financial support to bring the Republican National Convention to San Diego.

The corporation alternated between trying to discredit Mrs. Beard and claiming the memo was a forgery—even after FBI tests proved that it had been written as dated, and not months afterwards as ITT had asserted.

Throughout the weeks of hearings, prominent witnesses contradicated each other, denied statements they had made in press interviews and developed either convenient lapses of memory or equally convenient recollections of events they had previously forgotten or overlooked.

Meanwhile, the Republican National Committee prepared to take the path of discretion and abandon San Diego as the site of the GOP presidential convention.

The reason it gave for shifting to Miami Beach was the lack of hotel facilities in San Diego and the high cost of preparing the privately-owned arena for the convention.

When San Diego was initially selected, it was widely reported that the choice was dictated by Pres. Nixon's desires But the White House and Republican officials now insist that the President never wanted the convention held there. His real preference, it is confided, was Kansas City.

Political Ads Prohibited In Central Body Papers

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has amended the rules governing state and local central bodies to prohibit paid political advertising in their publications and end their ties with "advertising boards," yearbooks and directories that accept commercial advertising.

The council acted on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee to the Dept. of State & Local Central Bodies composed of representatives of these AFL-CIO units.

The resolution also officially requested that the various trade and industrial departments of the AFL-CIO adopt the same policy with respect to the state and local councils chartered by these departments.

The resolution amends the rule governing publications and advertising to read that "no state (or local) central body shall be associated in any way with a so-called advertising board, or with a yearbook or labor directory when such yearbook or labor directory accepts commercial advertising of any kind." It says further, "No state (or local) central body shall authorize or permit such publication [owned, endorsed or authorized] to accept paid political advertising."

The council action came after a presentation of the views of the Advisory Committee on problems affecting publications. The International Labor Press Association was praised for assuring that its members maintain high standards on advertising, but the committee said only the federation could act on these continuing abuses.

The advertising board, it said, is used to "shake down the town's merchants to buy a space on a display board in the union hall." The yearbook and labor directory follow the same pattern.

On paid political advertising the view of the Advisory Committee, concurred in by national COPE, is that the appearance of an advertisement for a candidate not supported by labor tends to confuse members and intimates official support.

The advisory committee urged that the same rules be extended to publications of bodies chartered by trade and industrial departments of the federation to achieve a uniform approach.

CONVENTION

The Kentucky AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Louisville, Oct. 22-25.

Anniversary of Safety Law Marred By Sparse Budget, Enforcement

The first anniversary of the federal job safety act was no occasion for America's workers to celebrate because the Nixon Administration has compromised the goals of the law, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged.

It cited the lack of adequate funds and enforcement, in addition to Administration efforts to turn the Occupational Safety & Health Act program over to the states.

"The President and the Secretary of Labor gave this program the highest priority in words, but then fed it a starvation budget," the council said.

The statement also noted that the act has been interpreted by the Administration so as to soften the impact of its enforcement provisions on business.

And the highest priority from the outset, the council stressed, "has been to let the states do it—the states whose historical failure to protect the health and safety of workers on the job led Congress to pass the 1970 act."

Congress intended the act "to right the wrong suffered by generations of workers," the statement continued, but it now "is in the hands of an Administration which does not believe in the law's philosophy or purpose—despite White House rhetoric. So workers continue to be needlessly killed, injured or made ill on the job."

In testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee, the federation termed the Administration's budget request for fiscal year 1973 woefully inadequate to effectively enforce the job safety law.

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, said that Congress should increase the appropriations for the coming fiscal year to $166 million—$75 million more than the Administration is requesting—to better protect the 57 million workers covered by the law.

Taylor illustrated the need for the increased appropriations by comparing the spending for job safety by two federal agencies in the 1972 fiscal year. The Bureau of Mines provides $309.54 in enforcement dollars per worker, while the Labor Dept. allots 41 cents per worker, he pointed out.

The AFL-CIO proposal also calls for a $60 million appropriation to the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, an increase of $37.8 million over the Administration's budget.

Part of the increase would provide for at least tripling the number of criteria and recommended standards covering toxic substances that workers are exposed to on the job.

A major objective of labor's proposal to expand appropriations for occupational safety, would be to enlarge the government's staff of compliance officers from the present 407 to 2,500 and to increase the number of industrial hygienists from 40 to 115 in the coming year.

The federation said it could see no need for more than $10 million for state safety programs since only a few states are likely to submit satisfactory proposals before the end of the coming fiscal year.

IUD Criticizes Enforcement of Job Health Act

Failure of the Labor Dept. to ban the use of cancer-producing substances on the job continues to jeopardize the health of a vast number of workers, the Industrial Union Dept. declared.

This emerged as a major concern in the IUD's appraisal of the Labor Dept.'s performance in enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act on its first anniversary.

Peter Bommarito, chairman of the IUD Safety & Health Committee, attributed the health hazard to "half-hearted enforcement policies."

Bommarito, who is president of the Rubber Workers, said "we have become particularly concerned that these lackadaisical policies of the department have permitted many American workers . . . to have needless and highly dangerous contact with cancer-producing substances"

He listed nine carcinogenic substances that were declared unsafe by the American Conference of Industrial Hygienists in 1968, but are still in general use in industry.

He charged that the Labor Dept. has done nothing to prevent the manufacture or use of the substances, although it has had full authority to do so since the job safety act went into effect on Apr. 28, 1971.

Not only did the department fail to act under the general duty provision of the act, Bommarito stressed, "but it consciously did not adopt standards for the control of these compounds."

Council Launches Drive for Trade Bill

Sets Up Task Force to Campaign For Curbs on Exportation of Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

The council took note of international problems in two other actions:

- Advised Pres. Nixon to view the summit meeting with the Soviet Union without illusions and suggested a number of proposals that he put before the Soviets to help ease world tensions. **(Story, Page 1).**
- Called on the U.S. government and international agencies to impose strict economic sanctions against Haiti until the regime there ends its denial of human rights and freedom. **(Story, Page 7.)**

On legislative issues the council:

- Denounced as a "cruel exploitation" at starvation pay the proposal for a $1.20-an-hour forced work plan for mothers receiving welfare assistance as part of the welfare reform bill. **(Story, this page.)**
- **Called on the House to pass without change the committee approved amendments to the minimum wage law to raise the pay floor to $2 an hour and cover millions of public workers and household domestics. (Story, this page.)**
- Urged the Senate to dig deeper into the relationship between the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and the Nixon Administration before confirming Richard G. Kleindienst as attroney general. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Endorsed legislation to permit unions to establish group legal service plans through collective barbaining by allowing the establishment of joint labor-management trust funds. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Branded as "totalitarian" the Nixon Administration's bill to impose compulsory arbitration in transportation disputes. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- Called on Congress to improve educational benefits for Vietnam veterans, provide more jobs programs for those not going to school and improve hospitalization and rehabilitation facilities for those wounded or injured. **(Story, this page.)**
- **Charged that the Administration's policies had compromised the goals of the Occupational Safety & Health Act as the law entered its second year short of adequate funds for enforcement. (Story, Page 2.)**

On internal matters the council voiced its support for the strike of the Elevator Constructors and took these other actions:

- Set up a council subcommittee to work with the Advisory Committee to the Dept. of State and Local Central Bodies to develop a program for increasing local union affiliations with local bodies. Vice Presidents Hunter P. Wharton, Peter Bommarito and George Hardy will comprise the committee.
- Amended the rules governing state and local central bodies to prohibit paid political advertising in their publications and end their ties with advertising boards, yearbooks and directories that accept commercial advertising. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Adopted a resolution referred to it by the convention calling for prison reform keyed to programs dealing with the real needs of the inmates and helping prepare them for productive lives. **(Story, Page 6.)**
- Revised the structure of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education to bring it in line with the new federal laws on campaign expenditures and reporting and to allow contributors to COPE to take advantage of new tax laws on political contributions.
- Voted to continue its financial contributions to the A. Philip Randolph Institute and to approve the projected 1972-73 budget for the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.
- **Set the next meeting of the council for Aug. 28-29 in Chicago and the session of the General Board to act on a national political endorsement for Aug. 30 in the same city.**

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland presided at the council meeting in the absence of Federation Pres. George Meany, who was ill with a cold.

A statement issued by Meany on the creation of the task force for Burke-Hartke stressed the importance the AFL-CIO attaches to the measure. He said:

"It can provide both immediate remedies and long-term answers to the inrush of imports, the outflow of capital and technology and provide the Congress with the kind of help it now seeks in solving one of the major problems in the last third of the 20th Century: How can the United States have healthy, productive, fully-employed citizens and higher living standards in a modern world of nations?

"The Burke-Hartke bill is a positive program for American taxpayers, consumers and workers."

Outlining the dimensions of the problem, Meany cited these statistics:

"Nine out of 10 radios sold in the United States are made abroad. Also made abroad are one out of six new cars, seven out of 10 sweaters, 19 out of 20 motorcycles, one out of two nails and staples, nine out of 10 baseball mitts."

American workers, he said, "can no longer be deceived that the loss of their jobs helps benefit the American consumer by the purchase of imports. These workers do not want a handout from the government, paid for by their taxes, as a substitute for jobs shipped abroad by giant firms for the stockholders' advantage.

"The United States is in trouble. Taxpayers are fed up. The AFL-CIO is against the use of tax money to support private greed at public expense.

"We are not isolationists. We reject the doctrine of isolationism.

"We are realists. We believe there is no such thing as 'free trade' in the world today in the traditional meaning of that term.

"We insist there must be fair trade and that America must face up to that need.

"America needs realistic action for the present and future, not a return to the ideas of the past.

"Burke-Hartke would meet that need."

'What Are You Waiting For?'

Welfare Work Proposal Assailed as Exploitation

A $1.20-an-hour forced work plan for mothers receiving welfare assistance was sharply denounced by the AFL-CIO as "cruel exploitation" at "starvation pay."

Target of the Executive Council blast was the Senate Finance Committee, which is midway through a rewriting of a House-passed family assistance and social security bill.

The Senate panel voted to force needy mothers of children over the age of 6 to work for wages as low as $1.20 an hour—for private employers if jobs are available; otherwise in "make-work" public employment.

If they hired out to private employers, the government would add a subsidy equal to three-fourths of the difference between their pay and the $1.60 minimum wage.

But if they were forced to take the public jobs at $1.20 an hour, there woud be no pay supplement. A 40-hour workweek would bring a $48 weekly paycheck.

And, the council statement noted, "not just the adults but the children too would be cut off from all support if the adults in the family refused to submit to such oppression. At present, there is no assurance whatsoever of adequate care for the children of mothers forced to work."

The AFL-CIO charged that the Finance Committee scheme "would effectively subsidize the most unscrupulous employers, those paying less than the legal minimum wage. The plan would impose the most cruel exploitation on millions of poor Americans. If enacted, it would postpone the chance of genuine welfare reform for years to come."

Instead of "this Neanderthal approach to the welfare problem," the AFL-CIO said, the Senate should enact the amendment proposed by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) to the House-passed bill.

The council termed the Ribicoff amendment humane and realistic and noted that it would:

- Establish a federal minimum basic family assistance payment of $3,000 for a family of four with automatic increases to no less than the poverty level within a few years.
- Protect all recipients against any reductions in present payments.
- Prohibit referral to jobs paying sub-minimum wages.
- Assure adequate day care for children of mothers referred to a job or training.
- Protect the job rights and employment conditions of state and local employes administering welfare when the federal government takes over the program.

The Senate Finance Committee action, which was backed by all committee Repulicans and opposed only by four northern Democrats, was also denounced by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Elliot L. Richardson and Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson as "a step backward."

Expanded Aid Pressed For Vietnam Veterans

The United States must return to its long tradition of providing the best possible benefits and opportunities to the nation's veterans, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council declared that the Vietnam veterans are returning home to find an indifference to their need for jobs, education aid and hospital care.

On education, the council pointed out that the GI Bill has not kept pace with soaring education and living costs and that the proposed increase voted by the House and the more-limited Nixon Administration proposal are not sufficient. The council urged support for the Hartke Bill to increase GI benefits, supplemented by a tuition-loan program.

On jobs, the council called on the government to sharply increase its veterans employment programs, charging that the Administration's approach is "little more than a public relations gimmick." The council noted, in contrast, the success of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute in obtaining jobs for veterans and pledged to continue those efforts.

The council called also for a "more effective accreditation procedure by the Veterans Administration" to eliminate fraudulent fly-by-night schools selling "marketable skills."

On veterans hospitals, the council pointed out that the "rehabilitation and therapeutic needs of veterans continue to be shortchanged" and that VA hospitals continue to receive short shrift from governmental budgetmakers, are understaffed, outdated and over-crowded.

"There was a time," the council said, "when American veterans received the best of care, the best of benefits and the gratitude of a nation. The AFL-CIO believes that time must return."

House Urged to Reject Lower Pay for Youth

The AFL-CIO called on the House to pass "without change" committee-approved amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that would raise the minimum wage to $2 an hour and cover millions of public employes and household domestic workers.

An executive council statement termed the legislation "of vital importance to millions of workers."

It strongly urged the House to reject the substitute bill that will be proposed by Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.) when the legislation reaches the floor, probably within a week.

While it includes a $2 minimum wage, the Erlenborn substitute would impose a sub-minimum wage for youth—at 80 percent of the adult rate.

"Such a sub-minimum wage will not expand employment opportunities for youth," the council warned. "It will cause unscrupulous employers to fire older workers and replace them with cheaper labor."

The council statement said it would be "intolerable" for Congress to further delay action on minimum wage legislation. A $2 minimum, it noted, "will do little more than update the $1.60 minimum enacted in 1966." And the added coverage will bring "needed protection to several million workers who have been getting second-class treatment because of their exclusion from the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The council statement noted that the lowest of the city family budgets drawn up by the Bureau of Labor Statistics requires an income of more than $7,200 a year for a family of four—substantially more than even a $2 minimum wage would bring in.

Glass Union Settles Toiletries Strike

The Glass Bottle Blowers announced settlement of a strike by 100 members of its Local 243 against a Moosic, Pa., manufacturer of toiletries and cosmetics. Terms of the settlement were not immediately available.

The strike began Mar. 4 and the agreement was reached only hours after the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a statement supporting the strikers and a boycott of products of the company, Jacqueline Cochran, a subsidiary of Shulton, Inc.

The Needs of Vietnam Veterans

FOR THE FIRST TIME in American history, men and women who served in the armed forces are returning home to find indifference—indifference from their government, indifference in the job market and indifference from the educational system.

The G.I. Bill, which helped thousands of World War II and Korean War veterans and veterans of the Cold War get training and education, has not kept pace with soaring education and living costs. As a result, many veterans who would like to continue their education have been forced into a job market already overburdened by widespread unemployment.

While G.I. Bill benefits have dropped sharply below a level comparable to those enacted in 1948, the Administration has proposed an utterly inadequate 8.6 percent increase in benefits and has threatened to veto any bill increasing benefits more than 14 percent—the level in the House-passed bill. Neither increase is sufficient.

Veterans must have substantial increases in G.I. benefits, such as those in S. 2161 introduced by Senator Vance Hartke, or many will be unable to continue their education. In addition, the benefits should be supplemented with a tuition-loan program to enable veterans to attend the college of their choice.

For those veterans who do not desire to further their education the government must, at a minimum, double its veterans employment programs. The efforts of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute have been successful in obtaining jobs for veterans, and we pledge to continue those efforts. In contrast, the Administration's program is little more than a public relations gimmick. It is obvious from the Administration's dismal performance that the needs of 400,000 unemployed veterans cannot be met by empty advertising promises.

MANY VETERANS have fallen prey to fly-by-night so-called "approved for veterans" schools purporting to teach them a marketable skill. Yet upon entering the job market the veteran often finds no use for the skills which have often cost him hundreds of dollars to learn or he finds that these skills cannot get him the promotions promised. While there are many reputable trade schools, a more effective accreditation procedure by the Veterans Administration is necessary if fraudulent practices are to be eliminated.

The rehabilitation and therapeutic needs of veterans continue to be shortchanged. Many veterans have returned home with physical and psychological wounds which must be treated. But V.A. hospitals continue to receive short shrift from governmental budgetmakers. Many of these hospitals are under-staffed, outdated and over-crowded. And inadequate rehabilitation services are provided for the physically disabled and the victims of drug abuse.

There was a time when American veterans received the best of care, the best of benefits and the gratitude of a nation. The AFL-CIO believes that time must return.

—Statement adopted by AFL-CIO Executive Council May 2, 1972.

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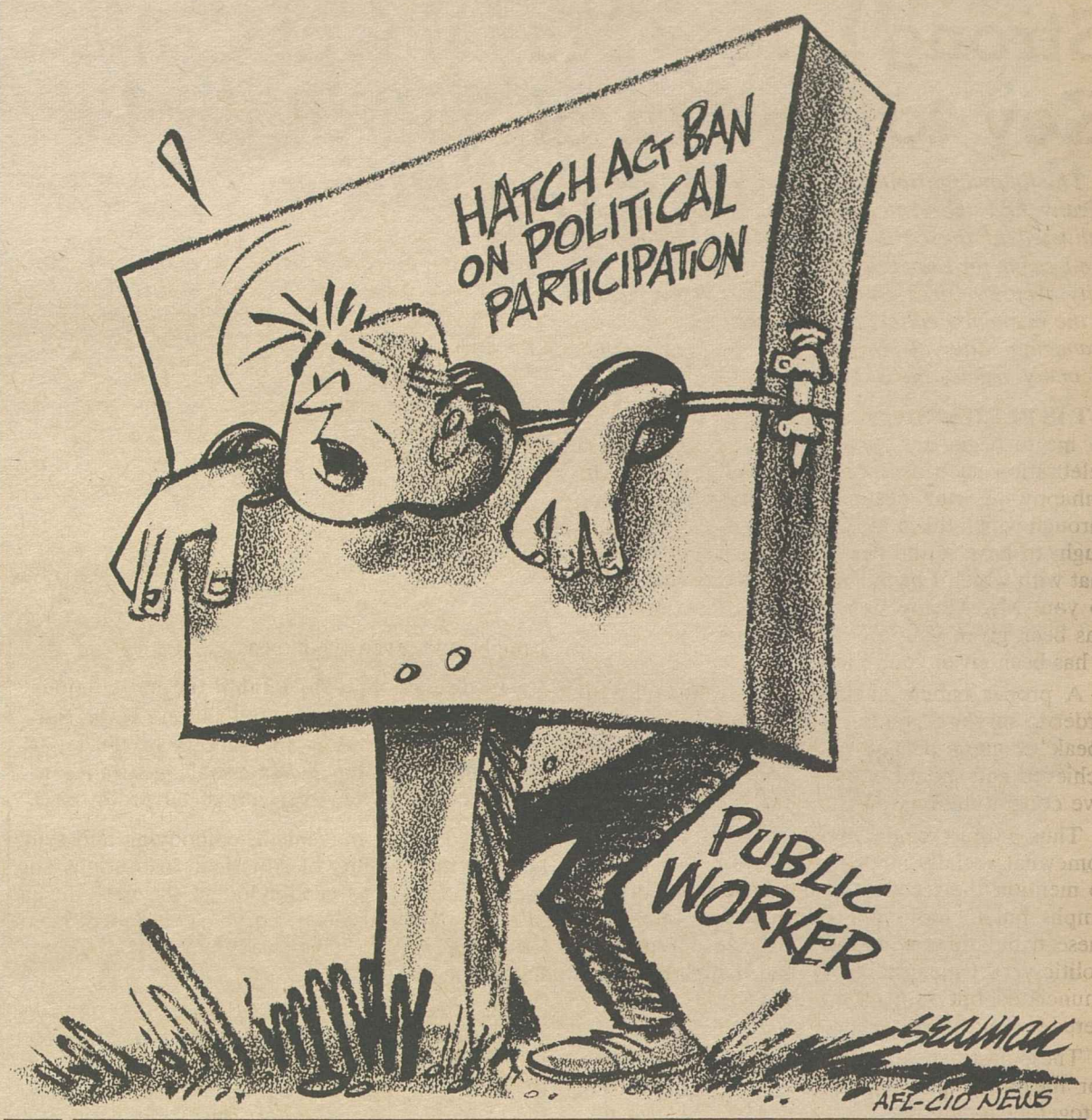


A Word Edgewise:

Far-Out Academic Innovations Seen as Educational Swindles

By John P. Roche

EVERY GENERATION gets trapped in its own time capsule. As a teacher of history and politics, I have the task of trying to bridge—at least at the intellectual level—the gap between the present and the past.

Obviously I, too, am a product of my generation and doubtless have a number of responses that seem eccentric to my students, but I am aware of it and put my cards on the table. My students are blissfully unaware of their insulation: with dedication and a certain amount of disdain, they march out to reinvent the wheel.

This is not said in any spirit of meanness; I behaved in precisely the same fashion at their age. It is raised because I get a good deal of mail accusing me of being an academic dinosaur, an antique reactionary who wants to turn the clock back to McGuffey's Reader and the college-as-prison.

In particular I am attacked for opposing the bold new innovations that have "liberated" the universities and colleges from the formalism, the rigid curriculum, the lack of experimentalism that formerly dominated the academic ethos.

I have not bothered to defend myself against these attacks, believing, egotistically, I suppose, that my life-long reputation as an anti-formalist in educational matters provided an adequate defense. However, the folly of this attitude came home to me with a vengeance over the past couple of weeks.

Two episodes: first, a group of students arguing about the various Democratic presidential candidates. As I listened, a young woman said with the authority of Moses on Sinai: "After all, Hubert Humphrey has never done a thing for civil rights." I waited, but nobody even argued the point. Automatically I said, "Don't you remember the Democratic convention of 1948?" Startled, she replied: "I was born in 1953."

Second, I received what might be considered the ultimate historical put-down. After class a freshman came up to me and asked: "It must have been interesting to work in the White House. What is Pres. Nixon like to work for?"

With this in mind, I think it wise to say a few words about my views on education. The critics of what has occurred in the academy over the last decade can be divided into two general categories: the conservatives who want to return to a "golden age" and liberals who believe in educational innovation but are convinced that most of the programs that have claimed this label are fakes, are in fact academic swindles of which the students are victims.

The classic statement of the conservative position was Robert Nisbet's "Degradation of the Academic Dogma," a book in which he persuasively presented the case for an ideal college, one that would never have admitted me or most of my friends. To summarize, the conservative argument insists that the problems in American higher education have arisen from the erroneous notion that the masses have a right—if qualified—to go to college. It is at root profoundly anti-egalitarian.

AT THE OTHER END, there are those of us who have spent our academic lives trying to eliminate the stupid rigidities of college standards without simultaneously destroying standards. Over the years, I confess, I have broken every rule in the book.

For example, a senior doing a paper with me simply froze in his last semester; he just couldn't write a sentence, though his research had been enormous. I should have flunked him, preventing his graduation and acceptance of a foreign scholarship. I passed him with the understanding that he would write the paper over the summer. He did and in fact it was published in a scholarly journal.

The point is I knew that student, as I have known perhaps a thousand others who have done senior theses or research with me. Once they have demonstrated the right to be taken seriously, I couldn't care less about the formalities. But this is a very different thing from the current efforts to bureaucratize flexibility, to institutionalize a spontaneous personal relationship between teacher and student (which in the cases I am describing becomes virtually a collegial relationship).

One professor I know had an "independent readings" course with 150 students. Harsh as it may sound, this is a racket, not an innovation. It makes a bad joke out of real standards, which are the main concern of the liberal academician.

An Editor's Tribute:

Strong Labor Movement Called Key to Health of Social Order

The following tribute to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the American labor movement was delivered at the 67th annual award luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy in New York City, Apr. 29, 1972, by Midge Decter. Miss Decter is the managing editor of World magazine, former managing editor of Harpers magazine and author of many articles on social and politcal issues.

IT IS PERHAPS a breach of proper manners for me to begin my remarks on an occasion of a celebration such as this with a reference to the unhappy—I will not say unredeemed—decade through which this nation has just passed. Tributes ought to have a different relation to the past than that with which I have come here today—a tribute to you, Mr. Meany, less than to the principle it has been given you to embody and the movement it has been given you to lead.

A proper tribute should speak of the past in order to survey a great field of triumph—it should speak of great purposes defined and great ends achieved and should offer up some kind of collective congratulation.

Thus I must begin in what I am afraid is a somewhat socially inappropriate tone. For I mean to mention the recent past not in terms of its triumphs but in terms of its tribulations (nor have these tribulations departed the flesh of our body politic yet). I mean to speak not of high purposes enunciated but rather of ordinary purposes sundered by and in confusion.

These past five years have not been happy years for the labor movement; they cannot have been altogether happy years for you either, Mr. Meany. I presume to make such a judgment, though I am of course a stranger to the daily work and circumstance which must in the end be the true life of the labor movement. Indeed, I claim a kind of primary right to make such a judgment—because as an intellectual and a working journalist I have been living for these same years disquietingly close (one might say in the very heartlands) of the source of that unhappiness. I mean, of course, the question of the place of the labor movement in fashionable political opinion—and most particularly, and particularly unhappily, in fashionable advanced liberal opinion.

Those who had once been labor's most natural allies, namely, the reformist intellectuals and the seemingly most vocal of my colleagues in the liberal press, had abandoned the labor movement for a rapid succession of self-styled and, alas, infinitely more romantic proletariats: glamorous swashbucklers among the heralds of racial revolution; students; women.

I need not go through the whole sodden history here. What is important to note is that beneath the particular details of the ever-lengthening indictment of labor being brought by its erstwhile and now so-fickle allies among the intellectuals and liberal journalists ran a single unbroken and unspoken thread of attitude. The labor movement was being charged with having had the bad taste and graceless temerity to achieve a wholesome number of its purposes.

The success of the labor movement—that very success it would have been so much more appropriate for me simply to celebrate this afternoon—in having established its now-inalienable right to live and grow and pursue the ordinary daily interests of its constituency is what, I am afraid, has brought about the alienation of our noisy intelligentsia from this movement.

There are, no doubt, several reasons for this. One might point to the spiritual quirk among so many intellectuals by which they are enslaved to the love of those who cannot live and grow and recognize the simple outlines of their own best interest but rather must continue to suffer in futile and grandiose hopelessness. One might suggest of such intellectuals and leftist journalists that they tend to a romantically brutal disdain for the terms and limitations of everyday existence—including, I might add, even their own.

In essence, though, I think the most important account of this recent alienation is the simplest: that is, that in the success of the labor movement lies the indispensable guarantee of the success of the American social order itself.

A weak labor movement, embodying and symbolizing the inability of American institutions and social processes to accommodate the basic needs of the majority of its citizenry—such a weak labor movement could have remained the object of deepest piety.

The labor movement we actually have, however—which, despite the long road it has yet to travel in the establishment of economic justice, has yet become the single most powerful vindication of the American social order—was bound on that very account to have become instead the object of hostility.

AMERICA'S MOST richly rewarded intellectuals do not wish to see the American social order succeed. They wish to see it fail. Its failure, of course, would sap the roots of the existence of these intellectuals as much as it would those of any other Americans.

But it is the luxury of the stability that you and your movement, Mr. Meany, have brought to the American social order—and will continue to maintain on its, and on all our, behalf—which makes it possible for the free-thinking, free-speaking, comfortable and secure enemies of that order to continue in the plying of their reckless trade.

As the nations of Western Europe—secure under the American nuclear umbrella, liberated from the palling economic necessities of their own defense—were freed thereby to become heedless critics of American foreign policy, so have my colleagues—under the umbrella of the success of American pluralist society in general, and of the labor movement in particular—been freed to deplore, as recklessly and self-servingly as they wish, the fruits of both our political liberty and our economic achievement.

Some of us beneath that umbrella, however, do remember that it is here and stop from time to time—as we do here this afternoon—to bless our fate.

Administration Proposal Hit:

Sub-Minimum Wage No Cure For High Teenage Joblessness

A SUBSTANDARD minimum wage the Nixon Administration is proposing for teenagers would neither create new jobs for young workers nor spur the economy toward expanded job opportunities to cut high unemployment, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald declared.

"Jobs are created by demand in the economy," not by cutting the minimum wage, Oswald stressed. He noted that the below-par wage for teenagers urged by Administration spokesmen would have no effect on "teenage employment and unemployment"—a fact borne out by a "detailed, year-long study . . . the Labor Dept. itself commissioned."

A much more effective approach, he said, would be a higher minimum wage for all those at the lowest end of the economy, which would give them more purchasing power and spur demand for goods and services.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Oswald renewed organized labor's call for long-overdue improvement and expansion of the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. He pointed out that low-wage workers who get raises only when the law is updated have had no improvement since 1966—a six-year period during which "inflation has been eating away at everyone's paycheck."

Oswald said the AFL-CIO is working for passage of minimum wage improvement and expansion measures sponsored by Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.) and Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.). Both measures, he said, would extend the law's coverage to millions of the nation's lowest-paid workers, such as employes of state and local governments and household domestics, who are now denied the badly needed protection.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE COMMONEST ARGUMENTS by editorial writers and the Nixon Administration is that no matter how many American jobs are lost, "free trade" is essential. Yet few of them take the trouble to examine today's international trade world to determine whether "free trade" is a shibboleth or a reality.

That "free trade" as a goal is desirable, few will question. But, today's reality is that there has been a tremendous change in trade patterns since the United States abandoned its old high tariff policies of the early century. After more than 20 years of export of American capital and technology, the United States for the first time in almost a century now finds itself on the short end of the trade stick.

While we talk of "free trade," how much actual "free trade" exists?

The answer is that foreign doors to American imports are being shut off by a great number of schemes that businessmen abroad have helped devise for their own advantage.

The Administration itself is the best witness to that fact. Take one example:

Henry Kearns, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, made a speech the other day before the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong—that center of cheap-labor competition for the American textile and other industries.

Kearns speech was a paean of praise for the success of the businessmen of Hong Kong and their "willing"—if low-paid—workers to build up an astonishing export business with the United States including "labor-intensive clothing, textiles, electronics and other industries" that exceeded $1 billion last year.

"It is truly amazing," Kearns continued, "to note that this tiny area is a major trading partner of the United States. Our trade with you far exceeds the amount we do with all but a handful of major industrialized nations and it has an imbalance that is more than 2 to 1 in your favor. In other words, we sell less than half as much to you as we buy from you. We take 42 percent of all your exports. You take less than 1 percent of ours. This is a one-sided partnership by any measure."

Or, take another speech, this one made by Eugene T. Rossides, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of enforcement of tariff and trade affairs, before the Italy-America Chamber of Commerce in New York.

Rossides made a speech in favor of Nixon policies and fair and free trade, but he, too, painted a picture of one-sided trade policies by other nations. Rossides said:

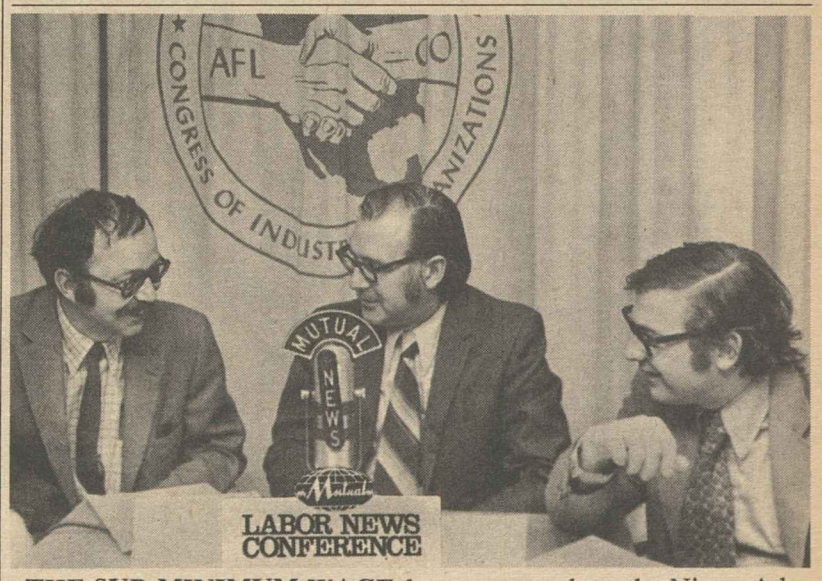
"When our foreign friends complained about the temporary 10 percent additional duty adopted as part of the President's new economic program, they did not mention in their complaints the barriers they maintain against U.S. exports to their countries.

"Those barriers take various forms—quotas no longer justified by economic factors, discriminating taxes such as progressive taxes on horsepower directed at the export of U.S. automobiles, discriminatory tariff arrangements such as the Common Market preferences and reverse preferences, which established a lower tariff on the exports of Common Market members than on those of the U.S. and others into third markets, both in developing and developed countries. These were not wiped out by the Smithsonian Agreement. We have a long way to go in order to achieve for American industry a fair break in international trade."

Where does this leave a true "free trade" policy that the United States adheres to and Europe's most industrialized nations do not?

"We have a long way to go . . . ," Rossides said.

These are key words of tremendous import to American workers who are losing their jobs. "Free trade . . . fair trade . . . fair competition . . ." these are desirable goals. But until they are achieved American workers have a right to expect that today's trade realities will be faced and the slogans of the past re-examined for their truth.



THE SUB-MINIMUM WAGE for young workers the Nixon Administration is pushing in Congress would neither create new jobs nor spur expanded job opportunities to stem high unemployment, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of Reuters news service and Ronald Sarro of the Washington Evening Star. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

AT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL session, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George Hardy and Matthew Guinan discuss a resolution. Hardy, left, is president of the Service Employes; Guinan heads the Transport Workers.

Job Safety Law Keyed To Strict Enforcement

A call for strict federal enforcement of job safety standards was issued by the more than 900 delegates to the 29th convention of the Operating Engineers in Washington, D.C.

The convention urged Congress to double appropriations for field inspectors charged with enforcing the Occupational Health & Safety Act. It asked Congress to bring the number of field inspectors to at least 3,000. Currently, there are only 350.

A related resolution called on the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health to expand its number and rate of hazard evaluation surveys.

In other action, delegates charged that tens of thousands of steam and water boilers in the nation are entrusted to untrained personnel at great risk to workers as well as the public.

A resolution on the situation asked that the Labor Dept. develop federal standards for the training of workers who operate and maintain boilers.

Other resolutions urged enactment of the National Health Security program, opposed the Nixon Administration's proposed national sales tax and called for investigation of the concentration of economic and financial power in the United States—especially "the interlocking relationships between . . . corporations and banks, their control of key parts of America's economy and their impact on free democratic institutions such as collective bargaining. . . ."

The IUOE convention, which marked the 75th anniversary of the union, also went on record as favoring the right to strike for all public employes and the enactment of legislation on the federal, state and local levels to guarantee workers in the public sector the right to self-organization and collective bargaining.

IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman and 10 international vice presidents were re-elected by acclamation.

And delegates amended the union's constitution to add an 11th vice president's seat on the executive board to give Canadian members a greater opportunity for election to international offices.

Another constitutional amendment raised the salary of the president from $75,000 to $90,000, of the secretary treasurer from $60,000 to $63,500, and of international vice presidents from $22,500 to $25,000.

Constitutional age limits for union office holders also were modified by an amendment which provides that an officer who reaches the age of 70 may serve out his term, but that members already 70 may not be nominated or elected to international or local offices.

Funds, Staff Called Key to Prison Reform

The AFL-CIO supports programs to make correctional institutions into places dealing with the real needs of inmates and helping prepare them for productive lives as they re-enter society.

To achieve this goal a firm commitment to finance and train manpower is necessary, the federation's Executive Council said in concurring with a resolution referred to it by the last AFL-CIO convention.

The resolution introduced by the Industrial Union Dept. said that a racially integrated staff, decent pay, adequate equipment, effective training, a good retirement plan and reasonable working conditions are all involved in programs to improve prisons and other correctional institutions.

The council deferred action, sent to various AFL-CIO committees for further study and non-concurred in other resolutions referred to it by the convention.

D.C. Broadens $2.25 Pay Floor

The minimum wage for 43,000 service trade workers in the District of Columbia will rise from the present $1.60 level to $2.25 an hour on June 13.

The union-sought increase was unanimously approved by the D.C. minimum wage board for a group that includes all employes of hotels, restaurants and apartment houses, along with food service employes of schools, hospitals and retail stores.

A $2.25 pay floor has been in effect since last August for clerical and semi-technical workers in the nation's capital, including nurses' aides and medical and dental assistants. Other groups, including manufacturing workers, are still at the $1.60 level.

To Restore Political Rights:

Government Unions Press For Revision Of Hatch Act

Unions representing government workers called on Congress to overhaul the Hatch Act and restore the political rights of millions of public employes.

Testimony by AFL-CIO affiliates at hearings held by the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee stressed that the original intent of the 1939 law was to protect federal workers from being forced to contribute to or work for political candidates in order to keep their jobs.

That intent can be preserved, the union witnesses said, without the present limitations on the right of government employes to take an active part in political activities voluntarily.

Following are excerpts from testimony during the two days of Senate hearings:

● John A. McCart, operations director, AFL-CIO Government Employes Council: "Federal employes have the impression, justified or not, that existing limitations on their political rights can be best observed by remaining completely apolitical. The current law and its administration have induced an attitude on the part of many workers that the safest course is to take no part whatsoever in the political life of the community."

● John F. Griner, president, American Federation of Government Employes: "Government employes won't be first class citizens until they are free to run for any elective office they desire and to participate fully in every other political action which is lawful for other citizens. The only legislation which is needed is legislation which protects government employes in their rights to freedom in the political area without fear of reprisal."

● Patrick J. Nilan, legislative director, American Postal Workers Union: "The Hatch Act constitutes an outstanding example of legislative overkill. To correct some existing evils, many of the most fundamental constitutional rights of all federal and many state and local employes are completely denied to them. The exercise of these rights by these employes can cost them their livelihood and even possibly subject them to criminal penalties."

● W. H. Ryan, coordinator of Machinists Government Employes Dept., testifying for AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.: "It is our contention that all citizens—irrespective of race, color, religion, national origin or employment status—should be encouraged and protected in the exercise of their full citizenship responsibilities. Protection should be maintained against coercion and intimidation against any employe. . . . This protection could be afforded by the establishment of a tripartite independent board of three persons to investigate and make decisions on such charges."

● James H. Rademacher, president, Letter Carriers: "We urge that all prohibitions on voluntary political activity be repealed. The right of government employes to status as first-class citizens may not have been widely recognized in 1939 when the Hatch Act was passed, or in 1947, when its constitutionality was upheld by the Supreme Court in a 4-3 vote, but it certainly is the law today."

● Jack A. Waller, legislative representative, Fire Fighters: "Each time the federal government makes grants to state and local governments for the hiring or the assistance in hiring of people to fill local government jobs, another group of people is covered by the Hatch Act. . . . Freedom of speech and freedom of association are two of the most important concepts in a democracy. We cannot and should not compromise an individual's constitutional rights because of passé legislation such as the Hatch Act."

● Henry Wilson, legislative director to Federal-Public Service Division of the Laborers: "The trade union movement, because its very existence and future depend on policies established by Acts of Congress, must be an active political body in endorsing candidates and supporting those who act most favorably in the legislative interests of organized workers. Public employes of necessity, because of the peculiar nature of bargaining in the public sector, must be active politically. Public employe unions should have at least the ability to function in the political arena in the same way that the unions have in the private sector."

Meany Refutes Claim Of Fast-Rising Wages

A Washington Post story indicating that wages rose at a faster pace than prices during the first three months of 1972 "presents a distorted picture of the actual record," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged in a letter to the newspaper.

The story was based on a Bureau of Labor Statistics report that compensation per hour, in the January-March quarter of this year, rose at an 8.6 percent yearly rate, as against the last quarter of 1971.

"The actual record of recent wage trends, however, is quite different from your politically slanted story, which is presented as a refutation of the AFL-CIO's views," Meany said.

The BLS record shows, Meany noted, that the average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employes in the private non-farm economy were $3.57 in March. They were up only 2 cents from February and merely 3 cents from January.

"These facts hardly square with your story's account of a very great rise in wages.

"Moreover, had your reporter carefully examined the BLS report on hourly compensation, he would have found the following statement: 'The large increases in hourly compensation (reported in the January-March quarter) not only reflected the expected bulge following the Phase I freeze period, but also reflected retroactive wage payments and the impact of increased employer contributions to social security,' " Meany said.

After accounting for the impact of backpay for the August-November freeze period and increased social security payments, the rise in wages and fringe benefits in the January-March quarter was at a yearly rate of 6 percent—close to the Pay Board's 5.5 percent wage control standard.

"While increases in wages have been held down, close to the Pay Board's 5.5 percent standard, prices have been rising far out of line with the Price Commission's 2.5 percent control standard," Meany observed.

"That helps to explain the soaring profits in recent months reported in your financial pages.

"So the record substantiates the AFL-CIO's case," Meany's letter said. "Wage increases are being controlled, within range of the Administration's wage control standard. But prices are rising much faster than the government's price control standard. And profits have begun to soar, without even the pretense of controls."

Rail Board's Proposal Disappointing to Union

Leaders of the Sheet Metal Workers on railroads met to decide their next course of action in the aftermath of a "very disappointing" presidential emergency board report on the union's 18-month dispute with the carriers.

Meanwhile, another emergency board investigating a dispute over crew sizes involving the United Transportation Union and the Penn Central Railroad was scheduled to submit its report by May 15 if it does not succeed in mediating efforts.

Sheet Metal Workers Vice Pres. W. J. O'Brien, who heads the union's rail membership, offered the initial reaction to the board's recommendations in the wage-rules disputes.

He said the union's general chairmen would study the proposal further and seek additional meetings with the carriers before accepting or rejecting it. Under the Railway Labor Act, the 6,000 Sheet Metal Workers on the railroads will be free to strike May 31.

The board, appointed by Pres. Nixon to head off a possible earlier strike even though the union had not threatened one, recommended that the union accept a 42 percent wage increase over a 42-month period, which has been the pattern of previous rail union settlements.

The Sheet Metal Workers are seeking larger increases on the basis of skills, cost-of-living adjustments and abolishment of a controversial rule imposed by Congress in 1970 to permit crossing of union craft lines in some cases. The board recommended some changes in the rule but refused to propose its elimination.

In final arguments before its board, the UTU urged it to order further bargaining on Penn Central's demands for crew reductions.

The carrier also asked the board to propose further negotiations but wants the bargaining to be terminated by compulsory arbitration.

Meanwhile, both sides agreed to give the Board an extension from May 1 to May 15 on its deadline for reporting. This means the parties must maintain the "status quo" until June 15.

League for Industrial Democracy:

Meany Honored as Worker Spokesman

By Rex Hardesty

New York—The League for Industrial Democracy presented its 67th annual award to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in recognition of "his blunt and outspoken defense of the rights of workers."

In accepting, Meany continued to speak out for workers and attacked the Nixon Administration as a machine designed for redistributing the wealth through massive tax giveaways to business while wages are effectively controlled.

Meany cited recent White House statements on school busing and crime in Washington, D.C., as examples of the art of deception "as practiced by the best talent Madison Avenue can provide."

He observed that Pres. Nixon sounded good on television, outlining his plan for a moratorium on busing while committing the nation to a massive investment in quality education.

But, Meany said, the recommendation on busing was patently unconstitutional, and every cent of the $2.75 billion to aid education was money already budgeted.

The Nixon plan to curb crime, Meany said, needs a television camera "and a Rose Garden also helps." First you pick the highest crime month in history, November 1969, and you bide your time watching for a low month—"preferably a short month."

Then you call the chief of police into the Rose Garden, Meany said, and announce the crime problem is solved, using the figures from the two months.

Meany's free-wheeling presentation to the audience of about 1,100 included alternate readings from "The Thoughts of Chairman Mao" and the texts from Nixon's 1968 campaign speeches.

In arraying new arguments for the election year, Meany suggested, the Administration might try the truth—"except that it would cause massive cardiac failure."

The two-day conference, titled "72 and Beyond" featured two panel discussions. In the panel on the economy, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger termed the Nixon economic policy of shifting income to the wealthy a "violation of social ethics." Yale Prof. Henry Wallich, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Eisenhower administration, said "labor's chances for increasing its income by absorbing a larger part of the total are limited, because it already has so large a part of that total."

The other panel, on politics and race, included Don Slaiman, AFL-CIO Director of Civil Rights, Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; and Ben Wattenberg, co-author of the 1970 book, "The Real Majority," and a campaign aide to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).

The nation still faces many civil rights problems, the panel agreed, with the most important in the economic arena. Thus when economic issues are stressed in the 1972 elections, this will work to the benefit of pro-civil rights, liberal forces, the panelists said, whereas emphasis on social issues will tend to help the anti-civil rights candidates.

In the program honoring Meany:

Rustin described the AFL-CIO president as a man who speaks his mind and shuns "the cliches, rhetoric and press agentry" that go into building a favorable "image."

Penn Kemble, director of the Frontlash youth voter project, noted that only Meany and COPE answered the call for help to register "the less affluent youngsters who don't belong to the elite campus clubs" after the Frontlash idea had been rejected by the foundations and others.

Albert Shanker, president of Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, recited the growth and strength of the labor movement among white-collar workers, minorities and the young under Meany's leadership.

EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH CARE under National Health Security will be far lower than under the present delivery system, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) tells the 500 delegates to the Steelworkers National Health Care Conference in Washington.

Strict Sanctions Sought Against Regime in Haiti

The AFL-CIO called on the U.S. government and international agencies to impose "strict economic sanctions against Haiti" until the new regime on the island ends its "despotic denial of all human rights and freedoms."

The "mere promises" of a "youthful tyrant" are not sufficient "to right the terrible wrongs inflicted upon the Haitian people by a government universally condemned for its savage rule," the federation's Executive Council declared.

The council statement called on the Administration, in addition, to spare no effort to have the new regime permit the Organization of American States, the International Commission of Jurists and the International Labor Organization to send observers to Haiti to assemble the facts on the status of human rights and social justice. It urged also that representatives of the AFL-CIO and ORIT be allowed to visit the country to determine the conditions under which Haitian workers and peasants live and work.

The AFL-CIO called also for the U.S. Dept. of Commerce to stop acting as a "promoter of joblessness for American workers and miserably low wages for Haitian workers" by touting the island's low wages and poor conditions to American firms.

The council traced the long opposition of the AFL-CIO to the "outrageous excesses" of the tyrannical regime of the late "Papa Doc" Duvalier and the U.S. government's support of the "gangster regime" despite labor protests. The succession of Duvalier's son Jean Claude and the dispatch of a "good will commission" to the United States earlier this year to sell the new "enlightenment" is open to grave doubts, the council added.

The only way to determine the situation is to allow an inspection by responsible bodies of actual conditions in Haiti, the council stressed, urging also that the United Nations demand unconditional amnesty for all exiles and freedom for all political prisoners in Haiti.

Nixon Urged To Be Wary at Moscow Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

release of American prisoners of war.

- Refuse to accept the status quo in Central and Eastern Europe as legitimate and final, a key Soviet goal, because it would aggravate present tensions by "legitimizing the fruits of aggression."
- Obtain assurances from the Soviet Union of the right of citizens of Jewish origin to emigrate from the USSR and go to Israel or any other country of their choice.
- Gain Soviet support for the position that peace between Israel and the Arabs "can be based only on an agreement between the parties and that agreement can be achieved only through negotiations between them."
- Secure permission to allow a United Nations commission to visit the Soviet zone and East Berlin to determine the feasibility of holding free elections throughout all of Germany.

The council statement concluded:

"Obviously, world tension can be reduced and eliminated only when its causes are reduced or removed. In this realization we offer our proposals for presentation by Pres. Nixon at the summit in Moscow. Relations with the USSR are of the highest importance in our country's efforts to assure our national security and the maintenance of world peace. We are confident that the peoples of the Soviet Union as well as the American people long for the day when both great countries can live in peace and harmony."

TWUA Wins Vote At Carolina Mill

Johnsonville, S.C.—Employes of Wellman Industries here chose to be represented by the Textile Workers Union of America in a second election ordered by the National Labor Relations Board because of the company's anti-union tactics in a previous organizing campaign.

Of 1,156 employes eligible to vote, 557 voted for the TWUA and 466 voted for no union. There were 46 challenged ballots, and 3 were declared void.

Wellman Industries, a wool-combing and synthetic fiber firm, was the subject of an article by author Bill Moyers for Harpers magazine in which he described the "feudalistic" atmosphere created in this city by Wellman management.

Overhaul Prescribed For Ailing Health Care

The faltering health care system needs a complete overhaul to provide the services Americans require and can afford, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy told the Steelworkers National Health Care Conference.

The Massachusetts Democrat, who is the chief sponsor of National Health Security in the Senate, said that health care users are now paying twice as much as they should for services.

"You've got a system that puts the doctors and hospitals first," while the patients get second class service, he stressed, adding that the existing health care program "is the fastest growing failing business in the country."

He termed the continued deterioration of the health care one of the great failures of the Nixon Administration. He classed it with Pres. Nixon's other broken promises on the economy, job safety and the war.

National Health Security, Kennedy told the 500 conference delegates, is the only proposal before Congress that would bring comprehensive reform to the existing delivery system to provide enough doctors and facilities to meet the nation's needs.

These goals can be achieved through Health Security without the nation spending any new money, but by making better use of existing expenditures for health care, Kennedy stressed.

He said alternative proposals to Health Security were not written with the best interest of the health care user in mind. Doctors, hospitals and insurance companies would be the prime beneficiaries, he charged.

Kennedy singled out the Nixon health care proposal in particular, describting it as the "Insurance Industry Act of 1972."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller acknowledged that the labor-supported Health Security bill is not likely to clear Congress this year. But despite the stiff fight it faces Biemiller predicted that the measure will eventually be adopted.

He warned, however, that congressional backers of the bill would need the cooperation of working people and urged the conference delegates to take the health care issue back to their members.

Biemiller recalled long legislative battles for the enactment of Medicare and the Hill-Burton hospital construction program. He said that only when the issues got firm support of the public did Congress react.

At the close of the two-day conference, delegates voted their unanimous support for the Health Security plan.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center will conduct four institutes during May and June to close out the 1971-72 term. They are:

Effective Union Action in Civil Rights, May 8-12.

New Staff Program, third phase, May 14-June 9.

Man and His Environment, May 15-19.

Seminar for Technicians and Engineers, June 12-16.

Elevator Union Strike Pledged Full Support

A month-long strike by 15,000 members of the Elevator Constructors received the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council which called on the forces of organized labor "to do everything in their power to help these strikers in their campaign to gain a measure of economic justice."

The strike, against the National Elevator Industry, Inc., began Mar. 30 after management terminated negotiations on a new nationwide contract covering workers who install, erect and maintain elevators and escalators. A separate contract for Elevator Constructors in New York City only, expires later this year.

"The strike was called," the Executive Council observed, "when the employers cavalierly terminated the extended collective bargaining agreement. The employers refused to budge on any of the issues and are now trying to break the strike by taking away the welfare benefits the workers have earned over the years."

Pres. R. Wayne Williams of the Elevator Constructors said the impasse involved wages as well as a management proposal to transfer some jobs outside the union's jurisdiction.

Non-Union Shops Exempted:

Kirkland Attacks New Decontrol Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

Rumsfeld said that the 5 million firms account for 28 percent of the nation's sales—$500 billion—and that the 19 million workers employed by these firms account for 26 percent of all payroll employes in the country.

He said the government is relying on "competition" to exert "pay and price controls on these small businesses."

Rumsfeld maintained that the move would enable the Internal Revenue Service to assign an additional 900 agents to direct enforcement of the economic stabilization program.

The COLC action will have no effect on small firms in construction.

On the wage side of the construction industry, all union contracts—even in the smallest units—require prior approval by the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

But there is no price control in construction and the COLC did not establish any.

Wages of health service employes also are not exempted by the COLC action, although the council's announcement showed that only 7.6 percent of the health service industry is required to report on price increases.

And Pres. George Hardy of the Service Employes, which represents hospital and nursing home employes, said that singling out thousands of non-professional hospital workers for continued wage controls sentences them to "continued, locked-in poverty."

"Here are hundreds of thousands of hard-working employes whose lives are dedicated to caring for the nation's sick . . . hundreds of thousands of these nonprofessionals made from $1.60 to $2 an hour—real starvation wages in these days of inflation—yet the COLC sentences them to locked-in poverty by the $1.90 wage control standard."

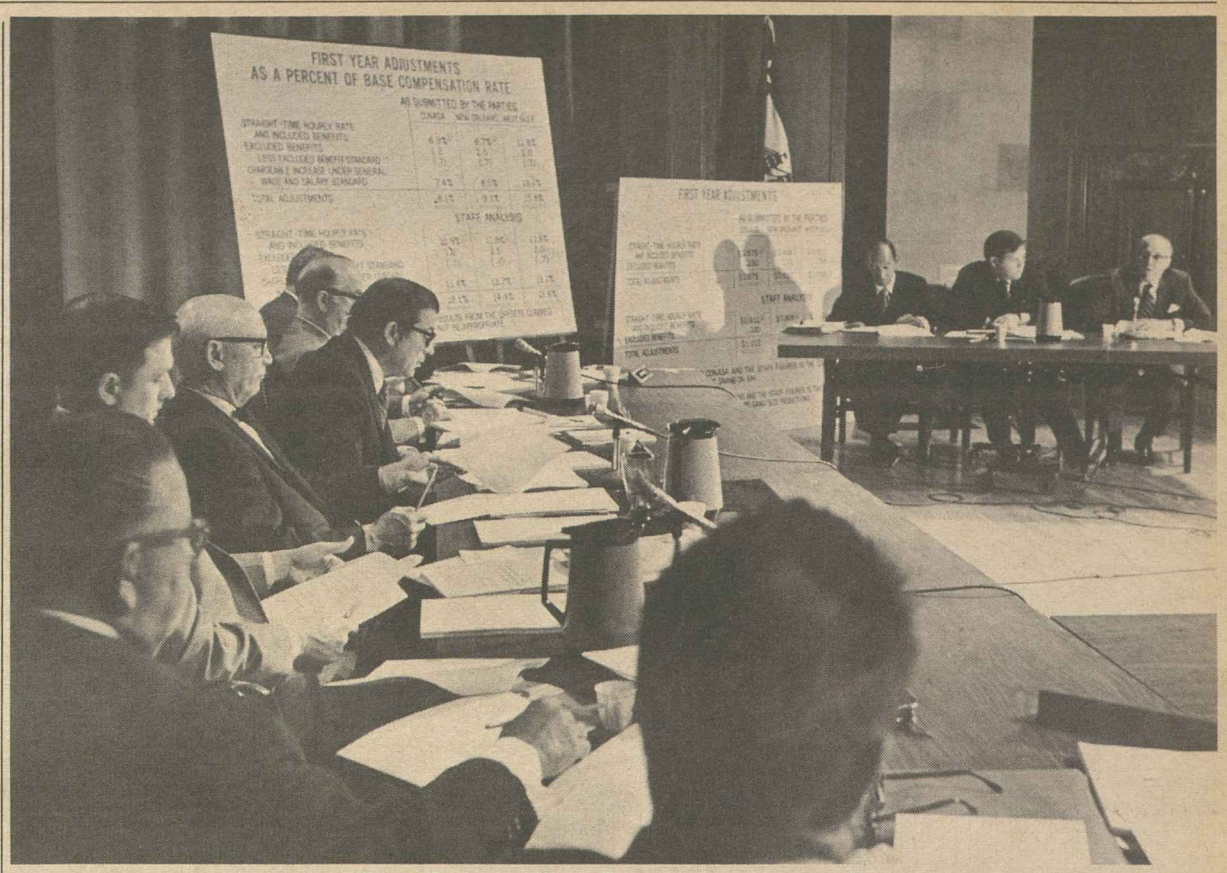
When the decontrolling of the small firms is added to last February's exemption of about 75 percent of all retail stores and nearly half of all rental units, the picture stacks up as follows, according to the COLC:

- About $500 billion in sales is exempt from price control.
- Two-thirds of all sales of services—such as dry cleaning, and laundry—are not controlled.
- About 45 percent of all retail sales to the consumer are exempt from controls.

C. Jackson Grayson, Jr., chairman of the Price Commission seemed cool to the COLC decision to decontrol small firms and noted that his commission had recommended to the Administration that it "hold off" any more exemptions from controls until more evidence is available that the Phase 2 program is actually succeeding.

In other action, the Price Commission suspended pending price increases for more than 1,000 firms that were late in filing required reports.

Grayson said the firms could face price reductions and possible civil fines of $2,500 unless they file reports within five days of receiving the commission notices.



LONGSHOREMEN'S PACT for East and Gulf Coast dock workers should be approved, ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason tells members of the Pay Board, even if the settlement is above the board's guidelines. Gleason said planned increases in productivity make the pact noninflationary.

56 Key Areas On List of High Unemployment

Stamford, Conn., was added to the Labor Dept.'s list of major labor markets with "substantial" unemployment, making April the 14th consecutive month that a third or more of the nation's 150 major labor areas have been so classified.

The addition of Stamford brought the total to 56 major labor areas with substantial unemployment, which the Labor Dept. defines as a jobless rate of at least 6 percent with the level expected to persist for at least two more months.

A 10-year high was reached last October when 65 areas were on the list.

The Labor Dept. said that 15 smaller labor areas were added to the substantial list and that six others were removed, raising that total to 835 in April.

Seattle continued to be hardest hit of any major U.S. city with a jobless rate of 13.7 percent, due mainly to cutbacks in the aerospace industry. Two Puerto Rican cities had higher rates—Ponce with 17.5 percent and Mayaguez with 14.1 percent.

Delegates Vote 2-Step Raise In UTW Dues

Miami Beach—The United Textile Workers voted to raise the union's dues to $5, effective immediately, and to $6 on Jan. 1, 1974. The constitutional amendment was adopted at UTW's 18th regulation convention here.

Newly-elected Pres. Frank Schaufenbil had earlier thanked the delegates for the rank and file's cooperation in responding to an appeal for a voluntary increase in dues and per capita payments.

UTW had gone to its membership with its request for help prior to the convention, and about 85 percent of all the local unions responded by establishing a structure of $5 dues with a $2.50 per capita payment.

"Had it not been for the response by our local unions in helping us meet the financial problems of our organization, we would be in an extremely serious, if not impossible, financial condition today," Schaufenbil said.

For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1972, UTW had a surplus of $24,135 after a deficit of $79,863 the year before. Schaufenbil pointed out that the surplus "is the result of staff reduction, a wholly unsatisfactory and dangerous approach."

Gleason Defends Pact At Pay Board Hearing

Longshoremen Pres. Thomas W. Gleason told the Pay Board that contracts covering more than 50,000 East and Gulf Coast dockers were not inflationary because of planned increases in productivity.

Gleason said work rule changes in the new contracts will provide increased productivity and cost savings over the life of the three-year pacts and that the board should take that fact into consideration.

"These contracts provide increases less than those granted by the Pay Board in this same industry" Gleason declared. "They provide even less in cost when proper credit is given for reduction in past costs and for increased productivity."

But it became apparent that Gleason was faced with a hostile panel.

The Pay Board's own staff acknowledged that there would be increased output on the part of the dockers but refused to put a dollar value on it.

And "public" member Arnold Weber repeatedly indicated to Gleason that he felt dockers already had been compensated for any past increases in handling tonnage.

Basically the ILA pact raises base dock worker's pay by $1.50—70 cents this year and 40 cents in each of the two remaining years.

Both the union and longshore management disagreed with the Pay Board analysis of the total value of the wage and fringe benefit package.

Gleason and management officials placed the value of first year increases at 8.1 percent for major Atlantic ports, 9.2 percent for New Orleans and 13.8 percent for the West Gulf ports.

The Pay Board staff however valued the increases at 12.1 percent for the Atlantic ports and a 14.4 percent for New Orleans. It agreed with the ILA assessment of the West Gulf settlement.

Although the money increase is the same in all ports there was a great deal of variation in fringe-benefit and work rule agreements from port to port.

"I am no economist" Gleason said "but I do know that when you move much more cargo with a lot fewer men and millions of less man-hours it must follow that productivity has greatly increased."

On the West Coast the unaffiliated Longshoremen & Warehousemen planned to seek an escrow agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association after a federal judge ruled there was no legal barrier to their request that increases denied by the Pay Board be placed in escrow until such time as they are permitted.

5-6-72

House Defies Veto Threat to Pass Federal Employe Health Benefits Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

There was additional good news for 214,000 of the federal government's hourly paid blue-collar workers.

They will receive retroactivity ranging from two weeks to three months on pay adjustments that were delayed by a presidential order holding up area surveys of prevailing wages.

The Senate approved intact a House-passed bill that had the backing of both the Administration and unions. It provides back pay for workers whose pay adjustments came later than scheduled because of the delays in the wage surveys.

In other congressional developments:

The Senate voted 57-15 to restore a crippling slash in funds for the U.S. Information Agency in a bipartisan rebuff to Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.).

Fulbright had demanded the 25 percent fund cut to protest the Administration's refusal to turn over documents outlining USIA goals in various countries.

Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) led the fight for restoration of the funds.

The Senate voted 51-15 approval of so-called "fair credit billing" legislation. But its original sponsors were among those voting against it on the grounds that it was so weakened by the Senate Banking Committee that it no longer could be considered a consumer bill.

In fact, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) suggested, it might well be retitled the Bank Protection Act.

The bill as passed would require creditors to mail their bills at least 14 days before the deadline for avoiding a late payment charge, acknowledge billing disputes within 30 days and resolve them within 90 days, and identify each transaction on bills sent to customers.

On the minus side, it would limit the amount of damages groups of consumers could claim in "class action" suits filed under the Truth-in-Lending Act. The limitation of $100,000 applies also to suits now pending in courts.

The Senate rejected a series of amendments designed to restore provisions of the original bill that would:

- Prohibit billing customers for merchandise not yet delivered.
- Allow consumers to withhold payment for defective merchandise paid for with a bank credit card on the same basis as if they were billed directly by the seller.
- Prohibit retroactive finance charges on revolving credit accounts. At present, a customer who pays $90 of a $100 bill can still be charged interest on the full $100.

Vietnam Labor Issues Appeal For Backing

Saigon—The Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) in a May Day message has appealed to workers of other countries to better understand the struggle and tragedy of workers and peasants of South Vietnam.

"Many of you are signing petitions for peace in Vietnam," the CVT noted. "We too, with all our hearts, long for peace. But the only peace we are offered is to prostrate ourselves in front of invading Communist divisions. . . ."

"What a tragedy to see some union leaders abroad marching in support of Hanoi, a dictatorial and despotic regime that has not only suppressed the free trade union movement in North Vietnam, but systematically seeks to assassinate free trade union leaders in South Vietnam," the CVT message said.

Conservatives Gut Minimum Wage Bill

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House Votes Nixon Plan To Delay $2

By David L. Perlman

A labor-supported minimum wage bill was gutted by a conservative coalition in the House.

The final version of the bill sent to the Senate bore little resemblance to the legislation that had been approved by the House Labor Committee.

After most Republicans and conservative southern Democrats had joined to chop it up with a series of amendments, the House bill matched almost exactly the proposals made by the Nixon Administration a year ago. The key vote was a 218-192 victory for the conservative coalition.

As passed by the House:

- Most workers now at the $1.60 minimum wage level would go to a $1.80 wage floor 60 days after the bill becomes law and to $2 a year after that.

Under the original House bill, they would have moved immediately to the $2 level.

- Those workers brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the first time in 1966—including large numbers of low-paid retail, hospital, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers—would only move up to $1.70 this year. One year later, they would go to $1.80—and would be relegated to second-class status at 20 cents an hour below other covered workers.

The original House bill would have moved them to $1.80 this year and the full $2 rate next year.

- Employers would be able to hire teenagers at $1.60 an hour or 20 percent below the applicable minimum wage if that should be higher at some future time.

The committee bill would have made it easier for employers to hire full-time students for part-time jobs at 85 percent of the minimum wage, but would have required payment of the full minimum to out-of-school youngsters.

- In both the final version and the committee bill, farm workers who are now held to a $1.30 minimum would go to $1.50 this year and $1.70 next year.

The biggest difference is in added coverage.

The labor-supported committee bill would have extended coverage to millions of public employes not now covered—and to domestic household workers. It also would have gradually eliminated the overtime exemptions under present law for various groups including transit workers, argicultural processing workers and nursing home employes.

Under the Republican-sponsored substitute passed by the House, there would be no additional cov-

(Continued on Page 7)

Longshoremen, Shippers Protest Pay Board Slash

PAY BOARD PROTEST was staged by 500 members of Laundry & Dry Cleaning Local 141 in Pittsburgh after a 40-cent hourly wage increase negotiated for the low-wage workers was turned down. Many of the workers were making only $1.94 hourly, just 4 cents above the wage level exempt from Pay Board controls. The union has filed an appeal. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Panel Urged To Restore Full Raise

By Tom Castor

The Longshoremen and East and Gulf Coast shipping firms jointly called on the Pay Board to reconsider its action rolling back a first-year wage increase for dock workers from 70 cents an hour to 55 cents.

The decision came after both the union and the North Atlantic Shipping Association expressed disappointment at the Pay Board action and agreed to joint sessions of their respective negotiating committees in New York "to consider the nature of future action."

The first such meeting is scheduled for May 17.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason and management representatives contended that the Pay Board had given insufficient weight to improvements in productivity, new savings that would accrue to employers through changes in guaranteed annual income provisions, modified work rules and reductions in the size of work gangs.

The Pay Board's own staff reported to the seven-member panel that there would be increases in productivity over the life of the three-year agreement, but would not say how much or place a dollar value on the anticipated gains.

The agreement, covering more than 50,000 Longshoremen from Maine to Texas, provided a wage increase of $1.50 an hour—70 cents in the first year, retroactive to last

(Continued on Page 3)

Pay Chiseling At $74 Million In Nine Months

By John R. Oravec

Employers illegally underpaid workers more than $74 million in the nine months ended Mar. 20, according to statistics released by the Labor Dept.'s Employment Standards Administration.

The underpayments, reflected in the paychecks of 371,255 workers, were mainly in violation of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Underpayments discovered by wage-hour investigators totaled $74.2 million for the nine months, an increase of about $2 million from the comparable period a year earlier. Minimum wage violations amounted to $23.7 million, about

(Continued on Page 8)

Conventions to Vote:

Pulp, Paper Unions Agree on Merger

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive boards of two AFL-CIO unions representing 350,000 workers in the pulp and paper industry reached a merger agreement here.

The merger would unite the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the United Papermakers & Paperworkers. If the agreement is approved at conventions of the two unions in Denver this August, the new organization will be known as the United Paper Workers International Union.

Announcement of the merger agreement came at the conclusion of a three-day meeting of the unions' executive boards from Pres.-Sec. Joseph P. Tonelli of the Pulp-Sulphite union and Pres. Harry D. Sayre of the UPP.

Under terms of the agreement, Tonelli will become president of the new union and Sayre will be senior executive vice president.

Both unions have been considering the merger for a number of years. Convention resolutions adopted by the UPP three years ago and the Pulp-Sulphite union last year directed the officers and boards to step up merger talks.

The merger agreement will be the first order of business at the UPP's triennial convention and a special convention of the Pulp-Sulphite union to be held simultaneously in Denver starting Aug. 7. If delegates from both unions approve the agreement, they will then meet in joint session.

The two organizations currently have more than 1,600 local unions in the United States and Canada — many covering overlapping jurisdictions and areas.

Both unions trace their history to the turn of the century. The

(Continued on Page 7)

Jobless Rate Remains Near 6 Percent Level

The unemployment situation among American workers continued to stagnate during April as the jobless rate remained at 5.9 percent —the 18th straight month that it has held near 6 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The BLS also announced that wholesale prices continued to climb—by three-tenths of 1 percent during last month—despite a drop in food prices.

The Wholesale Price Index, regarded as a barometer of future increases in consumer prices, rose to 117.5 percent of its 1967 base. This meant that wholesale goods priced at $100 in 1967, now cost retailers $117.50.

The price of industrial commodities, usually viewed as the most significant indicator of inflation, rose three-tenths of 1 percent,

(Continued on Page 7)

2 New Surveys Confirm Corporate Profits Boom

Two more surveys of corporate profits tend to confirm earlier forecasts that the first quarter of 1972 may well be a record profit-making period for American business.

The First National City Bank of New York reported that after-tax profits of 1,561 leading corporations totaled $8.8 billion in the first three months of the year—13 percent above the first quarter of 1971.

The Wall Street Journal conducted a survey of 599 companies which showed that profits rose 11.7 percent over the like period of last year.

Earlier, Business Week magazine made an initial survey of the first quarter and predicted that when all figures are in, they probably would show American business earning money at an annual rate of better than $52 billion, far ahead of the record pace of 1966.

HIGH SCHOOL ESSAYIST Harry L. Gilbert of Reno, Nev., receives a gift volume on U.S. Presidents from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, right, and Gordon M. Freeman, president-emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Gilbert was the top winner in the 1972 "Ability Counts" essay contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Forty-nine state and area winners were brought to Washington at the expense of AFL-CIO state federations and councils.

Training, Jobs Called Vital to Handicapped

America must remove the roadblocks confronting handicapped workers by expanding training programs and job opportunties, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton told a group of young essayists from around the country.

Speaking at a luncheon honoring the high school essay contest winners during the 25th anniversary meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the handicapped, Wharton noted that labor is deeply involved in the development of federal training programs and is proud of the progress made.

"But we are not satisfied," he stressed. "More and better rehabilitation and training programs are needed, and labor is going to fight for them.

And needed as much as training is a job in which to use that training, the Operating Engineers president pointed out.

Wharton, who is the labor committee chairman of the President's Committee, told the 49 state winners in the "Ability Counts" essay contest that organized labor is also fighting to overcome the social handicaps of poverty, poor health care and ignorance.

The first place winners from 46 states and three other jurisdictions —the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico—were brought to Washington at the expense of AFL-CIO state federations and councils.

Five contest entrants shared the $2,500 in prize money donated by the Disabled American Veterans. Four were high school seniors and one was a junior.

The first prize $1,000 Robert S. Marx Memorial Award went to Harry L. Gilbert of Reno, Nev. Other top winners were Renee Dunlap, Waverly, Iowa, $600; Joni Stripe, McAlester, Okla., $400; Laura Richardson, Newberry, S.C., $300, and Timothy W. Horan, Delanco, N.J., $200.

Objectives of the contest are to instill in young people positive attitudes toward physically and mentally handicapped persons in their age group. It also is an effort to focus national attention on the capabilities, potential and accomplishments of the handicapped.

National judges in the 1972 contest were Saul Miller, AFL-CIO director of publications; Paul Sonnabend, president of International Hotels Corp., and J. Harvey Daly, management consultant.

During their three-day stay in Washington, the young essayists visited labor unions, government agencies working with handicapped persons, veterans organizations and employer groups.

They were also taken on a sightseeing tour of the nation's capital and visits to national memorials by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

OCAW Wins Elections at 3 Companies

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have added 1,500 new members in elections at three eastern companies where workers were previously represented by unaffiliated unions.

In a National Labor Relations Board election at a Union Carbide plastics and chemical plant in Bound Brook, N.J., OCAW received 541 votes to 506 for the independent union from among 1,250 hourly workers eligible to vote.

At Penn Drake Refining Co. in Petrolia, Pa., an independent union representing 192 employes conducted its own election on affiliation with OCAW, which received 102 votes while 35 votes were cast to remain with the former union.

In the third election, an unaffiliated union representing 85 members at a Texaco terminal in Pennsauken, N.J., voted 46 to 16 in favor of joining OCAW.

OCAW earlier had added 2,800 new members in elections conducted at American Oil Co., Continental Oil and Atlas Chemical Co.

To Build Democracy:

Labor Institute's Assistance Spurs Asian Trade Unionism

Much more than education—in the traditional sense of the word—is required to foster trade unionism, or democracy itself, among the peoples of Asia, according to Morris Paladino, executive director of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

"One requisite is tangible evidence that a better life is possible," Paladino writes in the April issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine. And he notes that "for the most part this means mechanical equipment"—with agricultral equipment being the most urgently needed.

The science of agriculture and the lot of the farm worker in Asia both are in a far worse state than their industrial counterparts, the author states.

And unlike the United States, Asian farm labor traditionally is very much a part of the trade union movement. Tenant farmers, small landowners and individual commercial fishermen are as much union men as day laborers.

Consequently, the AAFLI—established in 1968 by the AFL-CIO and funded by the federation and the Agency for International Development—"furnishes irrigation pumps, sprayers and the like to farm unions and to labor-organized cooperatives."

"Such equipment is provided at cost, through interest-free loans under a system of revolving funds. As each purchase is paid for, the money is made available for additional purchases," Paladino says.

The institute has been able to show that free trade unions can improve the lot of the Asian people many times over.

For example:

"In Vietnam, a rice farmer using one of the 87 tractors the institute supplies to the Tenant Farmers Federation, an affiliate of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT), can do in one day what took five days behind a water buffalo."

"More than 800 farmers use the tractors on a cooperative basis. Three hundred manual pesticide sprayers are also in use. The results have been so good that 100 more tractors, 60 irrigation pumps and 400 sprayers have been authorized by the institute," Paladino writes.

In effect, he says, "what the institute does in Asia is strengthen the faith of working people in themselves and in each other; faith in the proposition that the only future worth having is one that they build for themselves, through institutions created and controlled by themselves."

For this reason, the underlying concept of the AAFLI is that it goes only where it is invited. Its programs have been developed in full partnership with unions in the countries involved and with the full knowledge of their governments.

The problem unique to the institute's effort to foster the growth of free trade unions is that in the 5,500 air miles between Ankara, Turkey, and the Philippines, there are more human beings in a greater diversity of cultures than anywhere else on earth.

The absence of democratic traditions as they are known in the United States compounds the problems of political fragmentation, economic instability, educational shortcomings and communications inadequacies that plague the underdeveloped nations.

Therefore, Paladino points out, the institute has no packaged programs, but must play it by ear, and uses local personnel wherever and whenever possible with a long-term view of developing trade unions that can stand on their own, financially and every other way.

The institute's work is divided into three major categories: education in all its aspects, from leadership training to communications to administrative planning; the supply and utilization of technical equipment, from typewriters to tractors, and the swift relief of emergency needs, which Paladino compares "to answering fire alarms."

Among the emergency relief projects Paladino mentions are:

- Aid to more than 40,000 Vietnamese tenant farmers and fishermen left hungry and destitute by a typhoon.
- Aid to 25,000 people left homeless in Manila by a disastrous fire that destroyed 3,000 dwellings.
- Improvements in dormitories for Korean bus conductors, nearly all of them young girls who did not have such social amenities as wash rooms.

"Upon these small deeds may depend the scope of human freedom in Asia," Paladino observes.

IBEW Safety Director On Pipeline Panel

Charles H. Tupper, safety director of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been appointed a public member of the Dept. of Transportation's Pipeline Safety Standards Committee.

Tupper's term on the 15-member committee runs through 1974. The committee is made up of government, industry and public members.

New Guidelines For Central Bodies On Involvement with Businesses

The following policy guidelines on involvement of central bodies with commercial enterprises was adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its May 2 meeting in Washington on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee to the Dept. of State and Local Central Bodies.

Increasingly, unions are looked upon by commercial enterprises as profitable channels through which to promote the sale of commodities or services. Endorsements by a central body, advertising in the labor press, issuance of discount cards and the use of mailing lists to reach union members are among the means sought by commercial, profit-making enterprises in an effort to secure a competitive advantage over rivals offering substantially the same commodities or services.

Insurance companies particularly are active in such promotions. Officers of central bodies have been offered "cash" money for mailing lists or an endorsement. Labor papers frequently carry special "advertising supplements" containing a business reply card to secure information about a policy "for union members only." Such policies range from health and accident to supplemental hospital and medical insurance. All legitimate and sound insurance companies have similar policies at similar rates. The chief result of the endorsement of one company by a central body is to give that particular company an advantage in selling its policy to union members. This is of no benefit to the central body or to the union member who buys as a consequence of the endorsement.

Discounts are generally available on most consumer products in one form or another. Unless the central body can negotiate a regular discount substantially lower than otherwise available, no service to members results from an endorsement or the distribution of discount cards or coupons.

For these reasons an endorsement by a central body of a commercial enterprise generally is not sound policy and is contrary to the purposes for which central bodies have been established by the AFL-CIO. No central body may permit the use of mailing lists in its possession for commercial purposes. Nor may a central body permit the use of advertising in a publication owned or endorsed by the central body which seeks to secure a competitive advantage by alleging or implying special prices and/or privileges for union members unless such benefits can be clearly established.

A legitimate distinction must be made between a service-oriented enterprise and a profit-making enterprise. In the former it is frequently possible to materially promote the interests of union members without compromising union principles. An example of a service-oriented enterprise which a central body should support is the organization and establishment of non-profit, prepaid, comprehensive group health plans to provide medical services to union members and their families and to the community. The AFL-CIO actively supports such plans and urges the State and Local Central Bodies to do likewise.

Some central bodies have become involved in eyeglasses and drug programs seeking to furnish the members of affiliated unions with these items at low cost. To the extent that such programs are the result of negotiated arrangements which include adequate control for the central body of prices and quality, and are not merely a means to promote greater sales for the benefit of the business, they are commendable and useful.

No central body may endorse, or engage in, or be involved with a commercial enterprise or non-profit organization unless such participation has been approved by the President of the AFL-CIO.

Hits Lax Safety Laws:

Abel Calls for Probe Of Mining Disaster

Pittsburgh—Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel called for a congressional investigation of the tragic disaster at the silver mine in Kellogg, Idaho, and strict new safety laws to prevent its repetition elsewhere.

Fire broke out in the Sunshine Silver mine almost a mile underground on May 2. More than 100 miners escaped that day, but 24 were killed immediately and almost 70 others were trapped in the blazing, smoke-filled tunnels. The death toll has since climbed to 47 and the fate of 44 others is unknown.

After a week, only two survivors emerged. They had subsisted on the sandwiches in the lunch pails of fellow workers in their section who had died from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Abel said that the "tragic loss of human life in the Idaho mine cries out for the immediate action by the federal government, . . . it reveals the gross inadequacies of the current mine safety law and its standards."

The Steelworkers had dispatched a team of officials to the Idaho mine disaster shortly after it occurred. The union represents miners of the Sunshine Co. through its USWA Local 5089.

"This is the worst rock mine disaster in the century," Abel noted. "It is a terrible tragedy and our hearts go out to the families of the miners who have lost their lives."

Abel said that the unsafe conditions at the Sunshine Mine are not exceptional: "They exist at other mining locations and are not being corrected by the Bureau of Mines."

The charge was echoed by the miners who survived the disaster. And the wife of one of the trapped miners told a New York Times correspondent: "There should have been more fire drills. I don't know whether it was plain lack of funds for safety training or what. The fact is, what have they done for safety here?"

Abel charged that "the Bureau of Mines cannot adequately represent the miners because it is the voice of the mine operators."

He called for an immediate congressional investigation into the disaster and urged that mine safety enforcement be transferred to the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

"We must make it impossible in America to operate a mine that is not safe for the miners who work in it," he stressed. "This will require a strong law with strict enforcement and severe penalties for non-compliance."

The present mine safety law, he charged, "is a hoax."

An examination of federal reports and a series of newspaper interviews with miners at the Sunshine Co. mine revealed that safety conditions had been ignored and much of the survival equipment was found unusable.

LABOR STATESMAN OF THE YEAR award is accepted for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Federation Vice Pres. Fredrick O'Neal, left, from the School Administrators & Supervisors Organizing Committee. The presentation was made by Committee Pres. Walter J. Degnan, at the organization's 9th annual convention in New York City.

First Quarter Contract Gains Average 7.8%

Wage increases in major settlements during the first quarter of 1972 averaged 7.8 percent a year over the life of the contract, down from the 8.1 average gain in 1971, the Labor Dept. reported.

Wage gains with cost-of-living escalator clauses were lower, averaging 5.4 percent compared with 7.1 percent a year ago. Those without escalator clauses were slightly higher—9.4 percent as compared with 9.2 percent in 1971.

Increases in manufacturing averaged 5.5 percent, down from 7.2 percent in 1971. In non-manufacturing they were 9.9 percent compared with 9 percent the previous year.

In the construction industry, wage increases averaged 13 percent, up from 11.8 percent. However, these contracts were actually negotiated before last Nov. 14 and so date back to before the wage control program went into effect.

In addition to these settlements, which cover 42 contracts and 362,000 workers, there are 64 contracts covering 375,000 additional workers still to be considered by the Pay Board.

First-year wage boosts, while generally larger than the increases averaged over the life of the contract, showed "sharper declines from 1971 levels." The average first-year raise dropped to 8.4 percent for all industries as compared with 11.7 percent in 1971. Manufacturing settlements averaged 7.3 percent compared with 10.8 percent the previous year and non-manufacturing dropped to 9.4 percent as compared with 12.7 percent in 1971.

Dock Union, Shippers Protest Wage Slash

(Continued from Page 1)

Nov. 14, and 40 cents in each of the remaining two years.

Fringe benefit and work rule packages, plus base wages varied from port to port, however, so that total percentage increases varied for the East Coast, New Orleans and western Gulf ports.

For the more than 30,000 dockers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Baltimore and Hampton Roads, Va., the 55-cent raise, plus negotiated fringe benefits will amount to a 9.8 percent increase, according to figures issued by the Pay Board.

For the 10,000 New Orleans dockers, the total package will come to 12 percent, and for 11,000 longshoremen in the west Gulf Coast, it will mean an increase of 11.4 percent, the Pay Board said.

In the northeastern ports, basic hourly pay amounts to $4.75.

Pay Board Chairman Judge George Boldt claimed that taking the base hourly wage alone, the total increase granted by the board amounted to 12 percent as opposed to the negotiated increase, which he placed at 15 percent.

He said the board's decision represented a notable departure from its own guidelines of 5.5 percent and, in exceptional cases, up to 7 percent for first-year increases.

The board went higher, he said, because it accepted, in part, both management and the ILA's contention that work rules changes would, in his words, "result in greater productivity and considerable savings to the employers in the administration of the guaranteed annual income."

The ILA and management had argued before the board that such savings justified approval of the entire 70-cent increase.

The Pay Board's decision came on a 6-1 vote with Teamsters Pres. Frank E. Fitzsimmons dissenting.

Pay Board Bars Moves To Defer Denied Raises

The Pay Board has issued new regulations which in effect prohibit agreements to pay disallowed wage increases on a deferred basis after wage controls are ended, whether such funds are put in escrow or not.

The regulations were issued after a federal judge in San Francisco told the Longshoremen & Warehousemen that he saw no legal barrier to prevent the union from negotiating an agreement to put wage boosts denied by the Pay Board in an escrow fund for payment when permissible, or when wage controls end.

The ILWU filed suit in an attempt to force the Pay Board to permit such an arrangement. But U.S. District Judge Albert C. Wollenberg declined to order the board to do so although he said he saw no existing legal barrier to negotiating such an agreement.

His pronouncement was quickly followed by issuance of the new regulations.

The board said a building contractor trying to protect his bid price could place negotiated wage increases in escrow pending approval of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

But there can be no arrangement under which increases disallowed by the CISC, or the Pay Board, would be paid at some future time. The board said it viewed any such projected increases as part of the current, first-year settlement.

The board also said it would be taking a harder look at the latter-year increases of multi-year contracts. Thus far it has ruled only on the first year package of such agreements.

And it said that it will control bonuses that employers promise to pay employes when Phase 2 ends, counting these against the general 5.5 percent guideline on current wage increases.

Although there is no announced end of Phase 2, which began after the wage-price freeze ended last Nov. 14, the enabling legislation for economic controls expires in May of 1973.

In other action, the board was asked during public hearings to exempt professional athletes from wage controls.

The shortness of athletic careers, and the need to reward players who show improvement were some of the reasons cited.

Executive Pay, Bonuses Post 'Spectacular' Gains

While the Pay Board exerts controls on the wages of most workers making more than $1.90 an hour, executive compensation skyrocketed in 1971, "matching the spectacular improvement in corporate profits"—according to a survey conducted by Business Week magazine.

The survey showed average increases of executive compensation as 10.7 percent in automotive, 16.6 percent in transportation, 17.1 percent in food, 15 percent in tobacco and 13.2 percent in the tire and rubber industry.

"Top executives in the auto and parts industry garnered some of 1971's biggest increases, as industry profits climbed by 126 percent," the magazine noted.

"The pay package of James M. Roche, who retired as chairman of General Motors Corp., in December, was boosted from $262,500 to $838,750—an increase of 219.5 percent," Business Week said.

"A portion of that hike came in the form of a salary increase from $250,000 to $275,000. But most of the boost was due to restoration of GM's traditionally handsome bonus unpaid in 1970 because of a lengthy strike and sagging profits."

Laundry Union Protests Cutback of Pay Boost

Pittsburgh—More than 500 members of Laundry & Dry Cleaning Local 141 rallied on the steps of the federal building here protesting the government's denial of a wage boost which their leaders charged "has the net result of locking service workers into permanent poverty."

Pres. Russell R. Crowell pledged the international union's full support to the protest and said the union would demand that the present ceiling of $1.90 an hour on wages exempt from controls be raised to $3.25 per hour.

A statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting characterized the $1.90 limitation as "contrary to the terms of the amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act" and called on the Cost of Living Council to increase it to an equitable figure.

The Local 141 members are employed at seven Pittsburgh area laundry plants which process linens and overalls, and most of them were making only $1.94 hourly.

A recently negotiated master contract gave them a first-year wage increase of 40 cents hourly, which would bring their wages to $2.34.

But this was too much, according to the Internal Revenue Service, the enforcement arm of the Pay Board. The board's guidelines would trim the settlement back to a 13-cent increase, holding the hourly rate to $2.07.

"It was the intent of Congress to provide that wage controls should not apply to wages that are less than federal poverty standards," Crowell told the rally.

He noted that the 1970 Labor Dept. figure for "subsistence standard living" was $6,970.

"The Pay Board's $1.90 guidelines and this specific instance of allowing only 13 cents an hour of a 40-cents per hour raise has the net result of locking service workers into permanent poverty."

"The Nixon Administration has expressed concern about the number of people on welfare and claims to be working to get people off welfare rolls and into a productive role in the American society," Crowell said.

"At the Pay Board level of $1.90 an hour most laundry and other service workers are fully eligible for welfare benefits. In effect, the Pay Board is legislating people out of any incentive to be productive workers and encouraging them to go on welfare."

Job Bias Ruling Allowed to Stand

The Supreme Court has declined to review an appellate court decision holding that past practices of employment discrimination at the Jacksonville, Fla., railroad terminal were perpetuated by craft seniority agreements.

A federal district court had initially dismissed the case brought by the Justice Dept. under the 1964 Civil Rights Act on the ground that there was no evidence of current discrimination and the seniority provisions in contracts with 16 rail unions merely followed the nationwide pattern of the railroad industry.

The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled, however, that evidence of past racial discrimination required that specific affirmative action be ordered.

Conglomerate Secrecy

THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW goes far beyond the present price control program with its anti-consumer inequities and its pro-business bias—because that right to know is an essential feature of a democratic society.

Power in today's American economy is highly concentrated in a relative handful of giant corporations. The 500 biggest corporations hold about two-thirds of all business assets and get about two-thirds of all business income. Only 111 corporations—out of some 400,000 manufacturing enterprises—have at least 51 percent of all manufacturing assets and get 56 percent of profits in manufacturing. And 49 banks—out of 3,100 commercial banks with trust departments—control at least 54 percent of total bank trust assets, hold 5 percent leverage-control stock in more than 5,200 companies and have interlocking directorships with more than 6,500 business corporations.

Even if the price program didn't exist, it would be essential for the public to understand how giant U.S. corporations—not only the "top 500" but also the 2,400 firms with annual sales over $50 million—manipulate their costs, prices and profits in ways that may be contrary to the public interest.

Big multi-product, multinational conglomerate corporations have deliberately diversified through aggressive merger-and-acquisition campaigns. Now these conglomerates—like ITT, Gulf & Western, Litton Industries and others—present financial reports that conceal far more than they reveal about the corporation's U.S. and foreign operations.

Greatly increased concentration of economic power in the hands of a narrowing group of banks and business firms with the power to administer prices in many industries requires federal government action to protect the public interest. And the pricing policies and financial operations of giant U.S. corporations, including particularly the multinationals, require public attention.

Efforts to regulate the multinational corporations can't succeed without an effective financial reporting system with standardized bookkeeping and standardized accounting procedures. Federal standards for international accounting by U.S. firms with foreign operations should be set up and enforced.

If multinational corporations were forced to assign costs and prices to the country and to the subsidiary where production actually occurs, then the export of technology, production and jobs could be understood and regulated to protect the public interest more effectively.

RISING PUBLIC DEMANDS for increased social responsibility on the part of U.S. corporations and new demands for corporate social accounting in regard to the environment product reliability and safety and employment practices suggest that the winds of change are blowing into the world of business.

Sound public policy can't be achieved unless the cloak of secrecy is ripped away from the big conglomerate corporations. The public needs detailed, standardized corporate financial reporting to understand how these economic giants are shaping the economy. The public's right to know and the public interest require an end to corporate secrecy on cost, price and profit information that vitally affects more than 200 million American citizens.

—From "The Curtain of Conglomerate Secrecy" in the April 1972 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

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'Well, We Got Something Frozen!'

A Word Edgewise:

'Instant Explanations' Confuse Media Coverage of Primaries

By John P. Roche

IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE making sense out of the primaries, welcome to the club. The American system of nominating presidents is at best confusing, and this year the media seem determined to make it utterly inexplicable.

The political reporters for the New York Times, for example, seem oblivious to the extremely perceptive Yankelovich Surveys, which often appear in adjoining columns of that newspaper. An additional problem is created by what is known as "advocacy journalism," which argues that a reporter engages in immoral behavior if he does not carry the flag for his personal convictions, i.e., load the dice.

Thus a supposedly straight news story may in fact be full of ideological ballast. The Manchester Union Leader's job on "Moscow Muskie" so far leads the field in this respect, but the dagger can be inserted with somewhat more sophistication.

There was a choice little item in the Times which, with seeming impartiality, discussed Sen. Henry Jackson's campaign organization in Oregon. It noted that Congresswoman Edith Green had agreed to spearhead the effort, and then came the technically correct statement that in 1968 she had organized Sen. Robert Kennedy's campaign: the only primary a Kennedy ever lost. Zap.

The real difficulties arise, however, from the fact that most commentators are under the gun: their editors are demanding "instant explanations." Two thousand words have to be provided by next morning, long before it is possible to investigate the election results in depth.

And when the depth explanations do appear, maybe a week or so later, most people have forgotten what it was all about. What readers do retain is that first sharp image: "McGovern Sweeps Massachusetts," "Muskie Double Loser," etc.

Suppose the morning after the Massachusetts primary, when you opened your paper, the headline read "10 percent of Massachusetts Voters Give McGovern Victory"—how would you have reacted? Would you have turned to your husband or wife and said, "By God, that McGovern is a winner!"? Yet, the headline would have been completely accurate. Massachusetts has more than two and a half million registered voters; McGovern got about 250,000 votes.

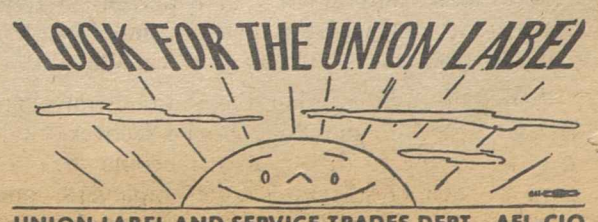
If you go into this more deeply, you realize that there are at present two "turned-on" constituencies: the McGovernites and the Wallaceites.

They are the people who, for different reasons, want to hit that lever. The McGovernites because they want McGovern to be President; the Wallaceites because they think that a vote for the Alabama governor is a nice way to blackmail the system, a vivid way of conveying a message to the Establishment. (Most Wallace voters would shudder at the thought of his actually winning the White House, a fact that explains why there is no mathematical relationship between his primary vote and what he might receive in November.)

BACK TO MASSACHUSETTS: roughly a quarter of all registered voters turned up at the primary; despite all the talk about involvement and the infusion of youth, this percentage was the same as 1968. They belonged to the dominant "turned-on" constituency in this area; the McGovernites. I would estimate from personal knowledge of my area that perhaps 90 percent of the McGovernites voted, and a check with knowledgeable reporters elsewhere indicated that this was par for the state course. If correct, this would mean that we have perhaps 300,000 McGovernites in the commonwealth.

Now to the other side of the coin: the non-participants. Probably not more than a quarter of the Muskie-Humphrey constituency voted, totaling around 150,000, but suggesting that there are a good 600,000 of this inert persuasion around—twice the McGovern brood.

In short, when the primary reports come in and the pundits begin to lay on the superlatives, keep your shirt on until you have obtained two crucial pieces of information: (1) What percentage turned out? and (2) Who were they?



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Interpreting Performance:

Shoddy Reasoning of 'Experts' Imperils Educational Progress

The following is from a column by Albert Shanker, president of the United Federation of Teachers in New York City, that appeared in the New York Times, Apr. 30, 1972.

RECENTLY I RECEIVED a telephone call from a school superintendent in a Connecticut district. "For many years," he told me, "I've been arguing with my school board and with the community. I've urged greater expenditures for schools in order to improve education. Now I'm in an impossible position. Whenever I urge more money, I'm handed a reprint of a recent article in the Wall Street Journal which shows that the more money spent on educating students, the less they learn. Is that really true?"

The caller was referring to an article which appeared on Mar. 31, 1972, "Should States Finance the Schools?" by Dr. Roger A. Freeman, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University who formerly served in the administrations of Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon.

In the article, Freeman discovers a "surprising fact: the higher the expenditures per pupil —the smaller the class size—the lower are pupil achievements—and vice versa."

Freeman cites as his source of information The New York City School Fact Book, published not, as he says, by Queens College of the City University of New York, but by the Institute for Community Studies at that college.

The Institute is directed by Marilyn Gittell, author of the Bundy Report on school decentralization and numerous other reports and pieces of research on decentralization.

With the Fact Book as his reference, Freeman announces: ". . . There were in 1967-68, 30 schools (out of a total of 900 elementary schools) in which per pupil expenditures exceeded $1,100. They averaged $1,330. Then there were 101 schools in which per-pupil expenditures were below $600. They averaged $551. In other words, the first group of schools spent about 2½ times as much as the second. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:12.3 in the high-expenditure schools, 1:25.9 in the low-expenditure schools—or more than twice as high.

"But the reading skills of the students in the low expenditure, large-class schools averaged above grade level; in the high-expenditure, small-class schools below grade level.

"This is not just an accident. A review of that study and of reports from other cities shows that the high-expenditure, small-class city school typically is one with low educational achievements." Freeman goes on to assert that while New York City school expenditures have been increasing each year, ". . . educational achievements have been going down year after year."

Were these the views of one man only, they would merit no more than casual attention. But the ominous fact is that these dangerous views are the hallmark of an odd coalition of the right and the left—the wealthy right embracing them as a justification for withholding adequate fiscal support for education, the new left proclaiming that "relevancy," "community control," "ethnic studies" and "life style," rather than more money, are the keys to educational success.

The shoddiness of such reasoning is quite apparent. Pupils do not do poorly in reading and math because they are in small classes; rather, they are placed in small classes because they are doing poorly. (If we were to extend Dr. Freeman's logic to other fields, the venture would be most instructive. For example, the more money an individual spends on doctors and hospitals, the poorer his health. The healthiest individuals spend little or no money on doctors and hospitals. Hence, the way to fight disease is to abolish Medicare, health insurance and welfare schemes.)

Freeman never once takes into account that the low achievement of city schools is not due to "high expenditures," but to the fact that more and more children in these schools are poor, live in slums, and struggle with disease, violence, discrimination and drugs.

Our interpretation of the figures is quite different from Dr. Freeman's. While the precise relationship between academic achievement and school expenditures is not known, it may well be that even though the cities are spending more for disadvantaged students than for others, they are not spending enough.

Or it may be that, while more money will make some difference, the schools, no matter how effectively they function, cannot overcome all the non-school factors preventing students from achieving.

RECENT DISPUTES over this question have made it abundantly clear that political and economic interests now overshadow educational and humane considerations.

Pres. Nixon himself has about-faced on the issue within the last year. Throughout his administration he opposed increases in educational expenditures on the grounds that there was no evidence to show that more spending would mean greater achievement. Recently, however, he modified his views to the point of contending that more money rather than busing was the answer.

Fortunately for the schools, when all the "research findings" are carefully scrutinized, common sense usually prevails. Parents do want small classes for their children. The resistance put up by wealthy districts to any changes in the present method of providing school support testifies to their acknowledgment that money does make a difference.

Dr. John E. Coons, prominent in the fight for school fiscal reform, recently said: "If money is inadequate to improve education, the residents of poor districts should at least have an equal opportunity to be disappointed."

We submit that Dr. Coons, in these very few words, has made a richer contribution to educational betterment than Dr. Freeman in his lengthy article in the Wall Street Journal.

Biemiller Warns:

All Industries Face Threat Of Compulsory Arbitration

PASSAGE of the Nixon Administration's bill for compulsory arbitration of transportation disputes could lead to forced settlements throughout industry, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller warned.

Stressing that both the Nixon and Packwood bills call for studies of extending compulsory arbitration "to all of industry," Biemiller charged that the legislation is "so wide that if you take it into certain fields, it just doesn't make sense."

He said that for example, a seamen's strike would affect only about 7 or 8 percent of the tonnage that leaves this country and "that is hardly what you would call a critical situation."

Biemiller declared that the Administration is less interested in smooth economic recovery than it is in "trying to deliver to the people they regard as their close friends—the employers—and are trying, therefore, to clamp down very hard on unions." The former Wisconsin congressman made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Biemiller pointed out that the record of Congress over the years shows that "they are more likely—if they are going to do anything in a critical situation—to take a one-shot piece of legislation, rather than the broad legislation embodied in the Administration and Packwood bills." He said it is very doubtful that "any bill which carries compulsory arbitration will be voted out of the Senate Labor Committee."

He said the AFL-CIO and the American Arbitration Association are exploring ways to make wider use of voluntary arbitration to avoid strikes. But, he asserted, abolishing the right to strike is "forcing men and women to work against their will, and that's involuntary servitude, as far as we're concerned."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & Health Administration has just finished its first year in its congressionally directed program of enforcing job safety and health.

For organized labor it has been a disappointing and frustrating year.

On all sides there have been complaints that the program is not being enforced with the vigor that is needed after many years of neglect in the industrial health and safety field.

OSHA—as the Occupational Safety & Health Administration has come to be known—has been accused of belittling the threat to health in industry and of setting its sights too low both in terms of budget requests and enforcement policies.

The concern for rigid enforcement of what involves the lives and health of millions of workers that has been shown in OSHA's own reports on its enforcement activities is not too reassuring. Its reports have stressed the number of plants found in conformity with the act rather than those that have been found delinquent.

This would be understandable if the proportion of those found in accordance with the law was preponderant. But it is not. As of the end of April, OSHA reported that "23 percent of the establishments inspected during the July 1-Mar. 31 period were found to be in compliance with job safety and health standards."

"We find this a most heartening indication of how well our efforts toward voluntary compliance are working," OSHA Director George C. Guenther said. "Considering our emphasis to date on inspections in high hazard target industries, this percentage is a respectable indication that employers and employes are addressing themselves to the improvement of job safety and health conditions."

The fact that 77 percent of plants in these "high hazard target industries" were not in conformity with safety and health standards was ignored by Guenther in his almost unbelievably complacent statement.

On top of that is the OSHA statement on its first year anniversary that "the Labor Dept. will emphasize increased state involvement in job safety and health during the coming year."

While state involvement in industrial safety and health obviously is desirable, the OSHA statement means continuation of a policy that has met the strongest kind of labor objection—dependence on the states to do the safety and health job that is needed. The states have long had the opportunity to do the job as it should be done. They have failed. Passage of the federal act is convincing evidence of that. Yet, OSHA still persists in emphasizing the state role.

The AFL-CIO recently served notice that "organized labor will fight to prevent state legislators or employers from undercutting job safety standards guaranteed under the federal law."

ORGANIZED LABOR is fearful that the guidelines and standards laid down by OSHA for the states are simply not strong enough and that the guidelines "fall far short of meeting the intent of Congress."

Moreover, labor has complained that not only are state guidelines lacking in vigor, but OSHA's own guidelines are proving inadequate.

Complaint was also made that OSHA has "tended to belittle the role of the unions and their members in helping make the workplace more safe and more healthy" and that workers who are exposed to whole series of dangerous substances should have more of a voice in the safety and health program.

In any event, the first year of enforcement of the act has passed. Organized labor is alarmed that this long-fought-for legislation is failing its purpose. The act was not adopted to meet the convenience of business and industry—but to safeguard the health and lives of workers. It has a long way to go to do that.

FORCED SETTLEMENTS may well replace freely negotiated contracts throughout industry if the Nixon Administration's bill for compulsory arbitration of transportation disputes becomes law, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Peter Milius, left, of the Washington Post and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Jobs Held Key To Success Of Young Nations

Finding jobs for people in the economic development programs of the emerging nations is being urged as a top priority by an increasing number of "influential voices," a Labor Dept. official told the 40th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Daniel C. Lazorchick, director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Program Operations told the 42 trade unionists from 15 Latin American countries that the workers in developing nations have "modest" economic aspirations.

"They want steady jobs at wages which enable them to provide decent food, housing, clothing, medical care and education for their children. They are not asking for handouts."

Lazorchick said the AIFLD "represents an exceedingly significant enterprise" in this area and that the investment "which the U.S. trade union movement, American business community, and the U.S. government have made in the AIFLD has been one of the most sensible investments Americans have ever made in the field of foreign affairs."

Speaking for the graduating class was Gustavo Valdes Aravena, treasurer of the Copper Workers of El Salvador, Chile.

He said that through the AIFLD program at Front Royal, Va., "we have received classes from dedicated brother trade unionists and we were able to admire the power of a well-organized working class."

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, secretary-treasurer of AIFLD, challenged the graduates to remain in the labor movement in their respective countries, declaring that "there is no greater calling than that of free men standing together to defend what they believe in."

Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith presented diplomas and AIFLD Director William C. Doherty, Jr., presided.

AIFLD GRADUATE Gustavo Valdes Aravena of Chile receives his diploma from Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith. Aravena was the spokesman for his class—the 40th to participate in the AIFLD training program.

Pollock Bars New Term As TWUA Chief

New York — William Pollock, who has been president of the Textile Workers Union of America since 1956, announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election at the union's convention next month.

Pollock, 72, disclosed his decision in a letter to TWUA locals, joint boards and staff members. He said he has no desire to retire or withdraw from the activities of the union and expressed the hope that he could serve "in some other capacity where I can continue to be useful to our organization and its members."

A native of Philadelphia, Pollock worked as a textile weaver and in 1931 became a business agent for his union.

When the TWUA was chartered as a CIO union in 1939, Pollock was named secretary-treasurer. He served in that post until 1953, when he was elected executive vice president. Three years later, he began the first of eight successive terms as TWUA president. Pollock has been an AFL-CIO vice president since 1967.

Hillman Awards Note Media Achievements

New York—A television documentary producer, two journalists, two collaborating authors of a best-selling work of non-fiction, and five authors of a special section in a national magazine received Sidney Hillman Foundation Awards for outstanding achievement in mass communications during 1971.

The awards, each consisting of a scroll plus $500, were presented by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, who heads the Hillman Foundation. They went to:

Martin Carr, a documentary producer, for his NBC White Paper, "This Child Is Rated X," an examination of how children are victims of unfair laws and court procedures.

Morton Mintz and Jerry S. Cohen, co-authors of "America, Inc." (Dial Press), a critical view of who owns and operates the U.S.A.

Alfred Friendly, for his series of articles in the Washington Post, "Victims of the Great American Red Hunt," telling what has happened to the victims of McCarthyism, 20 years after.

Neil Sheehan, correspondent for the New York Times, who obtained the Pentagon Papers and digested and summarized them for publication in that newspaper.

Carolyn See, Richard Todd, Robert Coles, Kenneth Lasson and William Serrin, authors of the individual articles in a special section of the Atlantic Monthly titled "Work in America," an exhaustive and sympathetic study of a subject of particular concern to trade unionists.

The Hillman Foundation was created by the Clothing Workers shortly after the death of Hillman, the first president of the union, in 1946. Potofsky, who succeeded Hillman, has described the foundation's purpose as "perpetuating Hillman's philosophy and broad-ranging interests and concerns."

Judges for this year's awards were Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post; Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator, and Harrison Salisbury, assistant managing editor of the New York Times.

Farm Union Settles Dispute with NLRB

Los Angeles—A settlement agreement between the United Farm Workers and the National Labor Relations Board has apparently averted a court battle over whether the union could be penalized for violations of federal labor law at the same time it was denied the protection of the law.

Cesar Chavez, director of the union, told a news conference that the agreement makes it clear that the Farm Workers do not seek to represent any non-farm workers and therefore is not under NLRB jurisdiction.

The NLRB position had been that if the union sought to represent any workers subject to federal labor law, the government could move to halt a secondary boycott even when the workers directly involved were not subject to the National Labor Relations Act.

Unions Assail Soviet Attacks On Writer

Denouncing the Soviet government for its treatment of Nobel Prize-winning writer Alexandr Solzhenitsyn, the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes labeled the Soviet Writers Union "nothing but a lackey of the government whose representation of artists is a charade."

The council said it resented "implications that such organizations within the Soviet Union are indeed trade unions."

"They are a disgrace to all bona fide free trade unions and a fraud perpetrated on working people everywhere," the council's executive board said in a statement.

Noting that Soviet artists such as Rudolf Nureyev and Natalia Makarova have found freedom to express themselves as artists in recent years only by fleeing their homeland, the council said that others like Solzhenitsyn, refusing to be forced from his country, "work in the face of incredible restrictions," and face joblessness.

"We call upon all trade unionists, all artists and professional people to join with us in deploring the continuing brutalization of the human spirit by the Soviet government and its captive 'trade union' organizations," the council said.

Needed Facilities:

Public Works Cited For Jobs Potential

America needs an economic policy which will move it rapidly toward full employment and keep it there, concludes a report on the construction industry prepared for the recent legislative conference of the Sheet Metal Workers.

The report, "A Program for Economic Progress in the Construction Industry," was presented to each of the congressional leaders who addressed the conference which drew more than 300 delegates to Washington from all parts of the country.

The report acknowledges that full employment will not solve all of the nation's social problems, but stresses that many of those problems will evaporate with more and better jobs, and more and better incomes. Thus, full employment is a good social policy as well as good economic policy.

After listing myriad public needs that could be met by federal expenditures, the report charts the dramatic impact such spending could have on the economy.

It quotes a Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate that for each $1 million spent on the construction of various public facilities, 100 jobs are created for one year—"about 40 jobs at the construction site and about 60 jobs in industries supplying building materials, equipment and services."

"Most of the jobs thus created are in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations, the kinds of jobs that are badly needed in a highly automated economy," the report points out.

It also notes that there is an indirect job-creating factor to federal investment in public works.

"As a result of the wages and salaries that are earned and spent by these 100 workers, economic activity is further increased in the community and still more jobs—another 50 to 100—are created.

"This means, therefore, that each $1 billion spent on public facility construction is worth 100,000 jobs in on-site activities and in the supply of materials and equipment plus an additional 50,000 to 100,000 as a result of the secondary impact that occurs in the spending cycle.

"Moreover, once the facility is completed, still more people are put to work providing the public service for which it was intended."

"Thus," the report stresses, "the construction industry has a built-in potential for generating the kinds of employment increases that are needed to help move the economy on to a full-employment growth rate."

According to the Administration's own figures, as much as three-quarters of the $39 billion deficit in the federal budget for Fiscal 1972 is traceable to the slack economy, the report notes.

The government estimates that the recession has cost the U.S. Treasury $27 billion in tax receipts, while the high level of joblessness will increase outlays for unemployment compensation by an extra $3.5 billion.

"Such performance is inexcusable," the report declares, in light of the nation's tremendous backlog of unmet needs in public facilities, with more than 5 million jobless workers available to help meet those needs.

"The link that is missing is a government decision to embark on a program involving substantial expansion in outlays for public investment as part of an overall policy that has full employment as its goal."

It was prepared for the union by Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates. Ruttenberg was an assistant secretary of labor in the Johnson Administration and formerly was director of research for the AFL-CIO.

Zimmerman to Retire From Key ILG Post

New York—Charles S. Zimmerman, a leader of the Ladies' Garment Workers for more than half a century, will retire on July 1 as general manager of the ILGWU's Dress Joint Council and New York Dress Joint Board.

His successor will be Murray Gross, currently associate general manager. The board and council represent 80,000 workers in the eight-state New York dress market area.

Zimmerman, an ILGWU vice president, joined the union in 1916 and became manager of its Local 22 in 1933. He is a former president of the Jewish Labor Committee and former chairman of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Civil Rights. He has been head of the Dress Joint Council and Joint Board since 1958.

Gross has held leadership posts in the ILGWU since the early 1930s.

CWA Charges Sex Bias In Bell System Policies

The Communications Workers filed sex discrimination charges against American Telephone & Telegraph and 28 Bell system affiliates because of the companies' policies and practices regarding maternity leave.

Specifically, the union charged that Bell's sick leave policies are not applied to disability due to pregnancy or childbirth on the same terms and conditions as they are applied to other temporary disabilities.

The Bell system employs more than a half-million women.

The charges, signed by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, said the Bell policy was discriminatory in such matters as commencement and duration of sick leave, the availability of extensions, the accrual of seniority and other benefits and privileges, reinstatement and payment under health or temporary disability insurance or sick leave plans.

The charges were filed with the Washington, D.C., office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

By Chamber of Commerce:

U.S. Business Summoned To Anti-Worker Campaign

The owners and managers of American business were summoned to a new crusade against "union power" at the 60th annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

They loudly applauded a film strip that portrayed unions as the cause of all of the nation's economic problems and called on businessmen to contribute votes, time and money to candidates who will act to curb "union power and government spending."

The film, "Your Commitment to America," was introduced by a Florida banker and Chamber of Commerce vice president who voiced indignation that unions "want a $2 minimum wage, want it now, and want it for everyone."

To appreciative chuckles from his audience, he confided that he was raised "in abject poverty" but "we didn't know we were poor and we were the happiest people in the world."

Then came a panel discussion on "Union Power and Its Victims," moderated by Charles H. Smith, Jr., chairman of the Chamber's Labor Relations Committee and board chairman of SIFCO Industries in Cleveland.

It was a right lively discussion and the audience—judging by its applause—was nearly evenly divided.

There were those who applauded the ideological purity of Sylvester Petro, a New York University law professor who is considered one of the intellectuals of the extreme conservatives.

Petro somewhat startled his audience by asserting that "in a free country, the right to strike is inviolable. If we want to be a free country, we have to respect the right to strike."

But he quickly reassured the gathering by advocating the abolition of the National Labor Relations Board, and undoing "the unfair labor laws that put burdens on business." He blamed the government for having "dragooned most workers into unions" and suggested that the nation "turn around" and "go back" to that happier time when the government kept out of the way of business. The wrong turn was taken, Petro asserted, way back in 1887 when the Interstate Commerce Act was passed.

And he won another round of applause with a claim that the businessman is in fact "the consumer's representative" and a denunciation of "consumer advocates" for "undermining confidence in management."

But there was loud applause also for the more pragmatic view of another panelist, Robert T. Thompson, another member of the Chamber's Labor Relations Committee.

There is no "inherent" right to strike, he declared. It is "a privilege, not a right . . . and can be taken away by legislation."

On this issue, he said business needs to either "change the minds of our legislators or change the legislators."

Thompson got off on a bit of a tangent by taking out after the press for contributing to a hostile view of businessmen.

He called on business firms to use their advertising power to crack down on newspapers that don't give their views "fair treatment."

Petro's contribution to this topic was a complaint that newspapers had "perverted" the views of his old friend, Lemuel Boulware, whose "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining tactics for General Electric came to be known as "boulwarism."

A third member of the panel, John P. Trimmer of the Associated Builders & Contractors, didn't have a chance to get much of a word in. But he complained about the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law and urged the Chamber of Commerce members to do all they can to "arouse" the public to the evils of "union power."

Congress Allows Sale Of U.S. Cruise Ships

The Nixon Administration and Congress may have sounded the death knell for U.S.-flag passenger ships at a time when Americans are increasingly taking cruise vacations.

The blow to any revival of this nation's passenger-ship business came when the Senate passed and sent to the White House a bill allowing foreign operators to buy five laid-up vessels. The measure, proposed by the Administration, passed the House last year.

The ships to be sold are the Brazil and Argentina of the Moore-McCormack Lines; Santa Paula and Santa Rosa, owned by Prudential-Grace Lines; and the Constitution of American Export-Isbrandtsen Lines, Inc.

The sale was opposed by the AFL-CIO, the National Maritime Union, the Seafarers, various AFL-CIO departments and councils, and a number of city governments, civic groups and veterans' organizations.

The key vote in the Senate was a 48-to-30 rejection of an amendment by Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) that would have delayed the sale during exploration of a proposal for a new American company, owned in part by workers themselves, to buy and operate the ships.

The NMU has waged a battle for several years to save the ships. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, in a letter to the Senate, reiterated his union's offer to relax its rules on crew sizes and operating procedures to aid the plan for a new U.S. owner.

Maritime labor has pointed out for years that a "deplorable" disappearance of U.S. passenger ships is due to the fact that their owners—many of them Americans—flee to foreign registry to escape U.S. wage standards, safety regulations and U.S. taxes.

Only three of 55 cruise ships operating out of U.S. ports still fly the U.S. flag.

In Senate debate, supporters of the sale led by Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) argued that if the ships were kept and operated by any U.S. owner, they would be eligible for operating subsidies. Long contended subsidies should be reserved for more essential businesses.

At one point, Hollings challenged the proponents to name areas in which the U.S. should help Americans to compete. He said:

"What have we left to do in this land? If we get a textile bill, they say 'Get out of the business. The Japanese . . . and everybody else can do it better.' If we get into the shoe business, they say, 'Go to Italy and get a pair of shoes, boy.' If we go to build a supersonic, they say, 'Go to France and get the Concorde.' If it's trains, they say, 'Go to Switzerland and ride one, you'll enjoy it.' "

But his appeals were in vain. His proposal was beaten and the Senate passed the bill by a voice vote.

Conservative Coalition Guts Wage Floor Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

erage or improvement of overtime.

Despite the setback in the House, supporters of an improved Fair Labor Standards Act still see a good chance that an acceptable bill will emerge this year in a House-Senate compromise.

The Senate Labor Committee is currently putting the finishing touches on a bill that would raise the minimum wage to $2 this year and $2.20 a year later—with expanded coverage along the line of the origianl House Labor Committee bill.

The House voted 218-192 approval of the Republican substitute sponsored by Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.) after having made it even worse than its original version by adopting an amendment by Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.) which cut back the amount of the minimum wage increase. The Anderson amendment carried by a 216-187 vote.

Throughout the debate, Administration supporters argued that an increase in the minimum wage would be "inflationary" and upset Pay Board efforts to curb wage increases.

Supporters of a $2 minimum wage countered by noting that a $2 rate today would actually represent less in buying power than the $1.60 rate when it was enacted in 1966.

3,000-Member 'Independent' Joins OPEIU

Milwaukee — Affiliation of the Associated Unions of America with the Office & Professional Employes International Union has been announced by OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin.

The Milwaukee-based, 3,000-member AUA, which has operated as a successful independent union for 31 years, officially became Local 500 of OPEIU at ceremonies here. Coughlin and the OPEIU's director of organization, Arthur Lewandowski, presented the charter to Donald Cameron, AUA national secretary and founder.

Coughlin noted that "while the OPEIU naturally welcomes this affiliation, it was actually initiated by the AUA, whose members and leadership alike realized that independent, unaffiliated unions cannot adequately represent employes in today's complex business world of multinational companies, where strong inter-union relationships are increasingly important."

1972 Union Industries Show

San Diego, California

June 9 thru 14

1 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily

San Diego Community Concourse

Jobless Rate Remains Near 6 Percent Level

(Continued from Page 1)

slightly less than the February and March increases of four-tenths of 1 percent.

The BLS reported that total employment was unchanged from March, and the number of unemployed persons also remained the same at 5.1 million on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The average duration of unemployment remained at 12.4 weeks, seasonally adjusted, almost a full two weeks longer than a year ago.

The number of persons without jobs for 27 weeks or more rose to 655,000, seasonally adjusted, up from 633,000 the previous month, and over 200,000 more than in April 1971 when 448,000 persons were so classified.

On an actual basis, there were 756,000 persons out of work 27 weeks or longer.

Employment totaled 81.2 million persons in April, and the civilian labor force stood at 86.3 million, also unchanged from March on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Unemployment for adult men rose during the month from 4.1 percent to 4.3 percent while the rate for teenagers fell somewhat from 17.9 to 17.3 percent. The jobless rate for adult women at 5.4 percent was relatively unchanged.

The unemployment rate for heads of households, published for the first time last month, stood at 3.4 percent, the same as in March. That rate was higher than joblessness among married men which was 2.9 percent, an increase of one-tenth of 1 percent.

The April figures showed a decline in unemployment for black workers and members of other minority groups with the rate falling from 10.5 percent to 9.6 percent.

The unemployment rate for white workers was unchanged at 5.4 percent in April.

The decline for minority group unemployment occurred largely among adult females, the BLS said, as the jobless rates for adult males and teenagers in that group were about unchanged in April.

The jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans remained at 8.6 percent. For veterans in the 20-24 age group, unemployment continued at 12.7 percent while the rate for older veterans in the 25-29 age group remained at 5.4 percent.

Of the 4.1 million veterans in the labor force, 3.8 million were employed and 340,000 were without jobs, the BLS said.

The average workweek for all rank-and-file private non-farm workers rose two-tenths of 1 hour to 37.3 hours, the highest level since March 1970.

And factory overtime edged up one-tenth of 1 hour to 3.4 hours, the highest level since December 1969.

Average hourly earnings rose by 2 cents to $3.59 cents. Coupled with the rise in the workweek, this brought average weekly earnings up $1.10 to $132.83.

Pulp, Paper Unions Reach Merger Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Pulp-Sulphite union was a part of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of the AFL in the early 1900s, but withdrew from that union in 1906 and was chartered itself by the AFL in 1909.

In 1957, the AFL's Paper Makers joined with the CIO's United Paperworkers of America to form the United Papermakers & Paperworkers. That was the first merger of autonomous international unions under the guidance and encouragement of the AFL-CIO.

The UPP is now headquartered in Albany, N.Y., and the Pulp-Sulphite union is based in Fort Edward, N.Y., but will soon be moving to Flushing, N.Y., where it has a new headquarters building under construction.

The proposed United Paper Workers union is expected to be headquartered in the new building where the staff departments of the two unions will be integrated.

IUE Wins 2-1 Vote At Mississippi Plant

Louisville, Miss.—Employes of the Spartus Corp. here voted by a margin of nearly 2-1 to be represented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the union announced.

Of 914 eligible voters, 580 chose IUE and 285 voted for no union. There were 35 challenged ballots and one ballot was declared void.

New Tax Loophole:

Pension Reform Bill Called Boon to Rich

The Nixon Administration's "pension reform" bill is primarily "a new tax loophole for the wealthy," the AFL-CIO charged.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Ways & Means Committee that the Administration plan to allow individuals to avoid taxes on money invested in a retirement plan "has little value to those with low incomes."

But it would be a windfall for persons with high incomes that normally would be taxed at a high rate. The Treasury in effect would be paying for a large share of their retirement savings, he pointed out.

Few persons of low or moderate incomes could even afford to set up tax-sheltered retirement accounts, Biemiller noted.

He termed the Administration bill "class legislation" that would "accelerate the trend toward distributing more of the nation's income, its wealth and its tax resources to the well-to-do."

Biemiller criticized both tax deduction features of the Nixon plan.

One would triple the present limit of $2,500 a year in tax exemption that a self-employed person can put into a retirement fund he sets up for himself and any employes he may have.

"The main beneficiaries of this program have been doctors and lawyers," Biemiller noted. Under the Administration plan, they could avoid taxes on retirement investments amounting to 15 percent of their income, up to $7,500 a year.

The other new tax gimmick would allow individuals to put aside 15 percent or a top of $1,500 a year in a tax-free retirement fund, whether it is a group plan of their employer or an individual plan.

While a family of four with a $10,000 income would be able to save $285 on their tax bill—if they could afford in the first place to set aside the full $1,500 for retirement—a family with a $50,000 a year income would save $720 in taxes on the same set-aside.

Since other taxpayers would have to make up for the revenue loss to the government, Biemiller said, the added tax relief for the rich would "result in further shifting the tax burden to low and middle income Americans."

Turning to the pension vesting provisions of the Administration bill, Biemiller criticized two key features.

The Administration requirement for compulsory vesting of pension rights, he noted, fails to make any distinction between single-employer plans where federal vesting standards are needed and multi-employer plans which protect workers who change jobs within the plan's jurisdiction, even if their original employer goes out of business.

On single-employer plans, he testified, the AFL-CIO favors a federal requirement for vesting after 10 years of employment. He said labor has "serious reservations" about the "rule of 50" in the Administration bill, which would vest one-half of an employe's accrued benefit when a combination of his age and his years of service totalled 50 years.

"This vesting standard could easily result in discrimination in employment against older workers," he cautioned. "The annual cost required to fund a pension benefit for a person at or near age 50 is very high, and many employers would be unwilling to underwrite this cost."

Strong Backing Given Group Health Plan Aid

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to give strong bipartisan support to legislation that would help start up prepaid group health programs in communities throughout the nation.

That's one area in which there is "complete accord" between labor and the Nixon Administration, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman testified.

He suggested that a House Commerce subcommittee combine features of several similar bills providing initial financial support for non-profit health maintenance organizations.

Under the group health concept, subscribers pay a set fee that entitles them to comprehensive medical services. The emphasis of the program is on preventive care to keep people healthy, early treatment of illnesses and cost controls through the efficiency of group practice.

Seidman said the Administration bill should be clarified to give preference to consumer-organized programs and to ensure that only non-profit groups receive federal aid.

"Experience with profit-making nursing homes and proprietary hospitals has demonstrated that the incentive to make profits by not maintaining quality standards is too overwhelming," he testified. "We are adamantly opposed to exploiting human misery for private gain."

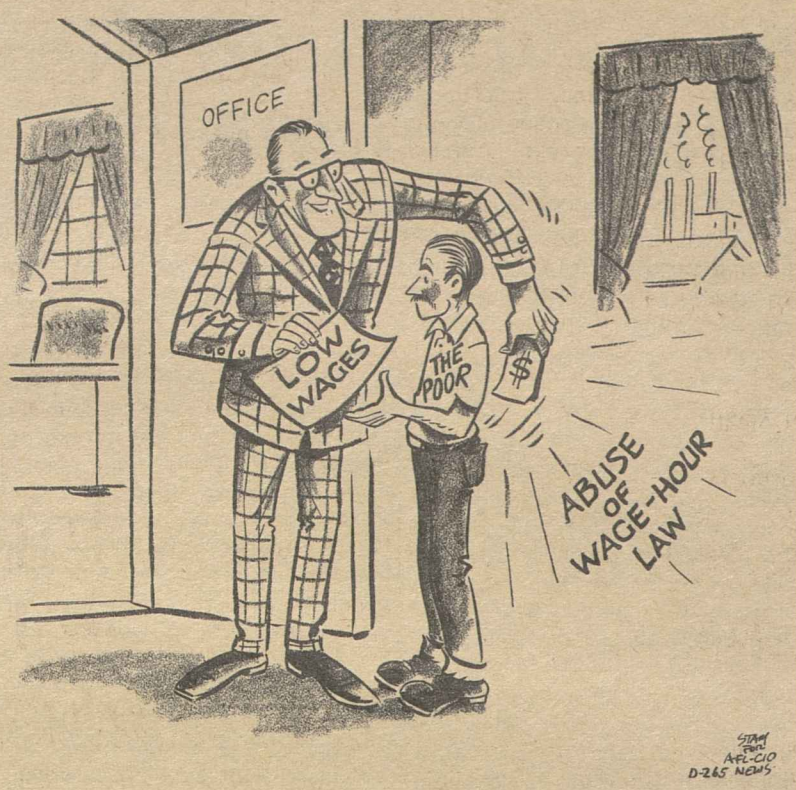
A broader array of federal financial assistance is provided in a bill sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) and Rep. William R. Roy (D-Tex.), and Seidman urged that this section be retained in the final legislation. But he said that some of the required standards in the Rogers-Roy bill are unnecessarily strict and could put group health programs at a competitive disadvantage with private practitioners and insurance programs that are not required to provide such fringe services as "health education."

Seidman noted that unions have pioneered in developing health services and clinics for their members and increasingly have joined with other community groups in sponsoring broad-based programs open to the entire community.

Labor's experience, he said, is that these group health programs "provide better quality medical care at lower cost than the fragmented fee-for-service system."

And while the Administration sees encouragement of health maintenance organizations as a means of holding down costs of its own insurance company-oriented health care proposals, Seidman stressed the program's value as "part of the tooling-up process for National Health Security."

Payday



Two-Thirds Pay Sought As Job Injury Standard

Workers who are injured on the job should receive a full two-thirds of their lost wages, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Labor Subcommittee considering amendments to the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Compensation Act.

The federal law, last updated in 1961, covers more than 800,000 workers—on the docks, in shipyards, in certain types of government activities, and in private employment in the District of Columbia.

Its ceiling of $70 a week in benefits—based on two-thirds of a weekly wage of $105—was set 11 years ago and is long since outdated, the AFL-CIO stressed.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. F. Howard McGuigan urged approval of a no-ceiling bill introduced by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and nine co-sponsors. The legislation would reimburse an injured worker for two-thirds of his lost wages.

McGuigan's testimony was also given on behalf of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept., Industrial Union Dept., Maritime Trades Dept., and the Washington, D.C., Central Labor Council.

He termed the Williams bill superior to an Administration measure that would establish a $119 benefit ceiling for most of the workers covered by the law and a separate $85 ceiling for workers in the District of Columbia.

McGuigan noted that in 1962 only three states had higher benefit ceilings in their state laws than the federal program provided. But currently 20 states exceed the $70 ceiling which, he noted, is less than the government-defined poverty level for a family of four.

The AFL-CIO testimony also spelled out the areas of improvements needed in other provisions of the law, including minimum benefits, survivor benefits in fatal accidents, compensation for reduced earning capacity as a result of permanent injuries and time periods for filing claims.

The Senate panel also heard the president of the Air Line Pilots, John J. O'Donnell, urge that flight crews be included under the federal law.

Airline crews cross state and even international boundaries regularly as part of their jobs, he stressed. He cited compensation claims that have shuttled back and forth among states. And benefits, O'Donnell noted, differ sharply from state to state.

Thus, he told the subcommittee, a former $300-a-week airline captain blinded during a California hijacking attempt in 1961, is drawing $46 a week in compensation. But had the incident occurred in Arizona, his payment would be $150 a week.

Equal Rights Proposal Runs into State Snags

The proposed equal rights for women amendment to the Constitution neared the halfway mark in state ratifications. But despite the fast start, ratification by the required 38 states is not likely to be achieved this year.

Seventeen states have ratified the amendment and the number is expected to rise in the weeks ahead. But several legislatures have already adjourned and more than a dozen states have no legislative session scheduled for 1972.

Only one state—Connecticut—has actually rejected the amendment which is intended to wipe out all legal distinctions between men and women. Several others, however, have sidetracked the proposal for further study or blocked attempts to force it out of committee.

In California, the trade union movement has used the debate over ratification as a launching pad for a drive to extend state laws that protect working conditions of women to cover men workers as well.

Women trade union leaders, backed by the State AFL-CIO, convinced the Senate Rules Committee at public hearings to hold off action on the amendment until the legislature extends to all workers such protections as the state's $1.65 minimum wage for women.

Unless protective labor standards were applied to all workers, they warned, laws designed to help women would be nullified as discriminatory.

Pay Chiseling At $74 Million In Nine Months

(Continued from Page 1)

the same as in the year-ago period, and overtime violations totaled $39.2 million, an increase of $1.7 million over the year.

Other underpayment violations occurred under the equal employment opportunity and women's employment programs, $10 million; and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, $1.2 million.

The statistics from the Employment Standards Administration show that the number of workers found to have been cheated in their pay checks rose from 345,952 a year ago to the 371,255 in the recent nine-month period.

The ESA figures also show that in the nine months, 187,042 workers were paid less than the legal minimum wage and another 202,909 workers were not paid full overtime compensation.

Violations of the equal pay and age discrimination laws affected 22,723 workers.

The number of minors found illegally employed in violation of child labor provisions totaled 14,467, the ESA statistics show.

ESA investigators found 45,525 employers in violation of the various federal laws on wage and hour standards.

Richard J. Grunewald, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards, said that "when our investigators find violations, they not only attempt to conciliate future compliance by employers, they also try to recover back pay owed slighted employes."

But the ESA has been able to recover illegally withheld wages from only about half of the employers found short-changing their workers.

And the total amount recovered from employers, the statistics show, is slightly over $23 million—less than one-third of the $74.2 million lost to wage chiseling.

Grunewald said that if the ESA is unsuccessful in getting the back pay owed workers, the Labor Dept. "may" take legal action.

5-13-72

Meany Supports Nixon Proposal

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made the following comment on Pres. Nixon's Vietnam report:

"I think the President made a reasonable proposal to end the war which has not been accepted. In this time of crisis, with 60,000 American lives at stake, I think the American people should back up the President, irrespective of politics or any other consideration."

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Put-People-First Program Urged for Party Platforms

Profits Top Record High For Quarter

Business Week magazine confirmed its earlier estimate that "U.S. business earned more money in the first quarter of 1972 than in any previous three-month period in its history."

"Not since 1966 have corporate profits topped a $50-billion rate in any one quarter. But profits apparently were at better than a $51-billion rate in the most recent quarter," Business Week said.

The weekly magazine reported that nearly every sector of the economy was performing well, with after-tax profits surging ahead by at least 15 percent over the first quarter of 1971, when company earnings were at a $45-billion seasonally adjusted rate.

Business Week's quarterly survey was prepared by Investors Management Sciences Inc., a subsidiary of Standard & Poor's Corp. It covered 880 companies in 35 different industrial categories.

Of the 35 industrial groups, only six reported earnings down for the quarter, and only one, the airlines, lost money.

"The big winner in the first quarter," Business Week said, "was the radio-TV broadcasting industry, with profits up by 107 percent. But the year-ago quarter was a bleak period for the broadcasters—the first three months after cigarette commercials were kicked off television."

Labor Presses For Expansion Of GI Benefits

The United States is shortchanging its returning veterans, the AFL-CIO charged in testimony urging substantial improvements in the education benefits of the GI bill.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis said education and training allowances for Vietnam veterans are so low that thousands are "forced to drop out of school and seek employment in a job market already overburdened by widespread unemployment."

Davis told a Senate Veterans Affairs subcommittee that, "like so many others of my generation," he had the opportunity for higher education under the original World War II GI Bill.

But "in terms of 1972 dollars,"

(Continued on Page 7)

LABOR'S PROGRAM for America is outlined to the Democratic platform committee by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. He urged both political parties to take on the job of achieving full employment, fair taxation, adequate health care and other pressing needs.

In Safety Enforcement:

Mine Fire Survivors Cite Federal Laxity

The Steelworkers bitterly charged the Sunshine Mining Co. with wholesale violations of safety standards and the Bureau of Mines with failing to enforce them prior to the flash fire at the Kellogg, Ida., silver mine which took the lives of 91 men.

Testimony of the USWA officials during congressional hearings on the tragedy revealed that there had been a fire in the same mine in 1971 and at that time the company did not even evacuate the workers.

The Bureau of Mines was condemned for its lack of enthusiasm in investigating that fire, and Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan said its "proximity to private mining interests creates no confidence within the ranks of labor that there will be an aggressive implementation of mine safety laws and standards."

Enforcement of safety standards in mines must be taken out of the jurisdiction of the Interior Dept.'s Bureau of Mines, the USWA declared.

In a letter to Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed sympathy to the families of the union members who died and pledged the federation's full support for legislation that would give miners "the same protections as those now provided for workers . . . covered by the Occupational Safety & Health Act."

Meany's message was followed up by testimony by George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, endorsing the Steelworkers demand that responsibility for mine safety be shifted to the OSHA.

The most poignant and chilling testimony given before the House Labor subcommittee as it opened the hearings came from a 21-year-old mine elevator operator who was

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor's Proposals List Critical Needs

By David L. Perlman

Labor presented its "program for America" to the Democratic Party's platform-drafting committee and will make an identical proposal to the Republican convention.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked both parties to shun "glib advertising slogans" and deal "specifically and candidly" with the issues.

Declaring that it is time for the government to "put the people first," Meany outlined labor's program for full employment, fair taxation, health care, quality education, clean water and air, safety, old age security and consumer protection.

A party platform, Meany urged, should be "a solemn pledge" and not "pap fed to voters before election day and forgotten afterward."

He called on the Democratic and Republican conventions to "restore public confidence in their platforms by binding their standard bearers and their legislative leadership to keeping the party's word." (Excerpts, Page 5.)

Meany told the Democratic panel, headed by Harvard Prof. Richard E. Neustadt, that the AFL-CIO's platform recommendations are not intended "to make labor strong to the detriment of others, for that would not be proper or just."

And, he said, "we do not write one statement for Republicans and another for Democrats, because the problems of people, which is our overriding concern, should not be divisible along party lines."

The AFL-CIO's 35,000-word platform proposals highlighted these areas of concern:

JOBS — America needs "more jobs, better jobs, at decent levels of pay." These jobs should come from the private sector. But when the economy is not growing suffi-

(Continued on Page 8)

Kickbacks Probed on Medicare

Hospitals, nursing homes and other providers of medical services for Medicare may be receiving illegal rebates from their suppliers, official documents of the Social Security Administration reveal.

The documents, which were made public by the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee, have never been released before.

The Social Security Administration, in July of 1971, warned Aetna Life & Casualty Co. that it was not taking enough precautions to protect the Medicare program from increased costs resulting from rebates.

The subcommittee is holding a series of hearings into the practices of commercial health insurance companies.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), subcommittee chairman, said investigation would continue into the rebate problem and called on his staff to obtain more material from the Social Security Administration.

The SSA warning noted that insurance companies that act as intermediaries for Medicare are required

(Continued on Page 7)

Bommarito Spells Out to Canadians Case Against Multinational Firms

Ottawa—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito told the Canadian Labor Congress that the AFL-CIO is backing the Burke-Hartke bill as a means of fighting the excesses of multinational corporations and pledged his personal efforts to ensure that the new trade bill will foster fair trade with Canada.

Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers, spoke as the AFL-CIO's fraternal delegate to the CLC's biennial convention the day after the 1,800 delegates adopted a policy statement deploring the Burke-Hartke bill as symbolic of protectionist sentiment.

But Bommarito insisted that the AFL-CIO, in supporting the bill, is not "putting on the cloak of protectionism." He said the old concepts and labels of "free trade" and "protectionism" have become obsolete "in this new world of managed national economies and the multinational and transnational corporations."

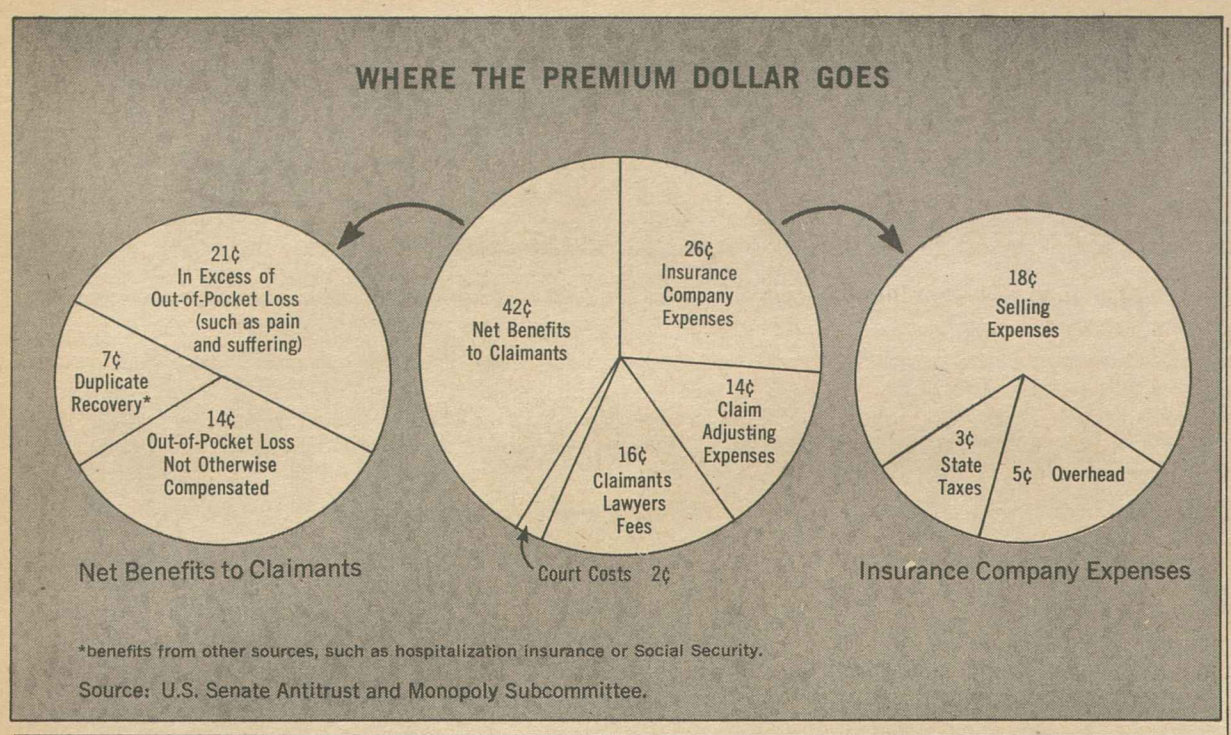
"We in the AFL-CIO believe the new label should be 'fair trade,'" he declared.

He said workers, governments and even countries, in the U.S., Canada and throughout the world "are being manipulated by the tremendous power wielded by the multinational firms."

"Simultaneous with their global efforts to bring about a greater concentration of wealth in the hands of the few," they have declared "open season on the labor movement in both our countries," renouncing "allegiance and loyalty to any one country," Bommarito charged.

He noted that the multinationals blame labor for inflation, for high labor costs leading to increased im-

(Continued on Page 3)



Abel Points to Success Of 'Instant Arbitration'

Pittsburgh—The "instant arbitration" procedure set up by the Steelworkers to provide prompt handling of routine grievances in the basic steel industry has successfully passed several initial tests, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel announced.

The new arbitration system, adopted in the union's 1971 basic steel agreement, was instituted on an experimental basis by the USWA and 10 major steel producers.

Under the "instant arbitration" procedure, decisions on grievance cases must be rendered within 48 hours after the completion of hearings.

Nine grievances were recently resolved under the new system in short order and at vast cost savings to the local unions involved.

Director Ben Fischer of the USWA Contract Administration Dept. said that six cases involved members of the union's District 15 in western Pennsylvania and three were in District 36 in central Alabama.

The first two grievances, dealing with disciplinary action at U.S. Steel's Homestead, Pa., works, were appealed to the new arbitration procedure on Mar. 4.

The hearing was held Mar. 11 before Prof. J. Basial of the Duquesne University School of Law. He rendered his decision the next day.

Total cost of the arbitrator's services was $150, which was evenly split between the local union and the company.

Fischer noted that not only were these cases settled within 11 days of appeal from the third-step of the normal grievance procedure, but the cost to the local was a minimal $37.50 per case.

The three Alabama cases involved USWA members employed by Republic Steel in Gadsden. Hearings were scheduled 10 days after the date of the third-step appeal and Attorney Brad Bishop, the umpire, issued his ruling within the 48-hour timetable after both sides presented arguments.

Expenses for the locals amounted to $25 per grievance as overall costs totaled $150, of which Republic Steel paid half.

Fischer pointed out that the initial experiences with the expedited arbitration procedure show that the system is meeting its objective—reduction of the time for adjudication and lower costs for the local unions.

Under old grievance procedure systems, the costs of similar cases could run up $1,500, the union pointed out, and settlement of the issues often take up to a year or more.

Between Feb. 1 and Apr. 1, union-industry "instant arbitration" panels were set up in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and Birmingham, Ala., to handle hearings within their areas.

Additional panels will be established in Buffalo, Detroit, Salt Lake City, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles by mid-June, the USWA reported.

The USWA said that the experimental arbitration procedure will expire Aug. 1, 1973, but may be extended by mutual agreement of the union and the companies.

1,230 County Workers Pick Service Employes

Pittsburgh — The Service Employes won a representation election for 1,230 Allegheny County clerical workers despite pressures of county commissioners to discourage the organizing effort.

Of the 969 ballots cast, the SEIU received 640. Among the remaining votes, three other unions got a total of 139; no union, 106. There were 79 challenged ballots and five were voided.

The county commissioners had expressed surprise at the interest the workers showed in the election since, in the past, the positions had been subject to political patronage.

Funds Voted For Reusable Space Shuttle

Congress has authorized funds to launch a new era of space exploration involving reusable space shuttles piloted by astronauts.

The labor-supported program will generate an estimated 50,000 jobs in the still-depressed aerospace industry. It will provide relatively economical transportation from earth to space and back. And in the words of an AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution of endorsement, "it will make space as accessible as the airplane has made the other continents."

A one-sided Senate vote rebuffed an attempt to delete the $228 million earmarked for development of the space shuttle from a bill authorizing funds for the National Aeronautics & Space Administration. The amendment to kill the space shuttle program was rejected, 61-21.

The final version of the bill, that has now been sent to the White House, also includes funds for Project Skylab, the experimental space station that will be launched into earth orbit next year.

The shuttle will eventually have a key role in providing a link between space stations and earth.

IAM Ratifies Aerospace Pact In 10-to-1 Vote

St. Louis—Members of District 837 of the Machinists have approved a contract with McDonnell Douglas Corp. here that provides an 85-cent-an-hour wage increase over three years, a cost-of-living allowance and improved fringe benefits.

Cosimo (Gus) Troia, president-directing business representative, said the vote was 10-to-1 in favor of accepting the proposed contract, which had been recommended by union officers.

Ratification averted a strike by more than 10,000 workers at the huge aerospace manufacturing plant. The contract, retroactive to Jan. 31, expires Jan. 30, 1975.

Troia said the contract terms compare with those negotiated at the firm's West Coast plants and follow the guidelines set forth by the Pay Board.

Under the contract, the 18-cents-an-hour, cost-of-living increase that workers are now receiving will be made a part of their base pay immediately. Then they will receive an increase of 34 cents an hour in the first year of the contract.

There will be an increase of 17 cents plus 3 percent in the second year and an additional 3 percent in the third year. The contract also calls for further cost-of-living increases starting in November.

The settlement includes a "me-too" from the company assuring that the St. Louis workers will receive comparable benefits if the company's West Coast employes win further improvements through bargaining, grievance sessions or a suit filed against the Pay Board.

CWA Phone Line Airs Union's Views

The Communications Workers are making the union's views widely known in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area through a new telephone news service called "CWA Comments."

Each week day, the service provides three-minutes of union commentary on the top news items of the day, including some of the most controversial topics in the nation. Presently the service is available only to newsmen, Capitol Hill staffers and industry representatives.

But that may change, according to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who noted that his union wants "to give the media our views on a wide variety of subjects," and that the Washington experiment could be inaugurated in each of the CWA's 10 districts.

Motorist Shortchanged:

Abuses Spur Drive For 'No-Fault' Bill

Auto insurance as it is now works is at best a hit-and-run system that grossly shortchanges policyholders and accident victims. It is "costly, unresponsive, wasteful" and sorely in need of reform, an article in the May issue of the Federationist declares.

Less than 42 cents of each premium dollar has been returned to consumers who filed claims in the last six years, even though their auto insurance costs increased 70 percent during the period, writes Michael Gildea of the federation's legislative staff in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

And a Dept. of Transportation study ordered by Congress shows that 85 percent of the losses insured motorists incurred in serious accidents in 1967 never were recovered. Gildea cites the study's conclusion:

"The existing system ill serves the accident victim, the insuring public and society. It is inefficient, overly costly, incomplete and slow. It allocates benefits poorly, discourages rehabilitation and overburdens the courts and the legal system."

The widespread abuses have brought about a public clamor for change, and among the new proposals is the labor-supported "no-fault" system.

Gildea suggests that a national no-fault program is the only alternative to correct the battered auto insurance system so that accident victims will be "compensated promptly and justly, court congestion reduced, insurance coverage and emergency medical care be improved and insurance premiums lowered."

Citing government statistics, the article notes that auto insurance policyholders paid $9.5 billion in premiums for personal injury and property damage liability coverage in 1970.

But less than half that amount, $4.5 billion, was paid back to compensate accident victims. The remaining $5 billion was split between insurance company costs and lawyers and claim adjusters.

The biggest losers are the victims of serious auto accidents, Gildea points out:

"In 1967, motorists incurred $5.1 billion in losses in accidents resulting in death or serious injury. Of that amount, automobile insurance repaid only $813 million—or 15 percent.

"More significantly, in most serious cases—the 32,500 accident victims whose losses average $52,659—insurance paid only an average of $9,048, or 17 percent of the average loss after the case was settled out of court."

Gildea further notes that more than 93 percent of the accident victims who lost more than $25,000 failed to get the full amount due them. Most got about one-third of their actual losses.

On the other hand, persons involved in less serious accidents in 1967 were paid much more than the losses incurred. Those in the $500 range received 4.5 times their actual losses, Gildea writes.

The main reason for this inequity, he notes, is that the insurance companies find it cheaper to bypass the legal and court costs and "buy off" the claim to avoid the greater expense of processing it.

Rate controls by state insurance commissions are almost non-existent, the article declares. "The increase in insurance rates of some 70 percent in the past six years—twice the increase in the Consumer Price Index—shows that the states have not done their job."

"As a result of the chaos which has occurred at the state levels, advocates of reform have incorporated the no-fault concept into legislation now pending in Congress," Gildea notes.

The legislation would require every automobile owner to have insurance that covers personal injury for himself and other drivers of the car, in addition to passengers and pedestrians. All insurance companies would be required to accept qualified applicants.

Insurance companies would also be barred from cancelling or refusing to renew policies for any reason other than revocation of a driver's license or non-payment of premiums.

Gildea reports that among key benefits no-fault would provide are:

- All medical and rehabilitation costs, plus after tax wage losses up to $1,000 a month.
- Losses of future anticipated income or for impairment of earning capacity.
- All fees for services needed during recovery.
- Recovery of all damages caused by an uninsured auto.

To speed up payment, Gildea notes, the no-fault proposal would require insurance companies to compensate accident victims on at least a monthly basis. Interest charges would be added to claims not paid after 40 days.

The major opposition to national no-fault insurance comes from the American Trial Lawyers Association. More than 90 percent of its 26,000 members depend largely on auto accident claims and related legal action.

"In the past few years," the article states, "these fees have siphoned off about 35 percent of the total dollar amount paid to accident victims."

Massachusetts and Puerto Rico have no-fault insurance plans in operation that have proved their value to consumers. Gildea notes that the Massachussets plan has already saved motorists in the state an estimated $76 million in bodily injury insurance premiums.

And the Puerto Rico plan, which is a mini-version of the no-fault bill pending in Congress, pays out 90 cents of every premium dollar to compensate accident victims, almost double the return from auto insurance in the states.

Exiles Praise AFL-CIO on Haitian Policy

The AFL-CIO Executive Council was praised by Haitian exiles on its recent statement calling for sanctions against the regime in Haiti in an effort to win democracy and freedom for the people of the Caribbean nation.

The Haitian Resistance, headquartered in Montreal, sent a cable congratulating the council on its action "in the name of 5 million Haitians reduced to servitude" by the Haitian government. Telephone calls also were received from Haitian exile leaders in Puerto Rico and Venezuela endorsing the council statement.

The council urged the U.S. government and international agencies to impose "strict economic sanctions against Haiti" until the new Duvalier regime ends its despotic repression.

Public Employe Leaders Jailed:

Canadian Labor Congress Rallies to Quebec Strikers

Ottawa—The first resolution adopted by the Canadian Labor Congress at its biennial convention here was one of support for the troubled public service employes in Quebec province.

The 210,000 public service employes in Quebec had struck for 11 days until legislation forced them to return to work. Then their leaders were jailed for terms ranging from six months to one year for contempt of court because they had urged workers to ignore an injunction forbidding strike action at one hospital during the walkout.

There had been reports of a rift between workers in Quebec and those in the rest of Canada, but the 1,800 delegates to the CLC convention adopted the resolution of support unanimously with a standing vote.

CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald called the vote "a great moment in Canadian history." He said he hoped the mass media, which had carried reports of the rift, would note the solidarity shown by the convention.

The resolution called for general amnesty for all trade unionists jailed in Quebec in the current crisis, and it urged the provincial government to resume negotiations immediately with representatives of the public service workers without threats of coercion.

The resolution supported "the legitimate collective bargaining aims" of the Quebec public service workers. But it made no mention of support for the demonstrations, takeovers of radio stations and even violence that had occurred in several Quebec communities during protests against the jail sentences.

Speaker after speaker supported the resolution, led off by J-Henri Lorrain of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, a vice president of the CLC. He said the Quebec issue was one that extended beyond the province's boundaries and affected the rights of every trade unionist.

Several speakers warned that compulsory arbitration was spreading throughout Canada, a theme that took up much of MacDonald's hour-long presidential address.

Earlier, Premier William Davis of Ontario had told the delegates his government was continuing an extension of compulsory arbitration. Ontario's hospital workers already are forbidden by law to strike, and the provincial legislature now is considering legislation that would forbid strikes by the province's 55,000 civil servants.

MacDonald said workers should have the right to withhold their labor "without being intimidated by threats of stiff fines and jail sentences," as was happening in Quebec. He added:

"The right of organized workers to withhold their labor is, in the final analysis, the only way in which the collective bargaining process can remain viable. if the right to strike is outlawed, collective bargaining can be nothing more than chit-chat between the employer and the union, with the employer in the end unilaterally decreeing wages, salaries and other conditions. What is the difference between this and company unionism?"

MacDonald also devoted much of his address to the state of the economy, roundly criticizing federal government policies for current high unemployment.

He said the ruling politicians in Canada "have allowed themselves to become captives of the inept economic advice" of senior public officials in the Dept. of Finance and the Bank of Canada. There is need, instead, he said for "imaginative understanding of the modern economic problems of this country."

MacDonald also touched on Canada's relations with the United States, especially over foreign trade trends which he said could have grave consequences for the Canadian economy.

He expressed misgivings about the effects of the Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISC) program, which permits American companies to defer tax payments on half their profits from sales outside the country.

And he voiced concern about the possible impact of the proposed Foreign Trade & Investment Act—the Burke-Hartke bill—which he noted has strong support from "powerful elements in the U.S. including important elements within the American trade union movement."

MacDonald's criticisms were included in a statement on economic policy adopted by the convention on its second day.

Bommarito Cites Case Against Multinationals

(Continued from Page 1)

ports, and for the export of jobs from both Canada and the United States and thus hope "to divert the public's attention from themselves and their economic cannibalism."

Multinational corporations are the fastest-growing institution in American society, Bommarito said. And American multinational subsidiaries in foreign countries, totaling more than 8,000, have become the third largest productive force in the world, "only superseded by the U.S. and Russia."

As an example, he noted that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. produces a yearly volume abroad of nearly $2.5 billion in manufactured goods and has more employes abroad than in the United States.

He cited the case of Chrysler, which acquired 35 percent of Mitsubishi Motors, part of a large Japanese conglomerate.

"The Japanese government 'suggested' that in exchange for permitting this investment, Chrysler would agree to import into the U.S. the Dodge Colt manufactured in Japan—36,000 in 1971, 60,000 in 1972 and 175,000 by 1975. Chrysler, however, insisted that in return Japan agree to import the Plymouth Valiant. Where are the Plymouth Valiants manufactured? Australia."

The problem posed for labor by the multinationals, Bommarito said, has gone far beyond the stage of correction through collective bargaining.

"It's too big for handling on a union-by-union and corporation-by-corporation basis," he added. "It has to be accomplished through legislation."

He said the Burke-Hartke bill would remove the tax loopholes and other advantages that "make it profitable for the multinational to export jobs overseas—to prevent situations like U.S. Steel paying four times as much tax to Venezuela than to the U.S."

It would regulate "the torrent of imports that have smothered U.S. production and cost hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs;" it would make taxes on U.S. corporations overseas "relate more closely to the tax rules domestically;" it would help regulate the outflow of international capital transactions, and it would provide an improved program to speed anti-dumping complaints and provide relief to affected industries and workers. "Under current law, by the time a determination is made, a U.S. industry can be forced out of business and its workers jobless."

Bakery Workers Name Regional Vice President

The executive board of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers has appointed Charles E. Messer a vice president representing the union's fourth region. He succeeds Amos Miller, who retired.

ILO Conference Urges Safer Road Transport

Geneva—A 30-nation conference sponsored by the International Labor Organization has called for a redoubling of efforts to improve safety and working conditions in the road transport industry.

The delegates, representing workers, employers and governments, stressed in their conclusions that changes and improvements must take account of the "legitimate aspirations for social and occupational advancement" of the workers.

U.S. worker delegates to the 10-day session of the ILO's Inland Transport Committee were Vice Pres. William Winpisinger of the Machinists and Vice Pres. Kenneth Moore of the United Transportation Union.

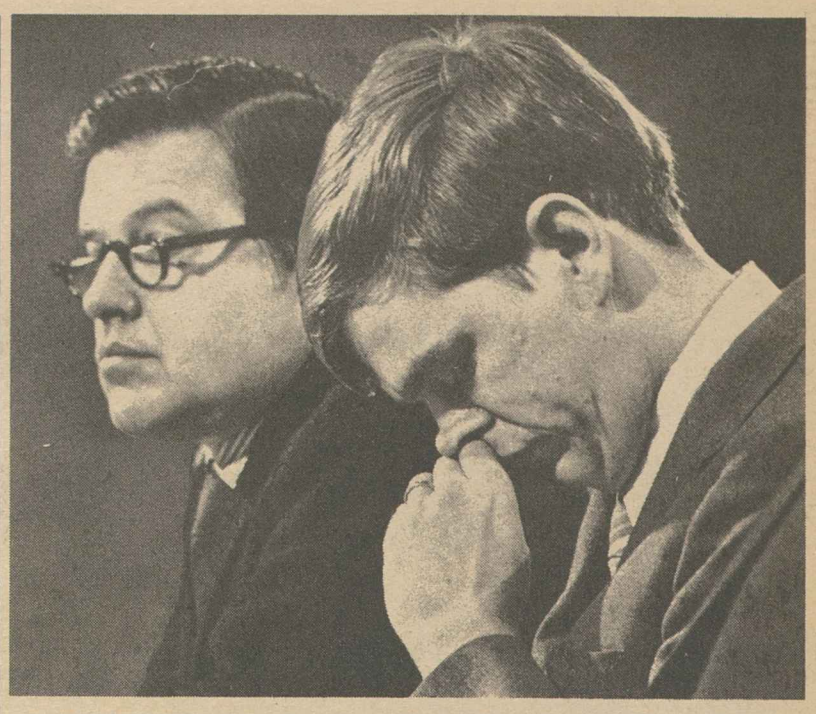
The committee adopted a resolution calling on the ILO's Governing Body to bring together at the "earliest possible date" a panel of union, industry and government representatives to plan a major ILO conference on civil aviation.

In its conclusion on road transport, the delegates urged all nations to maintain a strong inspection service to insure that working conditions and safety requirements set out in legislation and collective bargaining agreements are "strictly observed."

It urged early retirement benefits for drivers with medical problems who can't be provided with "reasonable alternative employment."

Winpisinger and Moore said the conference offered a valuable insight into problems in other nations, even though many of the difficulties cited during discussions have already been overcome in the United States.

The conference was also attended by Rudolph Faupl, the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO Governing Body.



A SURVIVOR of the Sunshine Silver Mine disaster, Byron Schulz, pauses during his narration of the tragedy that claimed 91 miners' lives. Schulz was seated next to Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) during his testimony before a House Labor subcommittee.

Wide Safety Violations Charged at Idaho Mine

(Continued from Page 1)

the last man to leave the Sunshine mine alive May 2 when the fire struck.

The survivor, Byron Schulz, narrated the horror of watching his fellow miners die in carbon monoxide-choked tunnels nearly a mile beneath the ground.

They died, he said, because lifesaving respirator masks were either not available or not functioning or the miners didn't know how to operate them in the onrush of the odorless, but deadly, carbon monoxide gas generated by the fire.

In two years of employment at the mine, Schulz said, he had never received safety instructions and had never seen a fire drill.

He told of riding down to the 5,000-foot level of the mine after learning of the fire. He found the smoke there extremely thick.

"The men were choking . . . down on their knees gasping for air. Many of them couldn't operate the respirators. I had to show them how they work," he said.

There weren't enough respirators for everyone, and Schulz testified that he had to use a pipe wrench to get some of them functioning.

"Mr. Chairman," he told Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.), "I was extremely lucky; some of the men weren't."

The young father of two was repeatedly congratulated for his acts of heroism by members of the subcommittee, including Daniels, who said he was "shocked and appalled at what I've heard this morning."

Schulz further testified that he had "been given a bad time," for filing safety grievances, as did Pres. Lavern A. Melton of USWA Local 5087.

Melton, who had worked the graveyard shift, 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., the day of the fire, said there had been no fire drills in the seven years he has worked at the Sunshine mine, no respirator drills and that the company had refused his request to accompany a federal mine inspector investigating an unsafe work location where one miner had died and another had been seriously injured.

The USWA presented a sheaf of correspondence between Melton and mine officials on safety, and Melton told the committee that the company's standard response to requests for implementation of safety standards was that they were "not economically feasible" or that "they might set a precedent."

Some of the more conservative members of the House panel indicated in their questioning of the USWA witnesses that they felt the union should have made enforcement of safety regulations a subject of contract bargaining.

But Daniels, who co-authored the Occupational Health & Safety Act, pledged his support of strong federal legislation on mine safety.

He also read a 1966 statement from the Sunshine Mining Co. insisting that "the primary responsibility for safe operating procedures in providing the proper equipment and facilities for a safe working program is a management function of the industry."

The statement had been issued as part of the company's opposition to the Metal & Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act, which became law in 1966 and which Sunshine viewed as "an unnecessary imposition."

A particularly damning statement came from Frank S. McKee, director of USWA District 38, who said the most tragic facet of the fire was the lack of useable safety equipment that could have saved more men.

He said respirators were locked up in the mine so that miners were forced to break open the locks and then read the instructions "in the midst of a fire while choking to death."

No units were available on mine elevators and when elevator operators died in the fire, the hoists stopped, thus condemning more men to death.

Meanwhile, word was received in Idaho that the Nixon Administration would not declare the mining district a disaster area, but instead sent its "sympathy and concern."

"Sympathy and concern is fine, but it buys very little at the grocery store," Gov. Cecil D. Andrus (D) said. He had requested the presidential action along with Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) so that stricken families might receive emergency aid.

Abel announced that the USWA had made a $25,000 contribution to the Sunshine Miners Disaster Fund to aid the families of the disaster victims. The fund is being administered by McKee as Director of USWA District 38 with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) announced that an investigation of the disaster also was under way by the Senate Labor Committee, which he heads.

'Senseless' Do-Nothingism

AS GOV. GEORGE CORLEY WALLACE lay under the scalpels of a team of this area's finest surgeons, candidates for President, statesmen and politicians of all stripes took to the television stump to deplore "senseless violence" in our society, to wonder about the health of the body politic and to raise deep questions about the strong current of violence running just millimeters under the surface in our country.

Too little is known at this point, it seems to us, about the suspect in the Wallace shooting to draw any sweeping conclusions as to whether this act illuminates dark recesses in all the rest of us or indeed as to what this all means or will come to mean in the political processes of the United States.

We do know a few things, though. First, Gov. Wallace was shot with a hand gun. Second, the man whom federal and state authorities have identified as the suspect in the shooting was arrested last October in Wisconsin on a concealed weapons charge. Finally, we know that gun control legislation has been dragged before an unwilling Congress year after year—to no avail.

Yet, there we all were, on Monday, May 16, 1972, with a presidential candidate cut open on an operating table, with our leaders crying about his spilt blood and with the memories of Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, Thursday, Apr. 4, 1968, and Wednesday, June 5, 1968, etched indelibly in our minds and upon our collective spirits.

And still, through all the days of all those years of grief for our honored public men, for peace officers by the score and for unnamed and little noted private citizens, murdered, maimed and accidentally killed by private weapons in unlicensed hands, we have not been able to pass the sort of gun control legislation that would make these grievous public and private events much less likely to occur.

The passage of such legislation would do much to change the atmosphere in this country at a time when our doubts about violence in our national life trouble us deeply.

Finally, it seems to us that our leaders—all of those presidential candidates, including the President himself—who were so fulsome in their denunciation of violence two days ago might strike a more positive note by setting forth clear positions favoring strong gun control legislation.

Gov. Wallace, himself, could do the nation a great service by reconsidering his strong position in opposition to gun laws. For in the end, it is useless to deplore "senseless violence," no matter how passionately and eloquently, while doing nothing about it.

—From an editorial in the Washington Post, May 17, 1972.

The Unassailable Facts

The absolute need for federal hand gun control legislation is seen by the unassailable facts: in the past 10 years 560 policemen have been killed in the line of duty, three-quarters of them by hand guns; nationwide comparably the United States has more homicides than any other country in the world, 52 percent caused by hand guns.

The AFL-CIO stands firmly committed to legislation that will provide for registration of all guns in private possession, an action which has the overwhelming support of the American people.

—The AFL-CIO Platform Proposals

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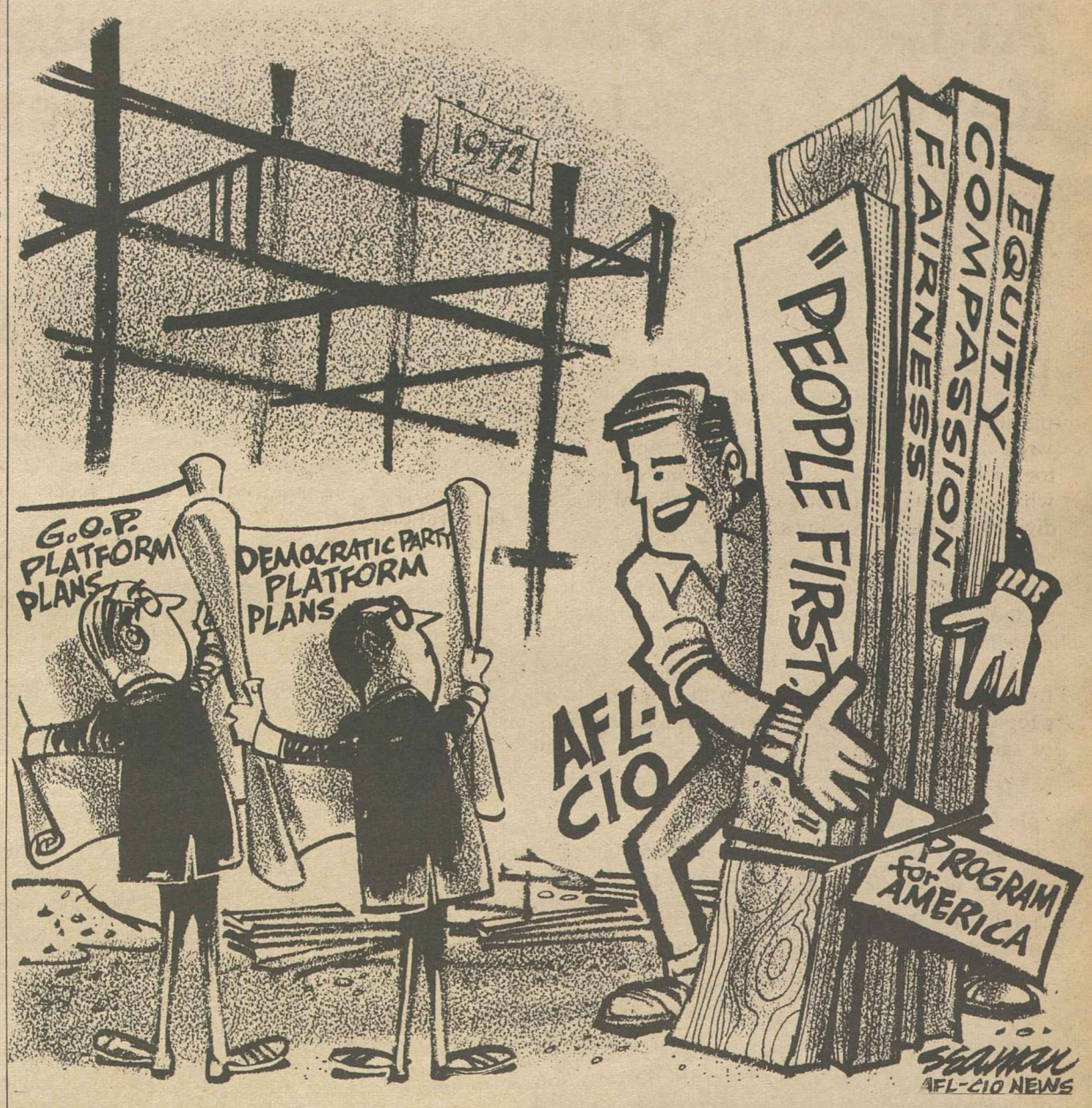


A Word Edgewise:

Credit-Card Radicals Provoke Wider Support for Demagogues

By John P. Roche

THE INTELLECTUAL WORLD these days is populated with latter-day Oswald Spenglers who echo the theme that the United States is a corrupt, dying society in the last stages of degeneration.

This has to be understood as the background music for the virulent anti-Americanism that has surfaced in connection with the war in Vietnam: we no longer have a significant anti-war movement. What we have is a loud and quite nasty rooting section for a Hanoi victory.

This came home to me with a vengeance a few days ago in the airport at Los Angeles. Two distinctively academic types were sitting behind me in the waiting room and they were absolutely furious at the Russians. "It's unbelievable, outrageous!" said the first. "You're damn right," agreed the other: "They just can't let Nixon get away with this!"

Not wanting to land up in the Los Angeles jail for aggravated assault, I rose, paid them my respects in brief, pungent fashion, and went off to sit someplace else.

But it got me fuming inside: those miserable and obviously affluent characters (a word chosen out of respect for the sensitivities of my readers) had a frank, untroubled dedication to American defeat. What they hoped the Soviets would do I never learned; I suppose a nuclear attack would have made their day.

This same pattern of anti-Americanism was recently discussed by the extremely perceptive writer, Midge Decter, at a League for Industrial Democracy banquet honoring George Meany. She suggested that the root of the intellectual's scorn for the labor movement was its success. The passage is worth extensive quotation.

"What is important to note (Miss Decter said) is that beneath the particular details of the ever-lengthening indictment of labor (by the radical intelligentsia) ran a single unbroken and unspoken thread of attitude. The labor movement was being charged with having had the bad taste and graceless temerity to achieve a wholesome number of its purposes."

These intellectuals, she argued, have a vested interest in the failure of the American social order. Thus any institution that seems to be working must incur their hatred and disdain. Then she really took off the gloves:

"But it is the luxury of the stability that (the labor movement has) brought to the American social order . . . which makes it possible for the free-thinking, free-speaking, comfortable and secure enemies of that order to continue plying their reckless trade. As the nations of Western Europe, secure under the American nuclear umbrella, liberated from the palling economic necessities of their own defense, were freed thereby to become heedless critics of American foreign policy, so have (the radical intellectuals) been freed to deplore as recklessly and self-servingly as they wish the fruits of both our political liberty and our economic achievement."

I HAVE QUOTED this at length because I simply could not have said it better. It cuts to the heart of what I have called "credit card radicalism."

More than that: the existence of this dishonorable sector in American society generates the ferocity of the Yahoos and provides a constituency for demagogues like George Wallace. (The supreme irony is, of course, that if the Yahoos ever took power in the United States Miss Decter and I would be marched to the gallows along with the anti-Americans. One "pointy-head" looks pretty much like another to those who consider intellectuals as such to be the curse of the land.)

But the Yahoos won't take power—to the profound disappointment of the intellectuals who have been predicting a "police state"—and, thank God, when the going at the university gets rough I can always go off for a good talk with Pete and Ray, the custodians.

Get Your Money's Worth!

UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

In Government:

AFL-CIO's Platform Proposals Keyed to Restoring Fair Policies

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's summary statement of the federation's platform proposals to the Democratic and Republican platform committees. Meany presented the AFL-CIO views at a session of the Democratic Platform Committee in Washington, May 15, 1972.

EVERY FOUR YEARS, the AFL-CIO presents to the platform committees of the major parties our program for America. We do not write one statement for Republicans and another for Democrats, because the problems of people, which are our overriding concern, should not be divisible along party lines.

The people's problems are real, and the people have a right, under this system of government, to look to their government for redress of their grievances. But in this search they have been frustrated by both the Congress and the Executive Branch, which have too often ignored the people's problems in order to respond to the pleas of special interests.

It is time for the government to put the people first. It is time that the best system of government ever devised be put to work for the benefit of all the people. That is why we ask each of the parties to deal squarely—specifically and candidly—for the purpose of restoring fairness, equity and compassion to government policies.

There is a need today for the "unalienable rights" of the people, set forth in the Declaration of Independence, to be defined in concrete, human terms. This means the right to a job with decent pay and working conditions; good health and quality medical care; quality education for all children; clean water to drink and clean air to breathe; decent housing; safety on the street, in the home, at the workplace and on the highways; dignity in the latter years of life; protection in the marketplace from unsafe products, fraudulent warrantees and deceptive insurance and bank practices.

Above all, the people have a right to have confidence that this system of government will function for the benefit of all its citizens. But this confidence is being undermined by policies that tax unfairly; by a government that refuses to tell the people the truth about foreign affairs and the domestic economy; by the increase in slums and poverty, and by the human misery of unemployment.

When the word "politician" becomes a dirty word in the lexicon of America, then something is grievously wrong. America needs a return to the day when elected officials considered themselves public servants—responsible to all the people, not just a chosen few.

Therefore, we have prepared detailed suggestions on a great many issues. They are not proposals to make labor strong to the detriment of others, for that would not be proper or just. We do not ask for a labor government, and we reject a government by corporations. In its simplest terms what we seek is a return to, as Abraham Lincoln said, government "of the people, by the people, for the people. . . ."

Our proposals for the platforms of both parties would make people and their welfare the primary focus of government policy. They would reverse the unhealthy trend toward concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few individuals and corporations.

In advocating these "unalienable" human rights, we also plead for preservation of the basic civil rights and liberties that guarantee that all Americans are free men. Erosion of freedom, in the pretense of protecting the public interest, has long been the way of dictatorship. That, we submit, is totally incompatible with democracy.

We reject the demagogue who incites racial unrest or the administrator who coldly refuses to carry out the law of the land, because we are convinced that the American people still hold as "self-evident" the truth that all men are created equal. Much progress has been made toward equality of opportunity for all Americans, and demagogues and administrators must not be permitted to undo that progress.

Those who would divide America along racial, age, ethnic or income lines really are dividing people from their government—undermining public confidence in the ability of their government to function for the benefit of all citizens.

We are firmly committed to the proposition that there is no problem too large or complex for the American system of government to correct if that government truly puts the welfare of the people above all else.

We ask both parties to restore public confidence in the government. We fully realize that there is a wide streak of cynicism among politicians and political commentators whenever the subject of platforms is raised. "Platforms are made to run on, not stand on," is what some say. The American people deserve better.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE do not want platforms that are glib advertising slogans—pap fed to voters before election day and forgotten afterward. As far as we are concerned, and as far as the American people are concerned, platforms are a solemn pledge—a pledge that must be kept. We believe that the party conventions must restore public confidence in their platforms by binding their standard bearers and their legislative leadership to keeping the party's word.

And, so, we urge each party to say what you mean, mean what you say, and do what you say.

Fosters Starvation Pay:

'Workfare Plan' Hit as Subsidy To Sweatshop-Type Employers

THE SO-CALLED workfare plan being shaped by the Senate Finance Committee would use federal funds to subsidize "employers who are paying the most unconscionable wages" and encourage them to continue "starvation pay," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman charged.

Pointing out that the plan would force welfare mothers into jobs paying as little as $1.20 an hour with the federal payment pushing it up to the minimum wage, Seidman declared the plan offers "no incentive whatsoever for such employers to increase their wages." He agreed fully with a recent New York Times editorial stating that "the program would put the government in a two-way partnership with cut-rate private employers."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman hit hard at the public service employment aspect of the Senate Finance Committee's plan whereby welfare recipients would be assigned to government jobs in public institutions and other areas at wages less than half the government's own poverty-level figure.

The committee itself "assigns no value to these jobs," he stressed, noting that although pay would be set at three-quarters of the minimum wage, if the minimum wage were improved, as now appears likely, "they'll just cut the hours of work . . . to hold down the income of these people."

Seidman said the AFL-CIO strongly supports a wide-ranging public service employment program, provided the jobs "pay decent wages . . . have some opportunity for advancement . . . and provide meaningful training leading to real jobs." Moreover, he declared, "all the surveys that have ever been taken demonstrate that the people now on welfare are very anxious to get such jobs."

Seidman renewed the call for adoption of the welfare reform amendment sponsored by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) and a large bipartisan group of co-sponsors, which would "establish the whole welfare program on a federal basis."

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF YOU HAVEN'T HEARD about "The Great Withholding Caper of 1972" it's about time that you did.

At least, that's the way the U.S. Treasury Dept. and the Internal Revenue Service feel about it.

It involves the fact that more money is being withheld from paychecks in 1972 than should be. There is no law against keeping money in the IRS bank account, but there would be more money to spend today. Here is the problem.

In calendar year 1971 the IRS did not withhold enough money from most paychecks. The initial Treasury withholding schedule for 1972 reacted sharply—the other way. As a result, anywhere between $5 billion to $8 billion over-withholding is being taken out of paychecks.

Many persons were counting their increased take-home pay beginning with the first paycheck of 1972 as a result of the 1969 Tax Reform Act. They were surprised to find that although their taxes were supposedly reduced—slightly—more money was being withheld.

Some thought that the extra bite out of their paychecks was part of a diabolical plot of the Nixon Administration to reduce the federal deficit, originally estimated to be about $38 billion.

This isn't true, says Edgar R. Fiedler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for economic policy. In fact, he says that it will mean some complications with the economy being deprived of billions of dollars of purchasing power at the very time it needs the boost.

Fiedler and the IRS have been pressing a campaign urging that persons who have been over-withheld fill out revised Forms W-4 to reduce the money taken from their pay envelopes.

Two groups can take advantage of this opportunity to get some more cash now:

- The single worker, employed at only one job, earning $25,000 a year or less, and
- The married worker, holding only one job, whose spouse does not work and who earns $31,000 a year or less.

Additional exemptions may be claimed if a person can show that he will have a large number of itemized deductions during the year which would decrease his taxes.

IRS, which has enough problems these days trying to police price controls, has issued press releases, television and radio spots explaining the over-withholding featuring the IRS Commissioner and another dramatization of the problem.

Apparently, this hasn't been too effective. Fiedler admits that less than one-quarter of the 40 million taxpayers being over-withheld have moved to file new Forms W-4. Some IRS offices are reporting as few as 5 percent making the change.

JUST WHY MANY persons are cool to the idea of decreasing their withholding is easy to understand. Many of them were burned this year, when their 1971 taxes were under-withheld and they had to shell out a healthy additional sum to make up for it.

There is another problem. Many declare less exemptions than they can claim because this will mean a refund at the end of the tax year. It's forced savings.

Some economists say that if $5 billion or $6 billion were withheld over and above scheduled taxes, there could be serious inflationary pressures when this amount of money is suddenly pushed into the economy early next year.

Fedler says this is not a real problem. He points out that some taxpayers are making the revisions in withholdings, and some higher bracket taxpayers will not be influenced in their spending habits.

The best thing about this whole "withholding caper," though, is that this is one tax problem that a person can decide for himself. It's not like playing around with the massive loopholes enjoyed by the wealthy and big corporations, but he can make his own decision.

FEDERAL SUBSIDY for the "starvation pay" of low-wage employers will emanate from the Senate Finance Committee's "workfare plan," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Spencer Rich of the Washington Post and Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

House Vote on Minimum Wage Bill

The House on May 11 rejected a labor-supported $2 minimum wage bill that would have expanded coverage to millions of low-paid workers. Instead it substituted a Republican bill with no additional coverage and a $1.80 wage floor.

The substitute bill was adopted on a 217-191 recorded teller vote.

On labor's scoreboard, the 69 Democrats and 148 Republicans who voted for the substitute bill were Wrong (W). The 171 Democrats and 20 Republicans who opposed the cutback cast Right (R) votes.

Other symbols: A—absent; C—non-voting chairman. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL. Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) A

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) A
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Carlson (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) A
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) A
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Curlin (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) A
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Vacancy
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Vacancy
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) A
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) A

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) C
6. Hull (D) A
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) A
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) W
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) A
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) A
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) A
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) A
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) A
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) A
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Vacancy

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) A
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evans (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) A

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) A
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) A
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) A
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

From Suppliers:

Senate Unit Probes Medicare Kickbacks

(Continued from Page 1)

to determine whether "providers of services are receiving hidden rebates from their suppliers."

In this case, the Aetna office in Los Angeles was not thoroughly investigating possible rebates. The SSA acknowledged that "in cases of rebates that are contrary to state law" they probably would not be entered on the provider's books.

However, SSA examiners strongly recommended that Aetna "learn if money is being given to the facilities' owners, either as a kickback, rent, billing fee, or fee for the privilege of doing business in the facility."

Responding to the SSA report, an Aetna official, R. E. Stewart, wrote: "Questions can be asked: however, the answers to them are not necessarily revealing of the total circumstances."

Max W. Fine, executive secretary of the Health Security Action Council, commenting on the reported rebates problem, told Hart that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has repeatedly refused attempts by private citizens and labor unions to investigate such reports.

Fine charged that rebates "artifically" drive up the costs of medical care for everyone and must be stopped.

Fine appeared with Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who testified that 700 insurance companies have established a super-secret, "CIA-type" data bank containing the health records of more than 11 million Americans.

Woodcock identified the data bank as the Medical Information Bureau of Greenwich, Conn.

He said that the data bank helps commercial insurers determine the "profitable and non-profitable risks."

"What this means," he continued, "is that insurance companies want to sell sickness insurance to healthy people."

Joseph C. Wilberding, executive director of the MIB, followed Woodcock to the witness chair and admitted the existence of the $8 million computer operation.

At first Wilberding claimed that only life insurance companies had access to the material, but under questioning by Hart conceded that commercial life insurance companies sell 85 percent of commercial health insurance sold in the United States.

He acknowledged that consumers had no way of knowing that information on their insurance applications would be fed into the computer or that 700 companies would have access to that information.

He promised to inform any consumers of the material in their files if they write and request it, but the committee drew the admission that the MIB is housed in an unmarked building and has an unlisted telephone number.

Wilberding also told the committee that no company is allowed to reject an applicant solely on the basis of MIB information, but companies are required to conduct their own investigation. He offered no details as to how this rule is enforced.

Opening the second day's hearings, Pennsylvania insurance commissioner Herbert S. Denenberg condemned mass-marketed health insurance as distributed by "mail-order hucksters" and as "junk" or "Mickey Mouse" insurance.

He recommended that Congress and state legislatures consider laws to remove these companies from the market. "The public is being taken," he told Hart.

Denenberg told the subcommittee that one "notorious cancer policy" returns only 7 cents on the premium dollar to subscribers.

The subcommittee staff produced charts showing that the Combined Insurance Group, which is headed by W. Clement Stone, a major contributor to Pres. Nixon's campaign funds, paid only 40 cents on the premium dollar.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged that Stone's company "is notorious for writing policies that are long on profits and short on benefits."

The subcommittee's hearings will resume June 6, 7, and 8.

THE IMPACT OF IMPORTS on America's economy and jobs is discussed by union and management representatives of the apparel industry at a meeting with members of the New York congressional delegation. Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged the legislators to support the Burke-Hartke bill as the most constructive approach to the import problem. In the foreground is Rep. Frank J. Horton (R). Others, from left, are Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R), Mayor Stephen May of Rochester, N.Y., Potofsky, Rep. Emanuel Celler, Research Director Lazare Teper of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Biemiller, and Chester Kessler, president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association.

Labor Asks Expansion Of GI Education Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Davis stressed, the current GI Bill is "a shadow of its former self."

The Administration has proposed an 8.6 percent increase in benefit levels and the House has approved a 14 percent increase.

Both are inadequate, Davis said. "At a minimum," he urged, education benefits should be raised the 40 percent advocated by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee.

Davis also urged that low-interest tuition loans be made available to veterans, financed through the National Servicemen's Life Insurance Fund.

While supporting these and other liberalizations of the GI bill, the AFL-CIO statement urged tighter controls on payments to profit-making correspondence and vocational training schools.

"Many of these schools cruelly prey on the desire of veterans to get ahead," Davis said. "They promise much and deliver little."

He noted that over the past five years, the Veterans Administration has paid out some $156 million for correspondence schools alone—even though three out of four veterans who enroll fail to complete them.

He cited an AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution warning of "fly-by-night so-called 'approved for veterans' schools" that make misleading claims of job opportunities on graduation.

Davis said the "diplomas" awarded by some of these schools "are worth less than the paper they are printed on—and certainly less than the prices they charge."

America's veterans, the AFL-CIO said, deserve better from their country than "indifference from the government, indifference from employers and indifference from the educational system."

Apart from the nation's obligation to its veterans, Davis said, America will benefit from "the educated veteran who can market his skills, earn a decent wage and sustain himself as a productive member of society."

TWUA Settles With 6 Major Northern Mills

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America announced that it has reached a three-year agreement providing a wage-fringe package of about 50 cents an hour for employes of six leading northern cotton-synthetic mills.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the package, which varies in minor details from plant to plant, is expected to set a pattern for settlements with some 75 other companies employing approximately 25,000 workers in the New England and Mid-Atlantic states.

The new contract, effective immediately, has been ratified by TWUA members at the American Thread Co. in Willimantic, Conn.; Bates Manufacturing Co., Lewiston and Augusta, Me.; West Point-Pepperell, Inc. and Biddeford Textiles in Biddeford, Me.; Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. in New Bedford, Mass., and Waumbec Co.'s weaving and dyeing plants in Manchester, N.H.

TWUA negotiators were led by J. Harold Daoust, the union's cotton-synthetic industry director. Generally speaking, Daoust said, the new agreement provides increases of 15 cents an hour in 1972, 1973 and 1974, with the remainder consisting of fringe benefit improvements.

At Berkshire Hathaway, Daoust said, workers voted to take 3 cents more in fringe improvements rather than wages.

Serving with Pollock and Daoust on the union's contract policy committee were TWUA Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin, Thomas J. Pitarys of Nashua-Manchester, N.H.; Denis A. Blais, Lewiston, Me.; Alex Anastasoff, Biddeford, Me., and Frank Gencarella, Willimantic, Conn.

2 More Hawaii Units Vote for State-County

Honolulu—Two more groups of state employes in Hawaii voted for the State, County & Municipal Employes in union representation elections.

The union was picked as bargaining representative for a unit of more than 3,000 engineering and technical workers and, in a separate vote, by 300 white-collar supervisors.

AFSCME reported that it now represents 18,500 state employes in Hawaii.

School Busing Issue Intensifies in Congress

House Democrats voted in caucus not to cave in to demands to instruct committees to report anti-civil rights legislation under the guise of outlawing busing.

Rep. Joe D. Waggonner, Jr. (La.) asked the Democratic caucus to order the House Education & Labor Committee to approve a bill that would amount to giving congressional approval to "freedom of choice" school systems that the courts have ruled unconstitutional.

His motion also would have directed the House Judiciary Committee to send to the floor the Administration's busing moratorium bill, despite the legislation's unconstitutional aspects

House Speaker Carl Albert (Okla.) led the fight to table, and thus kill, the pro-segregation instructions. The Democratic caucus did so by a 115-87 vote. Labor and civil rights groups helped rally opposition to the effort to turn the clock back towards the era of segregated schools.

The politically volatile, emotion-laden busing issue has also held up congressional agreement on multi-billion dollar higher education legislation that passed both the House and Senate during 1971.

The House twice ordered its conferees to stand firm for the series of anti-civil rights amendments it had written into the bill.

After three months of futile meetings, House and Senate negotiators reached an agreement during an all-night session that continued until 5:30 a.m.

It would impose, until Dec. 31, 1973, a moratorium on all court-ordered busing until all appeals from the order are exhausted. Also prohibited for 18 months until appeals are exhausted would be court-ordered student transfers where busing is not required.

The final language was only narrowly approved by the conferees—with most Senate liberals voting against it and with opposition expressed on the House side from both liberal and conservative ranks—for different reasons.

The tough anti-desegregation langauge adopted by the conference committee has led the AFL-CIO and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to oppose passage of the legislation.

To complicate the anticipated battle over approval of the conference report, there are disagreements over substantive provisions of the legislation that have nothing to do with busing.

There were more than 200 differences between the House and Senate versions that had to be resolved by the conferees on a bill that authorizes $18.5 billion through mid-1975.

It includes a vastly expanded program of student assistance—up to $1,400 a year for college students from the poorest families.

It also provides direct federal funds to both public and private colleges and prohibits any public undergraduate school or public or private graduate school from discriminating against women in admissions policies.

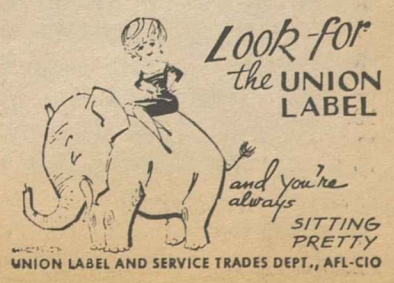
Imports Prompt Aid to 125 at Marble Works

The Labor Dept. has certified 125 members of the Steelworkers eligible for financial assistance and retraining because their jobs with a Vermont marble firm were adversely affected by imports.

The workers were employed by Vermont Marble Co. of Proctor, Vt., in the firm's quarries, plants and offices. As imports of marble and travertine increased in the United States and the firm's sales dropped off, overall employment at Vermont Marble declined 27 percent since July 1970.

Certification for trade adjustment assistance was approved after the USWA filed a petition in behalf of the affected union members.

Workers' assistance under the Trade Expansion Act includes cash readjustment allowances, testing, training, job placement and relocation, if needed. The maximum payment for the cash allowance is now $93 a week.



Labor Lists Critical Needs:

Put-People-First Program Urged for Party Platforms

(Continued from Page 1)

ciently, "the government must assume the obligation of being the employer of last resort."

Above all, Meany said, "we seek a rejection of unemployment as an instrument of national policy."

In response to questions, he cited as the best means of creating immediate jobs for large numbers of workers an accelerated public works program that would provide funds for the tens of thousands of blueprinted projects that cities, counties and states have been forced to sidetrack because of lack of money.

"That would be real revenue-sharing," Meany noted.

TAXES—The tax shelters and loopholes for the wealthy and corporations "place an undue burden on those who have little to benefit those who have much."

Citing examples of unequal taxation of the same income, the AFL-CIO declared:

"What it comes down to is that the worker is paying more than his fair share. It is withheld from his paycheck. Earned income—earned by honest work on an assembly line, in a painstaking craft, in a laborious service — is overtaxed. Unearned income — where money does the work rather than the man, the special privilege of the wealthy —is undertaxed, if taxed at all."

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS—"Stripped of its fancy disguise," the Administration proposal to curb the right to strike in transportation industry disputes adds up to compulsory arbitration.

"It would force free American workers to labor against their will for the private profit of other American citizens. . . . It is a proposal that should be repugnant to any American who believes in freedom."

POVERTY—"An adequate minimum wage covering all workers is the best single step this country can take to alleviate poverty."

Welfare reform is vital but proposals to require welfare recipients to work for less than an already inadequate minimum wage would "only drive them further into the trap of poverty."

And "essential to welfare reform must be a federally-funded, community-controlled system of day care centers."

HEALTH CARE—Most Americans, not just the very poor, are deprived of their right to quality health care "because the system for delivering health care is geared more to profits than health."

The only proposal that faces up to all aspects of the problem, the AFL-CIO declared, is the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security legislation.

The federation's statement acknowledged that all the problems of health care cannot be resolved overnight. But a start must be made to transform the system into one that "effectively provides for the health care needs of all the people, controls cost and is fairly financed by a system of contributory taxes matched by federal general revenues."

POLLUTION—"We believe that America can have a clean environment and jobs, too. Reasonable and enforced federal standards can significantly reduce emissions, without wiping out American industry."

And, the AFL-CIO urged, there must be recognition that the workplace is part of the environment. The Occupational Safety & Health law must be fully enforced.

URBAN PROBLEMS — Far-reaching programs are needed "to prevent the collapse of the nation's cities."

Housing opportunities must be greatly increased for low and middle income families.

"America's major education problem is not busing. It is inadequate schools. . . . The federal commitment to education is one of words backed with too few dollars."

Cities need help. "A massive federal program of public investment —schools, libraries, mass transit, sewage treatment facilities, hospitals—coupled with expanded public service employment programs will benefit the economy through increased jobs while, at the same time, solving some of America's urban problems."

FOREIGN TRADE & INVESTMENT—"For wanting to save his job from the tide of imports, for wanting work instead of welfare, the worker is being attacked. He is told that to safeguard American jobs by restricting imports would be harmful to consumers. Who is the consumer but an American worker? Without a job, he cannot afford to purchase any goods, whether made in the U.S. or in a foreign country."

The statement noted that tax and tariff loopholes have encouraged the growth of multinational corporations that use low-paid foreign workers to manufacture goods that are sold at U.S. prices.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS & DEFENSE — The AFL-CIO is "implacably opposed to governments which suppress the freedom of their people, whether these governments be dictatorships of the right or the left."

The Executive Branch has an obligation "to confide in the American people . . . to refrain from political adventures . . . to refuse to conduct international diplomacy as if it were a television spectacular . . . and, finally, never to use international relations as a domestic political vehicle."

Also, the AFL-CIO stressed, "we flatly reject the concept of isolationism. We believe in a defense establishment strong enough, but no stronger than necessary, to meet these obligations."

Veterans of Vietnam have been shortchanged. "We believe they are entitled to the training and education benefits that earlier veterans received, but in terms of today's costs."

In summarizing the AFL-CIO's platform proposals, Meany called for protection of the basic civil rights and liberties guaranteed to Americans.

"We reject the demagogues who incites racial unrest . . . We are firmly committed to the proposition that there is no problem too large or complex for the American system of government to correct if that government truly puts the welfare of the people above all else."

Nixon Nominates Shultz To Succeed Connally

George P. Shultz, who first entered the Nixon Administration as Secretary of Labor, has been nominated to succeed John B. Connally as Secretary of the Treasury.

Connally, a former Democratic governor of Texas, had emerged as the strong man in the Nixon Cabinet during his relatively brief 15 months in office.

He presided over the abrupt shift to wage-price controls, the devaluation of the dollar—and the Administration's blunt attacks on the labor movement and its leaders.

During the surprise White House announcement of his resignation, Connally and the President exchanged extravagant praise. The Texan is expected to take part in Nixon's re-election campaign, whether or not be formally switches to the Republican Party.

Shultz, who was dean of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business before he was tapped for the Cabinet, early won Nixon's respect as an economist.

He was drafted by the President two years ago to head the then newly-created Office of Management & Budget. It meant a salary cut from his Cabinet pay. But it brought him into the powerful inner circle of the presidential operation —even though he was out of the public spotlight.

Casper W. Weinberger, now serving as Shultz's deputy, will succeed him as head of the Office of Management & Budget.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Shultz will be squarely in the spotlight he has previously shunned. Before his new appointment, Shultz was quoted as saying: "I don't think that the President looks at me as a great fount of wisdom about how to get re-elected. If he does, I'd be alarmed."

Nixon Tells It Like It Is To His Friends in Texas

Pres. Nixon has acknowledged that his proposal to curb "crippling strikes" in transportation industries is nothing but compulsory arbitration.

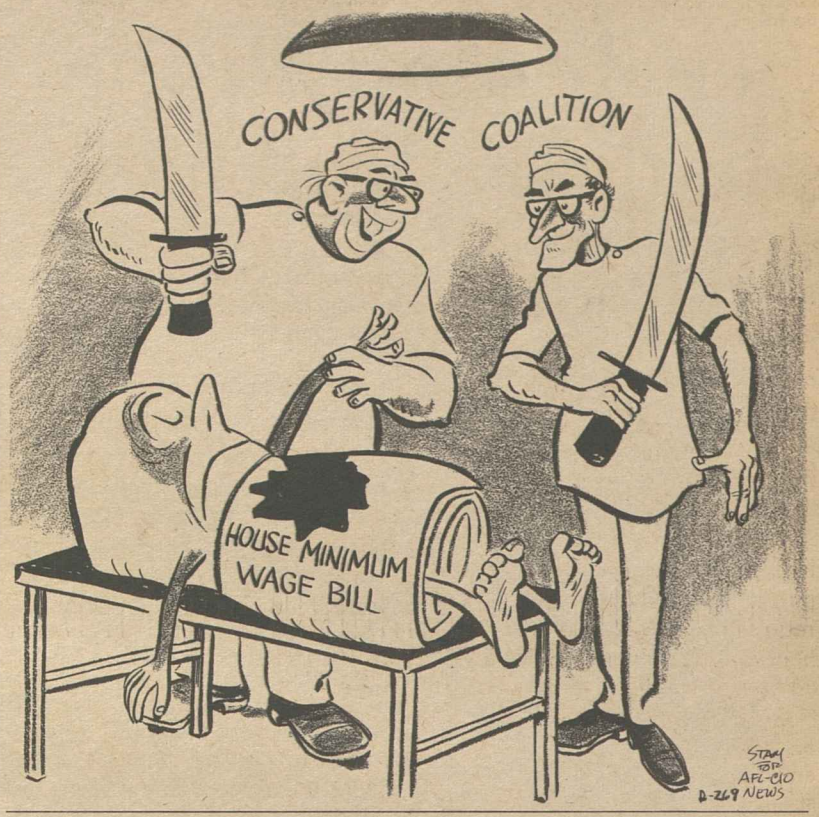
That's what labor has been saying from the start. But the President and his aides shunned the term and insisted on such phrases as "final offer selection."

Nixon didn't pussyfoot, however, during his recent visit to the Texas ranch of John Connally.

One of Connally's guests asked the President why the government can't stop strikes more quickly.

According to the official White House transcript, Nixon complained that Congress "has not acted" on the Administration bill "that would require, in effect, compulsory arbitration of such disputes."

'There's Still a Pulse . . . of Sorts!'



Sheet Metal Workers Reach Rail Pact Accord

The Sheet Metal Workers became the last of the railroad shopcraft unions to settle with the nation's rail carriers—after 18 months of bargaining.

Elsewhere in the industry, a presidential emergency board recommended delay in any cutback of crew sizes on the financially beleaguered Penn Central Railroad. The board proposed that the carrier and the United Transportation Union continue bargaining on the dispute until next January and use that time to resolve the issue at the local level.

The Sheet Metal Workers agreement hinges on ratification by some 6,300 rail workers represented by the union. They have until June 1 to vote on the terms which follow the industry pattern of 42 percent over 42 months. The contract is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1971.

The wage package is in line with the recommendations of another emergency board, but there was an improvement in the controversial incidental work rule which permits the crossing of craft jurisdictions.

"We rewrote the troublesome incidental work rule so it can be lived with and policed to a great extent," said J. W. O'Brien, Sheet Metal Workers vice president in charge of railroad bargaining.

The rule was amended, the union said, so that it will not apply to any worker who has been performing a specific job for more than an hour.

The grievance procedure also was improved to apply to the implementation of the incidental work rule.

The emergency board in the Penn Central dispute was named Mar. 31 after the UTU threatened to strike the railroad after it announced that it would lay off about 6,000 brakemen and conductors Apr. 1.

After the board issued its report, UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser summoned the general chairman of the union to a meeting in Philadelphia May 23 to give "consideration to the recommendations."

Although Chesser was noncommital about the position of the union, he did say, "it is evident that the members of the board recognize the importance of settling such disputes through negotiation at the local level of operations."

The board made no mention in its recommendations of a Penn Central request to settle the dispute through compulsory arbitration.

A spokesman for the trustees of the bankrupt railroad said they were "concerned that the board did not make more specific recommendations."

5-20-72

Edmond Bishop Elected CWA Vice President

Edmond F. Bishop was elected a vice president of the Communications Workers to head the CWA's seven-state District 8. He succeeds John C. Carroll, who earlier was named an assistant to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Bishop formerly was Carroll's assistant in the Denver-based district.

IAM Appoints Winpisinger to Top Staff Post

Machinists Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger has been named resident vice president and chief of staff of the IAM headquarters in Washington to succeed Charles F. West, who will retire Aug. 1.

IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith announced that the union's executive council selected Dan Blue, an international representative in San Antonio, Tex., to fill West's unexpired term on the council. Blue will also take over Winpisinger's post as vice president for transportation.

Winpisinger, an IAM vice president since 1967, has been supervising the union's activities in the airline, railroad and auto repair industries. He also has been an alternate to Smith on the Pay Board.

West, who will turn 65 on July 14, has been resident vice president and chief of staff since 1969.

Senate Unit Okays $2.20 Wage Floor

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Bill Extends Coverage to 8 Million

The Senate Labor Committee has voted 14-2 approval of a bill that would raise the federal minimum wage in steps to $2.20 an hour and expand coverage to an additional 8 million workers.

Newly-covered groups would include an estimated 5 million public employes, 2 million more retail store workers, about 1 million household domestics and an additional 150,000 farm workers.

By one-sided votes, the committee rejected Administration-backed amendments that would have slashed the bill down to the level of the measure passed earlier this month by a conservative coalition majority in the House. The Senate panel voted down efforts to cut back the wage levels, eliminate the new coverage and impose a lower pay floor for young workers.

The Senate bill, sponsored by Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), was strongly backed by the AFL-CIO. It was sharply denounced as "inflationary" by Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Administration's Cost of Living Council.

Rumsfeld termed the House-passed bill "far more reasonable" and indicated an all-out Administration effort to get the Senate to dump the Labor Committee bill and adopt a substitute by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) that closely follows the House bill.

The House version would raise the $1.60 pay floor of workers whose jobs had been covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act before 1966 to $1.80 an hour this year and $2 a year later. Workers who were covered for the first time in 1966—chiefly retail, hospital, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers—would move up only to $1.70 this year, going to $1.80 a year later and $2 the followng year. Covered farm workers, now frozen at a $1.30 subminimum, would be allowed to rise to a $1.50 wage floor and a new permanent ceiling of $1.70 a year later.

By contrast, the Senate bill would raise those covered before 1966 to $2 this year and $2.20 the following year. The groups covered in 1966 and those to be added to coverage this year would go to $1.80 and then, in annual steps, to $2 and $2.20. And farm workers would gradually be brought up to parity with other

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Bids Industry Join Forced Arbitration Battle

GEORGE MEANY PAINTS "because he enjoys it," says the catalogue for the exhibit of paintings by the AFL-CIO president at Automation House in New York during the annual Collective Bargaining Forum. Enjoying the company of the artist at a reception is Theodore W. Kheel, administrative director of the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations that sponsors the forum.

Compulsory Terms Held Threat to All

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on employers to join with labor in fighting off a compulsory arbirtation law—and in making collective bargaining function more effectively.

"We need some new machinery to reduce the likelihood of strikes," Meany said. But he stressed that the solution must be found "in the collective bargaining process itself."

Meany told an audience that included top-level negotiators from both corporation and union ranks that development of "effective voluntary alternatives to strikes" is "a do-it-yourself project for management and labor. We cannot and must not look to Congress to handle it." **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

In his speech to the annual collective bargaining forum of the Institue of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, Meany stressed that free workers will "naturally resist" a solution to a dispute that is imposed on them.

"I don't believe either workers or management would regard a contract imposed by government as a document to be observed and respected," Meany declared.

As to the question posed to the conference, whether limitations on collective bargaining are "right or wrong," Meany stressed the distinction between voluntary and compulsory limitations.

When curbs on bargaining and the right to strike are imposed by law, he said, the answer is "wrong. Categorically and absolutely wrong."

(Continued on Page 2)

Clothing Firm Fights Union:

Labor's Aid Pledged For Farah Strikers

El Paso, Tex.—Nearly 3,000 workers who are striking several plants of Farah Manufacturing Co. were pledged the support of the AFL-CIO in their struggle for the right to organize and bargain.

The Clothing Workers strike, which began in El Paso and San Antonio May 8, was precipitated by the company's unfair labor practices, the union reported. When the firm discharged a number of active union supporters, hundreds of workers struck.

Employes at other Farah plants—in Victoria, Tex., and Las Cruces and Albuquerque, N.M.—joined the walkout as the strike picked up momentum. Farah is one of the world's largest makers of men's slacks and sportswear.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued an appeal to all federation affiliates and state and local central bodies to support the struggle.

He said the ACWA "is asking union members and their families not to buy Farah slacks and sportswear. I urge your complete support of this boycott."

Demonstrations of support for the strikers have been conducted in 11 major cities across the country by ACWA members, with members of other unions joining their ranks.

Teams of strikers—most of whom are Mexican-Americans—were dispatched to the cities to coordinate the demonstrations with the help of local ACWA officials and AFL-CIO leaders.

But hundreds of strikers have been arrested for their activities in El Paso since the walkout began.

Antonio Sanchez, manager of the ACWA El Paso Joint Board, and ACWA Vice Pres. Leonard Levy charged that some of the strikers were taken from their homes in the middle of the night by police.

(Continued on Page 8)

New Orleans Teachers Vote On Unity Plan

New Orleans — Merger action among rival teacher organizations has spread to Louisiana.

Unification of local organizations of the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association is up for ratification by public school teachers of Orleans parish in a mail referendum.

The merger proposal would bring together nearly 3,000 members—1,500 in the AFT and more than 1,300 in the NEA. The new organization will be affiliated with the AFT, the NEA and the Louisiana AFL-CIO.

Both groups now have an overlapping membership in the parish

(Continued on Page 8)

Record Profits Top Optimistic Forecasts

Official Commerce Dept. figures show that after-tax profits for U.S. business surpassed even the most optimistic forecasts on first-quarter earnings, setting an all-time record.

Profits ran at an annual pace of $52.3 billion in the first three months of the year, the first time since 1966 that after-tax profits topped the $50 billion rate in a single quarter.

After-tax profits jumped $2.6 billion, or 5.2 percent, while wages and salaries increased by only 3.3 percent, according to the Commerce Dept. A significant part of the wage gain represented the "bulge" of retroactive payments unfrozen during the period.

The Commerce Dept. noted that the bulk of profit improvement in the first quarter occurred in manufacturing, where gains centered on durable goods. The highest increases were reported for auto machinery and metals firms.

Business Week magazine earlier had reported in a quarterly survey that nearly every sector of the economy was performing well and that after-tax profits were at least 15 percent over the first quarter of 1971 when company earnings were at a $45 billion seasonally adjusted rate.

Pre-tax profits rose $5.6 billion—or 6.5 percent—during the

(Continued on Page 7)

Nixon Program Blasted As 'Economic Injustice'

By Tom Castor

The Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program was termed "a vehicle for economic injustice" in an interim report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The majority report of the committee lent support to organized labor's argument that the controls have been inequitable and unfair from their inception. The entire controls program, the report declared, has proved to be a "costly mistake." It concluded that:

- "Inflation is not being effectively controlled.
- "The control program is serving as a vehicle for economic injustice" and "serves to lock in existing economic inequities and, in some cases, to exacerbate them.
- "Excessive secrecy surrounding the operation of the program is not only destroying public confidence in the program itself, but is contributing to a general public attitude of mistrust of government."

The report had particularly harsh

(Continued on Page 6)

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, a strong ally of the trade union movement during its 75 years as a Yiddish-language publication, celebrated its anniversary at a gala program in New York's Philharmonic Hall. The newspaper presented a special citation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for leadership in social justice and human rights.

Daily Forward Marks 75th Year, Salutes Labor with Award to Meany

New York—The Jewish Daily Forward, a unique American institution, celebrated its 75th anniversary with a program at Philharmonic Hall here that reaffirmed its ties with the labor movement.

The Yiddish-language newspaper, a non-profit enterprise founded by trade unionists and Social Democrats early in the wave of Jewish immigration, crusaded for social justice and against every shade of totalitarianism throughout its history.

It championed the cause of New York's needle trades workers during the early strikes and organizing campaigns. And at its diamond jubilee, it saluted the labor movement with an award to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

It was a richly sentimental occasion with a concert featuring Workmen's Circle choruses and talented soloists, interspersed with speeches that recalled shared battles of the past.

Thus, Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers reminded the gathering that "at every critical turn in the ILGWU's history, the Forward was there aiding in our battles." It was at the Forward building, he said, that striking cloakmakers gathered waiting for the latest bulletins. And when Communists sought to capture the union, "the Forward was our journalistic fortress."

In presenting to Meany a plaque recognizing "his courageous leadership as the spokesman for American labor toward expanding the horizons of social justice, human rights and the cause of freedom for peoples of all races, colors and creeds," Stulberg added:

"In this nation of immigrants, this son of a Jewish immigrant salutes the son of an Irish immigrant."

Meany lauded the Forward—the "Forvertz" to its Yiddish-speaking readers—for its unifying role "in helping the growth of free trade unions" and in bringing to "the impoverished and persecuted who fled to our shores for freedom . . . an opportunity to live and grow as free men and women."

He contrasted this with the "divisive and destructive forces now loose in our land. Those who preach separatism and divisions—white power, black power, pink power or red power—are not helping to remove the inequalities or injustices in American society."

And as for the brand of anti-Semitism peddled by some who call themselves the "new left," Meany declared: "Anti-Semitism is contemptible and reactionary no matter who preaches it. . . . The politics of hate and hypocrisy make the weirdest bedfellows."

It was a gala afternoon at the Philharmonic, despite a hoax bomb scare that delayed the start of the program.

Judge Jacob T. Zukerman, president of the Jewish Labor Committee, chaired the program. Simon Weber, editor of the Forward, spoke and produced for the occasion a 100-page edition in both English and Yiddish that recalled significant events in the newspaper's history.

Other speakers included Harold Ostroff, president of Workmen's Circle, and David Rivlin, Israel's consul general in New York. The plaque to Meany was signed by Weber and Dr. Samuel Silverberg, president of the Forward Association.

Dangers to All Cited In Forced Arbitration

(Continued from Page 1)

But when voluntary limitations are negotiated in advance by the parties, "operating freely and without coercion," then the answer is "Right. Fine. Let's do it."

The difference between these two concepts is "the difference between freedom and its denial."

Meany again cautioned employers that compulsory arbitration is a two-edged sword.

Under the present administration, the concept might be tempting to an employer who has "good reason to believe that he can propose anything he likes and that his good friend in the White House, or that friend's Secretary of Labor, James Hodgson, will handpick an arbitrator to rubber-stamp it and ram it down the union's throat."

But such an employer, Meany said, should remember that "there have been presidents—and there will be again—who value the friendship of labor" and who would appoint secretaries of labor "who will advance the interests of workers."

Turning to voluntary alternatives to strike action, Meany noted that a "long and honorable" list of unions and companies have provided for continuing a contract in effect after its expiration date, so long as negotiations continue, with full retroactivity after an agreement is reached.

Because of labor's success in raising living standards, "workers have a great deal more to lose" through strikes. Meany observed. He noted that the AFL-CIO is cooperating with the American Arbitration Association in "exploring the possibility of developing effective voluntary alternatives to strikes—alternatives that will strengthen, rather than undermine, the free bargaining process."

But as to any attempt to take away by law labor's "basic economic weapon," the right to strike, "we intend to fight it by every means at our command."

And he urged, "it is the responsibility of those from both sides of the bargaining table, who have developed the collective bargaining process to its present point, to defend it from those who would wreck it."

Perlis Hits Bypass Of Consumer Unit

The AFL-CIO charged that the President's adviser on consumer affairs has ignored her own Advisory Committee on Consumer Interests throughout the eight months of Phase 2.

In a letter to Mrs. Virginia Knauer, AFL-CIO Director of Community Services Leo Perlis urged that the advisory group be called into session.

Perlis questioned if Mrs. Knauer was "afraid to call a meeting of the committee lest it take action to condemn the Administration's two-handed economic stabilization program, a giving hand to big business and the back of the hand to the average consumer."

25,000 Jobs Lost:

Doll, Toy Workers Urge Import Relief

New York—Delegates to the Doll & Toy Workers convention voted strong support for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill to regulate international trade after hearing Pres. Louis Isaacson underscore the need for the measure in his keynote speech.

Although it was the largest convention in the union's history—with 350 delegates representing 35,000 members—Isaacson pointed out that 25,000 jobs that normally would be held by Doll & Toy Workers have been eliminated by imports from low-wage countries in the past 10 years.

And not only jobs, Isaacson said, but also "wages and fringe benefits are being wiped out by selfishness and greed on the part of large doll and toy manufacturers and importers who are producing cheap . . . and selling in our rich market."

"The only answer to this problem is to have our government establish firm, fixed quotas which will prevent any imports coming into this country when the volume reaches the point of destruction—the point we are now reaching in dolls and toys and novelties," Isaacson said.

Isaacson was elected unanimously to a new four-year term. Also, re-elected by acclamation were Executive Vice Pres. Julius Isaacson, Sec.-Treas. Milton Gordon and Vice Presidents Victor Failla, Andrew Arcuri, Lewis Cole and Allan Carton as well as nine executive board members and three trustees.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany drew applause from delegates as he described the "general mess" created by the economic policies of the Nixon Administration.

The "so-called policy of economic stabilization," Meany charged, is "to squeeze workers in the paycheck and gouge consumers at the supermarket" while business and banks "reap a harvest of profits."

Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged the Administration with "underwriting in 1972, business profits which would skyrocket above $100 billion."

Kirkland told delegates that a "big business mentality" permeates Washington, D.C., today. He cited as particularly flagrant Nixon's appointments to top Labor Dept. posts as well as to the Supreme Court which he charged the President "is packing with those committed to a right-wing orientation."

Both Meany and Kirkland called upon delegates to make political education and participation in COPE "your top priority in the months ahead and to carry this message from the convention to your members."

The delegates replied not only with a resolution but with voluntary donations which, as Isaacson put it, "will be a springboard for more than meeting our COPE obligations and thus help assure that we do our part in electing to the White House and Congress leaders of vision and dedication who have human instincts, human goals and human progress to meet those goals."

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller headed a list of New York state officials that addressed the convention. Also speaking were Attorney Gen. Loius J. Lefkowitz, Industrial Commissioner Louis L. Levine, and Vincent McDonnel, chairman of the State Mediation Board.

Congress Votes Funds To Cover Dues to ILO

The United States was assured of maintaining its good-standing participation in the International Labor Organization as Congress gave final approval to a supplemental appropriations bill including nearly $7.7 million in back dues.

If the money hadn't been appropriated, the United States would have been subject to loss of voting rights this year in the tripartite international organization.

An additional $4 million appropriation has been passed by the House as part of the regular State Dept. funding bill, and now awaits action in the Senate.

The two appropriations amount to more than one and one-half years in back assessments to the ILO, but still do not completely make up the gap. The U.S. assessment amounts to 25 percent of the budget of the 120-nation ILO.

The original action of congressional deferment of payments to the ILO was taken in 1970 after widespread criticism from U.S. labor, business and government delegates of increased Communist-bloc influence in the organization and the repeated use of ILO conferences as forums for propaganda attacks on the United States.

At a news conference during the AFL-CIO Executive Council session last February, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted that there has been "some improvement" in the situation since the fund cutoff. The AFL-CIO's position has been that the assessments represent a debt that should be paid.

While approving the ILO payment, the House backed up its Appropriations Committee and voted to reduce the United States payment to the United Nations to 25 percent of the UN's regular budget. The United States is currently assessed 31 percent of the budget under a complicated UN formula based on per capita income.

The Administration sought to restore the full amount, urging that a reduction should be negotiated rather than unilaterally decreed. But most House Republicans voted against an amendment to maintain the 31 percent payment, and it was defeated on a 202-156 vote.

Service Employes Win Oakland Vote

Oakland, Calif.—The Service Employes won a representation election among 2,000 Oakland city workers to complete a long organizing struggle by SEIU Local 390.

Three major units of the city work force voted a total of 918 for the SEIU, 606 against. The three groups are made up of craftsmen, field and operations workers, and office and technical employes.

The SEIU had won an earlier election conducted last October, but the results of the balloting were invalidated because of objections over ground rules. Local 390 pressed for a new election rather than appeal, which would have further delayed representation.

At Collective Bargaining Forum:

Unions, Employers Explore Machinery of Negotiations

By David L. Perlman

New York—Negotiators from both sides of the bargaining table explored both the horizons of collective bargaining and the nuts and bolts of making the system work better during a two-day conference here.

They joined with arbitrators, economists and public officials in a lively exchange of views that developed a near-unanimity that good labor-management relations are possible only when conditions of employment are mutually agreed on—and when there are satisfactory procedures to resolve grievances.

The setting was the fourth annual Collective Bargaining Forum sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is president of the institute; Postmaster Gen. E. T. Klassen is its chairman, and Theodore W. Kheel, the noted arbitrator and mediator, is the administrative director.

Kirkland, in welcoming remarks to the participants, urged them to consider the expansion of collective bargaining as a preferable alternative to curtailment.

Throughout the conference, labor speakers hammered at the theme that compulsory arbitration is a threat to the entire collective bargaining system—to employers as well as unions. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons, Transport Workers Pres. Matthew Guinan, Machinists Sec.-Treas. Eugene Glover and Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Pres. A. F. Grospiron stressed the futility and risk of government-imposed settlements.

Kheel, who has testified against the Nixon Administration's compulsory arbitration bill for transportation industries, warned that "collective bargaining can't exist without the right to strike" and, on the part of management, "the right to take a strike."

Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) said at a luncheon session that the recurrent problems of collective bargaining in the railroad industry stem from the fact that there is "no real right to strike" in view of the long history of government intervention.

Without that right, he declared, the necessary "pressure to reach agreement is lost."

Williams has sponsored a counter bill that would clearly permit "selective strikes" in the railroad industry—insuring the movement of essential goods without taking away the rights of workers.

Meany, in his address to the conference, strongly endorsed this concept, declaring: "That would remove the emergency element from the strike, which is the sole alleged justification for government intervention."

Participants from both labor and management agreed that festering grievances are more often the cause of long, bitter strikes than disagreement over a few cents an hour in wage increases.

A paper submitted by Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., reported that a study of more than 700 arbitration cases from the records of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service during the 1971 fiscal year revealed:

- An average of 251 days elapsed from the time an initial grievance was filed until an arbitration award was rendered.
- This represented an average of 83 days from the time a grievance was filed until a request for an arbitration panel was received by the FMCS—and an average of 168 days between the request and the arbitration award.

Usery, who was unable to be present because of illness in his family, cited as an encouraging development the "instant arbitration" procedure initiated as an experiment by the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry. It stresses informality, speedy processing, and a decision within 48 hours of an arbitration hearing

There was widespread interest at the conference in the report by Sam Kagel, prominent West Coast arbitrator, who is the permanent umpire for the North American Rockwell Corp. and the Auto Workers.

A new system instituted there has dramatically reduced the number of grievances coming to arbitration as well as the time lag in settlement, Kagel reported.

Before he is called into a case, he said, labor and management representatives are required to stipulate the facts on the grievance in a document signed by both parties. If they are not able to agree on some of the facts, each party must spell out its position.

Under this procedure, he said, most cases are settled before reaching the arbitrator. And of those that do go to arbitration, the time for hearings and decision is markedly shorter than in the past.

Sparks flew at the opening session of the forum—not between union and management negotiators but between two prominent economists.

Pierre Rinfret, a tough-talking conservative in a "devil's advocate" role at the forum, said the collective bargaining system doesn't work because of "greed, arrogance, avarice and selfishness" by both labor and management. Predicting that wage-price controls "ain't coming off" for the next five to 10 years, Rinfret said a "bigger and bigger government role" is inevitable because "the economic system has broken down."

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, who heads a firm of economic consultants and previously served as Assistant Secretary of Labor, U.S. Manpower Administrator and research director for the AFL-CIO, ripped into Rinfret's presentation as well as into the Nixon Administration's policies during his turn at the podium.

It was the price escalation that pushed up wage demands, Ruttenber said, and both have been aggravated by the "stagnant economic policy" adopted by the Nixon Administration.

Full employment—the policy rejected by the Administration—would hold down prices by utilizing the full capacity of industry, he suggested. And it would set the stage for "self-restraint" at the bargaining table by both labor and management with the possibility of agreement on national voluntary goals for economic expansion.

There was one evening during the conference when Automation House, the headquarters of the institute, was turned into an art gallery and management executives such as General Electric's Virgil Day joined with union officials in a salute to a talented amateur artist.

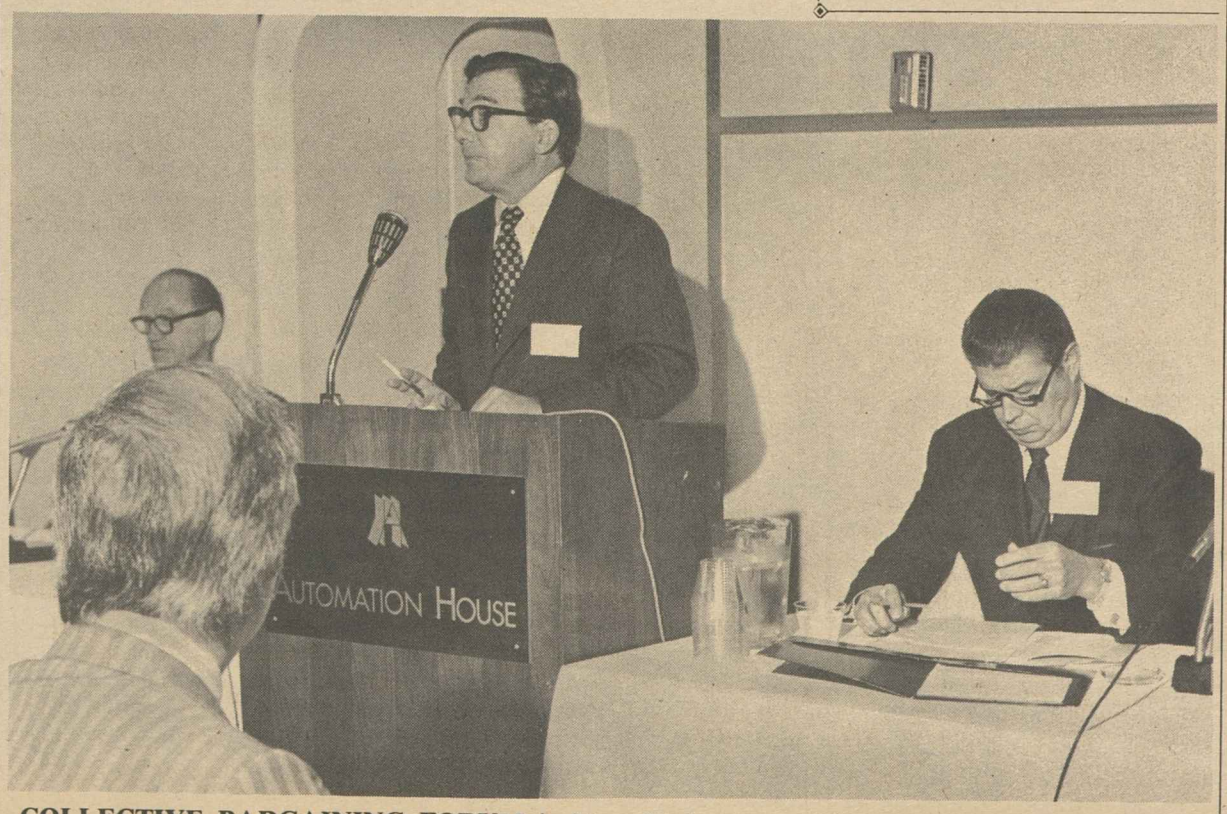
It was the first public display of paintings by George Meany—a selection of oils spanning a 14-year period, done for grandchildren and friends, pastoral and city scenes, still life, portraits and abstracts.

"Mr. Meany paints for relaxation and because he enjoys it," read the catalogue.

And when the last guest had left, Barbara Gray, the secretary-treasurer of the institute, proclaimed it the most enjoyable party ever held in Automation House.

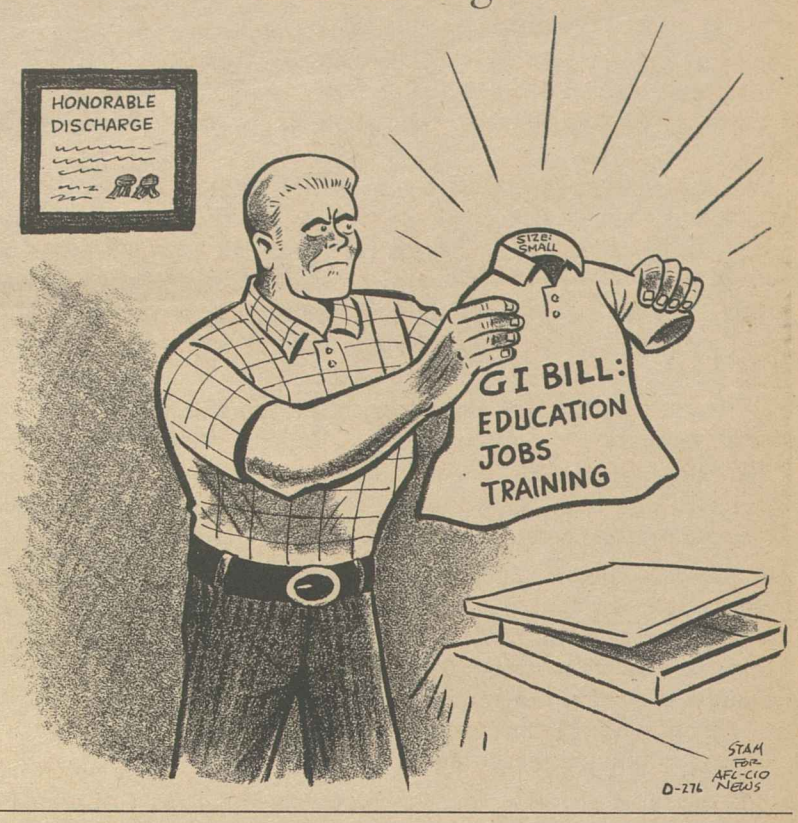
There were other events in which union and management participants joined in applause.

Klassen, who played a key role in launching a new era of collective bargaining in the postal service, was this year's winner of the Collective Bargaining Forum Award. And the labor reporter of the Detroit Free Press, Ralph Orr, was presented with the Louis Stark Memorial Award, named for the late labor reporter of the New York Times. It included a check for $1,000 to Orr and a plaque for the newspaper.



COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FORUM in New York opens with a welcome from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who is president of the sponsoring Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations. Stated at the table are Postmaster Gen. E. T. Klassen, left, chairman of the institute's board, and Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons, who presided at a panel discussion.

Shortchanged



Court Limits Liability Of Successor Firms

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that when an employer takes over a business he is bound to recognize and bargain with an existing union but is not bound by a previously negotiated collective bargaining agreement.

The 5-4 decision overturns a landmark ruling of the National Labor Relations Board which in 1970 ordered the William J. Burns, International Detective Agency to abide by the contract of a local of plant guards which the Burns agency had "inherited" from another firm.

The court upheld a decision of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which said the NLRB had exceeded its powers when it ordered the agency to honor the pact.

When the NLRB ruled in 1970, it based its decision on a separate Supreme Court case and held that "in the normal case, we perceive no real inequity in requiring a successor employer to take over his predecessor's collective bargaining agreement, for he stands in the shoes of his predecessor."

The AFL-CIO had filed a brief with the high court supporting that argument.

The four dissenting justices would have reversed the NLRB on all counts, arguing that successorship should be limited to cases in which the new employer purchases a part or all of the assets of a predecessor or where the entire business is purchased by the new employer.

It should not extend to cases such as Burns, they said, where there have been no contractual dealings between the two employers and all that has taken place is a shift of employes.

Burns had succeeded the Wackenhut security agency in 1967 as the subcontractor providing plant protection for Lockheed Aircraft Service Co., at Ontario, Calif.

Burns hired 27 guards who had worked for the other agency but refused to recognize their union, the unaffiliated United Plant Guards Local 162.

In other action, the Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that a railroad worker who sued the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. for "wrongful discharge" would have to take his case to the Board of Adjustment under the Railway Labor Act.

Two lower courts had dismissed the complaint on the grounds that the worker, Thomas L. Andrews, had not exhausted other remedies.

The high court also agreed to review a case posing the question of whether the Hobbs anti-racketeering act, which makes extortion of employers a federal crime, can be invoked against union members who damage property during an otherwise lawful strike.

A U.S. District Court had dismissed indictments sought by the Justice Dept. against four union members under the Hobbs Act because they allegedly committed property damage during a strike in Louisiana.

The Justice Dept. asked the Supreme Court to review the case after the lower court ruled that while any such acts would be punishable under state laws, that is not the purpose of the Hobbs Act.

The Hobbs Act is aimed at outlawing extortion of property from an employer "by the use of actual or threatened force of violence," the district court held.

AAA Elects Coulson As New President

New York—Robert Coulson, executive vice president of the American Arbitration Association since 1963, was elected president of the association at its annual meeting here. He succeeds Donald B. Straus.

Pres. Harold T. Rigley of the Utility Workers was elected one of 21 new directors of the association.

The Urban Crisis–1972

THE ROT OF AMERICA'S great metropolitan areas continues. More than 70 percent of the population lives and works in these urban centers and daily faces the problems of pollution, bad housing, inadequate education, traffic congestion, crime and a declining tax base.

These problems are the legacy of a social system, particularly in the South, fraught with cruelty and injustice; a depression during which America had no money to meet the task that needed to be met; a world war which channeled all available manpower into war production; the complacent do-nothingism of most of the 1950s, and the failure of this Administration to carry forward the progress begun in the mid-1960s.

The consequences are today's ghettos. And the need is for far-reaching programs to prevent the collapse of the nation's cities.

Housing opportunities for low- and middle-income families must be greatly increased. Supplying the shelter needs of the people must be freed from the control of the monied interests.

America's major education problem is not busing. It is inadequate schools, limited educational opportunities and reliance on a system of taxation that restricts progress. The federal commitment to education is one of words backed with too few dollars. Federal education programs do not receive the full appropriation of the authorized spending levels, leaving a disheartening gap between promise and performance.

At the heart of the problem is the reliance by school districts on the property tax that places a burden on the small homeowner while wealthy landlords, speculators and industry have special tax breaks.

Anything less than a full commitment to quality educational opportunity for all children—regardless of their race or family income or the neighborhood in which they live—will encourage the demagogues to inflame racial passions out of America's need for quality, integrated education.

We repeat that the AFL-CIO wholeheartedly supports the busing of children when it will improve the educational opportunities of the children. We deplore the actions of individuals or groups who are creating a divisive political issue out of America's vital need for quality, integrated education.

PARTICULARLY DAMAGING to the cities is the flight of its industrial and middle-income tax base to the suburbs. In addition to the fiscal problems created, a double-edged crisis is developing. Inner-city residents trying to follow their jobs to the suburbs cannot find adequate housing either because of cost or color bars and the mass transit needed to get to their jobs, is not available. New suburban residents clog city streets and parking lots with automobiles because mass rapid transit is inadequate.

Thus, the cities need help to solve their problems, including assistance in providing basic public services. A massive federal program of public investment—schools, libraries, mass transit, sewage treatment facilities, hospitals—coupled with expanded public service employment programs will benefit the economy through increased jobs while, at the same time, solving some of America's urban problems.

Recapturing the streets of the cities from the criminals requires a broader effort than tough-sounding talk. It requires more policemen, more judges, quicker trials, better prisons, better education, better employment opportunities, better housing, better health care.

—From the AFL-CIO Platform Proposals.

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Control

A Word Edgewise:

Amish School Decision Raises Tricky Constitutional Questions

By John P. Roche

THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION that the state of Wisconsin cannot require children of the Amish religious faith to attend school beyond the eighth grade opens up some remarkably tricky questions about the meaning of freedom of religion under the First Amendment.

Put briefly, the facts are that the Amish—gentle folk who do not hold with our worldly ways—see high school education as a source of corruption. They claim that mandatory state education requirements impose an unconstitutional burden on their religious freedom.

A unanimous Supreme Court, speaking through Chief Justice Warren Burger, sustained their claim—and in so doing took American constitutional law into very treacherous waters. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was fond of saying that "hard cases make bad law," and one suspects that this is a good instance of what he had in mind.

The Amish are a quiet group who want nothing more than to be left alone. Decent-minded people certainly don't want to see them jailed or fined for following their consciences. But the problem is that this court decision is, as the lawyers put it, fungible—that is, it is applicable to a whole category of church-state conflicts.

To take an obvious parallel, what about the handful of fundamentalist Mormons who still believe in plural marriage? Under the laws of the states this is a crime known as bigamy. Chief Justice Burger observed with regard to the Amish that "a way of life that is odd or even erratic but interferes with no rights or interests of others is not to be condemned because it is different."

In my judgment, plural marriage would clearly fall into this category. A more extreme case involves those who on religious grounds reject medical care, i.e., under some circumstances commit suicide (and the subsidiary question of whether they have the right to deny medical care to their children).

Switching areas, it might be noted that the Amish also oppose, on grounds of conscience, participation in social security. Should they be exempted from the tax laws of the nation? Should Christian Scientists be forced to pay taxes to support Medicare? Or Quakers for the support of the Dept. of Defense?

This list could continue at some length—and I have omitted such extreme situations as snake-worshippers—but the key problem is this: Does the First Amendment authorize people getting a constitutional bonus for their religious convictions? Historically speaking, the courts have denied this contention, though the precedents on conscientious objection to the draft are a bit murky.

SELECTIVE SERVICE statutes have uniformly required that conscientious objectors have a religious basis for their position, but the Supreme Court has broadened the meaning of religious to include non-theological convictions. (This was managed by suggesting that this must have been what Congress had in mind; otherwise it would have created serious problems of separation of church and state. In fact, it was not at all what Congress had in mind.)

What the court has done in the Amish case is, by supporting freedom of conscience, blast an enormous hole in the "wall of separation" between church and state.

In effect it has given special status to religious convictions: the non-Amish Wisconsin parent who simply wants to put his kid to work on the farm will continue to face the penalties of the law. One can only imagine the lawsuits that will now flood the courts as every eccentric sect goes forth to assert its supremacy over the police power of the state.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

For Labor and Management:

Collective Bargaining System Prevails as Basic Freedom

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Fourth Annual Collective Bargaining Forum of the Institute of Collective Bargaining in New York City, May 19, 1972.

THE VERY SUCCESSES of the collective bargaining system achieved to date have brought American labor and industry to the point where we jointly dare to seek new developments, new ground rules. But those rules must emerge out of the collective bargaining process itself, not be imposed upon it. Imposition, I am convinced, would insure that the whole enterprise would end in disaster. The freedom of labor, the freedom of management and the freedom of the American people would ultimately be submerged in tyranny.

Of course the collective bargaining system developed over the years is not perfect. No human instrument is; none can be. Every single human institution can stand a lot of improvement, and it is the business of human beings to improve them to the best of their ability. And that is why this institute came into being and why we are here; to see what we can do to improve collective bargaining, not to devise or endorse schemes to destroy it.

Plenty of people are doing that. Congress has before it bills that would do precisely that, none of them authored by a friend of collective bargaining. Congress is being asked to decide whether or not, in some cases or in all cases, the federal government should fix wages, hours and working conditions for workers in private industry through some form of compulsory arbitration.

Some contend the existence of strikes is intolerable in this complex society and that compulsory arbitration in its various disguises—"final-offer selection," "mediation to finality," or what have you—would solve the problems that the parties have failed to solve for themselves without disruption.

Free men do naturally resist any solution handed down from on high, as opposed to a solution in which those involved take an active role.

Those who seek compulsory legislation contend they are operating in the interests of a third party—the public. The public interest they say, is overriding and the public's right to enjoy an uninterrupted flow of goods and services justifies the abrogation of the constitutional and common-law rights of some of their fellow citizens. They say that the public interest somehow demands that some men should be required to work for the private profit of other men under terms and conditions they resent and are powerless to improve.

We in the labor movement are absolutely opposed to that idea, and we intend to fight it by every means at our command.

If we were to do less, we would abrogate our conviction that the right of men and women, working collectively through their unions to determine their own economic destiny, is a cornerstone of a free society.

Of course the right of labor to negotiate with management is an empty promise if it does not include the right to strike. That is the basic economic weapon—ultimately the only weapon—workers have to insure their employers come to the bargaining table to negotiate in good faith.

The public interest in the preservation of basic freedoms far outweighs the public's right not to be inconvenienced. Inconvenience—even major inconveniences—is a small price to pay for freedom.

And those who claim to put public convenience ahead of universal freedom, those who use public convenience as an excuse for compulsory arbitration have as their hidden, but very real, goal the abolition of strikes—strikes that are effective.

In the American free enterprise system, workers are employed to produce goods and services that employers sell to the public. By definition, a successful strike is one that makes those goods and services unavailable. The pressure that leads employers to compromise is lost sales. And every lost sale means that somebody's interests have been damaged because he was unable to buy something he wanted at the moment he wanted it.

THE ONLY KIND of strike that doesn't damage outsiders—members of the public—is a strike that doesn't cut off the employer's production. And that, by definition, is a losing strike.

There is a public interest that must be provided for in some situations. Some goods and some services—police protection, for example—are vital. The labor movement is fully supporting legislation to see that essential goods and services are delivered during a strike.

The proponents of compulsory arbitration are solely interested in easing the path of employers who face strong unions. None ever propose help for workers, who are deprived of meaningful economic power by a law that is supposed to protect them, but completely fails to do so.

The National Labor Relations Act, which was supposed to balance the power of labor and management at the bargaining table, has been revised twice, both times in order to strengthen management's hand. There has been no strengthening of the power of underpaid workers, despite clear, painful, daily evidence that the law is no deterrent at all to grossly unfair labor practice by certain powerful employers. The J. P. Stevens textile firm is one example.

But in these cases, since it is workers who suffer and not employers, the Administration and the advocates of compulsory arbitration see no need for change. Their interest lies exclusively in arming employers and disarming unions. In the long run, these tactics only undermine democracy itself.

Priorities Slanted:

Administration's Policy Muddle Slows Job Safety Protections

POLICY DISTORTIONS by Nixon Administration officials responsible for the new federal job safety and health law have slowed achievement of on-the-job protections long needed and expected by workers, AFL-CIO safety specialist George H.R. Taylor charged.

Some gains have been made in "certain areas of enforcement" of the Occupational Health & Safety Act, but the first-year record of the new law is far short of what "it would have been if there had been a committed Administration that really wanted to make the law work," declared Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, on Labor News Conference.

Taylor stressed that the "failure of policy" centers mainly on the priorities set by the Administration to implement the new law. He said the Administration failed to press for adequate funding, asking for only "the least amount of money that they can possibly get by with, in order to put on the appearance of carrying out the federal role."

He said the Administration has also been trying "to unload this program onto the states—put it back where it started," despite the fact that "the main reason this became a federal law was the failure of states to do the job" when they had the full responsibility.

Holding the new federal job health and safety law to "a starvation budget," Taylor declared, means that only a fraction of the enforcement and compliance force needed for the more than 4 million covered workplaces will be in the field during the next fiscal year. He said that some 2,500 inspectors and 150 industrial hygienists are needed now, but the Administration budget requests allow for a total force of only about 500.

Serious lags are also hampering development of standards and criteria for "some 10,000 hazardous materials . . . that can injure or kill a worker," and the adjudication of cases involving alleged violations of the law, he said.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

A LONG TIME AGO a cynical politician said that "platforms are made to run on, not stand on."

Organized labor is convinced that the American people deserve better than that.

To show its own deep concern that party platforms are more than Madison Avenue showcases designed to beguile voters with glib promises, the AFL-CIO has just presented a 35,000-word platform proposal to the Democratic Party. The same document will be presented to the Republican Party, in the firm conviction that what is good for the American people is not a partisan matter.

The labor proposals deal with matters of vital concern to all Americans, not only union members, and it belies the cynical view that platforms are necessarily documents that can be lightly ignored. Historically, there have been debates on party platforms that stand out in American life, even though some writers have contended that party platforms "usually bear the marks of artifice, ambiguity and dexterous evasion."

Party platforms can be of tremendous importance if voters give them the careful scrutiny that they call for. In 1968, for example, the AFL-CIO went to great trouble to compare the Republican and Democratic platforms to note where they agreed and where they differed. It was a service of inestimable value to American voters.

There were more than superficial differences, the AFL-CIO found on key issues:

Unemployment—"The answer to rising prices will never be sought in unemployment and idle plant facilities," said the Democrats, while the Republicans talked of "free enterprise" and "tax credits to employers." The government must be the employer of last resort, said the Democrats, while the Republicans took no position.

Tax Reform—The Democrats called for revamping of the tax system to make it "more equitable as between rich and poor." The Republicans spoke of "tax write-offs" and "economic incentives" and "depletion allowances," and they weren't kidding.

Consumer Protection—The Democrats took positions on a number of specific reforms to bring about fairness to consumers; the Republicans took no position on many of these.

Labor-Management Relations—The Democrats called for strengthening collective bargaining and for repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14b which makes "right-to-work" laws possible. The Republicans called for strict enforcement of legislation that permits such laws and laid their stress on protecting the rights of workers against union "abuses."

All in all, there were differences between the two platforms which made it possible for the intelligent voter to decide which side he was on.

It is not too much to say that anyone who read the Republican platform of 1968 with discernment could clearly see the course that the Nixon Administration has since pursued:

Misplaced dependence on private enterprise to create a growing economy that would prevent unemployment; tax advantages to promote the "trickle-down" economic theory; a tough stance toward labor; a lack of willingness to fund social programs as they should be funded; a health program that would result in subsidies for business and insurance companies; weak enforcement of occupational safety and health legislation; vetoes or watering down of job programs.

Already the nation, with the impulsion of wide newspaper, TV and radio coverage of the activities of the candidates, is centering its attention on the presidential "sweepstakes." Of equal, if not greater, importance is what will go into the platforms of the two parties. Labor has laid down its program. That program should become the focus of attention by the American media and the people that they serve instead of being virtually ignored.

FULL POTENTIAL of worker protection under the federal job health and safety law has been blocked by policy distortions of Nixon Administration officials, AFL-CIO safety expert George H. R. Taylor, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were James F. Welsh, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Donald Barnes of Air & Water Newsletter. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

AIFLD 10TH ANNIVERSARY dinner speakers included Winslow G. Carrington, right, a graduate of the AIFLD's first Washington course a decade ago and now Guyana's Minister of Labor. At left is Dr. John A. Hannah, administrator of the Agency for International Development, and Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, secretary-treasurer of the AIFLD.

AIFLD Draws Praise At Anniversary Dinner

The education and social projects of the American Institute for Free Labor Development drew the praise of labor, management and government officials as the institute observed its 10th anniversary.

Major speakers at a reception and dinner marking the anniversary were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Dr. John A. Hannah, administrator of the Agency for International Development; Winslow G. Carrington, Guyana's Minister of Labor, and J. Peter Grace, chairman and executive officer of W. R. Grace & Co.

Meany is president of the AIFLD and Grace is chairman of the Board. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, secretary-treasurer of the institute, presided at the ceremonies.

Among the AIFLD's accomplishments over the past ten years cited by the speakers were:

- Training and education courses for more than 190,000 workers, union officers and labor economists from throughout the hemisphere.
- Construction of nearly 19,000 housing units for workers throughout Latin America with the AIFLD's assistance.
- The institute's Savings & Loan Cooperative Program, which has made low-interest loans available to thousands of workers.
- The Regional Revolving Loan Fund, which has financed community centers, schools and recreation facilities in a number of countries.

Meany, recalling the early days of AIFLD, said that one of the most significant factors contributing to its success was the inclusion of members of the business community in its board of trustees.

"All of us realize," he said, "whether we come from the ranks of labor or management, that building strong democratic unions in Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the surest means of preserving our freedom."

Grace termed the AIFLD's help to the democratic union movement "the crucial and significant factor in the steady deterioration of Castro-Communism in Latin America."

And its sponsorship of social action, education and housing projects, he said, marks it as "the single most successful organization initiated under the Alliance for Progress."

Hannah pointed out that among the most urgent needs of the developing nations during the next decade will be "jobs at productive labor paying wages sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living." He said AID is "giving increasing attention to this problem" and pledged "continuing collaboration" with the AIFLD.

Carrington, a graduate of AIFLD's first Washington course, paid tribute to the institute for its help in strengthening the trade union movement of Guyana over the past ten years.

On behalf of the trade unionists in his country, he presented Meany with a lamp and ash tray made by students at the Guyana Industrial Training Center, which was originally sponsored by the AIFLD and now is operated by the Guyana labor movement.

UTU Accepts Penn Central Board Report

Cleveland—Pres. Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union told Pres. Nixon in a telegram that the UTU general chairmen in the Penn Central system have agreed to accept a presidential emergency board's recommendations for "a settlement of issues in dispute and urged Penn Central to do the same."

The emergency board recommended that Penn Central delay any cuts in crew sizes and proposed that the bankrupt carrier and the union continue bargaining at the local level on crew sizes until next January.

General chairmen of the UTU met in Philadelphia to consider the board's recommendations.

The carrier had suggested to the emergency board that the dispute be settled through compulsory arbitration, but the board did not act on that recommendation.

A spokesman for trustees of the Penn Central said they were "concerned" that the emergency board did not make more specific recommendations for settlement.

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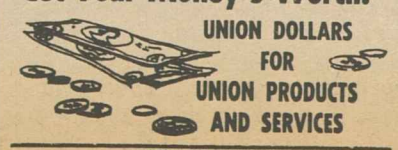


UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Bows to Employer Lobby:

Arizona Erects Roadblocks To Farm Union Organizing

By Gervase N. Love

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Arizona legislature has ena cted, and Republican Gov. Jack Williams has signed with what has been called "indecent" haste, a law e recting a series of roadblocks to the United Farm Workers' efforts to make the American dream a rea lity for the migrants who plant, tend or harvest the state's lush farm crops.

The UFW promptly accepted the challenge, with broad support from the Arizona labor movement. It threw every available resource into a stepped-up drive for members and a companion effort to register every eligible voter and persuade him to cast a ballot in November.

UFW Pres. Cesar Chavez came here from his California headquarters to head the membership drive and told a rally on the Capitol steps that the law "is not going to stop this union."

Chavez reminded participants in the peaceful, two-hour protest that House Majority Whip Stan Akers (R-Phoenix) is vice president of the F. H Hogue Produce Co. of Phoenix.

"We struck that company last year," he added. "What a coincidence!"

Chavez began a fast the day the bill was signed which he said will continue "until Arizona loses its fear" of the UFW.

The bill in its original form was too harsh for many members of the legislature. It originated in the House, which eventually accepted Senate amendments that made it look better, but no easier to live with. Strong support came from Farm Bureau members in both branches, and Farm Bureau lobbyists pushed it ruthlessly at every stage.

The day after enactment, the measure went to Williams. At the same time, House leaders asked him to delay signing it until after a protest demonstration the UFW had scheduled for that day.

Williams ignored the usually granted request for the courtesy, signed the bill two hours after receiving it, and took off for Tucson to address the National Association of Broadcasters. Pickets were waiting for him at the meeting hall, so he slipped in the back door.

The governor didn't even wait for an opinion by Attorney Gen. Gary Nelson, who earlier had questioned the constitutionality of some sections.

The law:

- Places multiple curbs on standard union organizing techniques that enables an employer to stall off recognition of an election until his need for migrant farm labor has passed. When an election is scheduled, the union has no right of access to the workers, and the employer draws up the list of eligibles. By the time the union could make an effective protest, the workers ordinarily would have moved on to another employer's fields.
- Authorizes the governor to name a Farm Labor Relations Board of two union and two employer members and three public members, with power to intervene in a farm labor dispute at the request of either party. The board is authorized to hold bargaining elections even to supervise election of officers among new bargaining groups.
- Enables an employer who thinks his workers may strike or organize a boycott to obtain a restraining order from superior (county) court on the mere allegation that "substantial and irreparable" harm will result. The union need not be notified; the curb holds for 10 days, long enough to harvest most crops.
- Makes a secondary boycott an unfair labor practice and bans efforts to "induce" agricultural employers and their agents "to make a decision not to handle, transport, process, pack, sell or distribute any agricultural commodity of an agricultural employer with whom a labor dispute exists."

It also bars attempts "to induce or encourage" the ultimate consumer to refuse to buy the product, and also makes it an unfair labor practice "to picket or cause to be boycotted, or threaten to boycott or picket, or cause to be picketed or boycotted any agricultural employer when the objective is to induce, encourage, force or require" him to recognize a union or to bargain.

In testimony prior to passage, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Parwin Aycock assured the Senate Agriculture Committee that the law's constitutionality will be tested in the courts.

Union spokesmen said the Farm Bureau is trying to have similar bills passed in every state where it has membership. UFW members and supporters plan to picket offices of the employer organization throughout the country.

House-Senate Panel Hits 'Injustice' Of Nixon's Stabilization Program

(Continued from Page 1)

criticism of the Price Commission, accusing that panel of showing "contempt for the consumer" while catering to business executives.

The rent control system should "either be abolished or revised," said the report of the committee's Democratic majority. It added that rent regulations, as they now stand, encourage the same pattern of rent increases that existed before controls were imposed on the economy.

The report issued a number of recommendations to make controls effective and equitable and to bolster public confidence.

The committee's chairman, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), went even further, emphasizing on the Senate floor that the nation should reject the notion that it must choose between inflation or a high rate of joblessness and devise policies that will create full employment with relative stability in prices.

He pointed to the years 1961-65 as a period during which this was actually achieved.

Republican members of the committee dissented in a minority report declaring that since the President acted in August, the annual rate of inflation had been cut by one-third. Simultaneously, they said, average wages have increased "at a substantially higher rate" than during the six months prior to Aug. 15 when the wage-price-rent freeze was implemented.

The majority report repeated the committee's earlier recommendation that the wage-price program drop controls on most of the economy and focus attention on big business and larger unions.

It labeled as "specious and irrelevant" the Administration argument that current controls represent a "program to control inflation, not to correct inequity."

The definition of poverty level wages at $1.90 an hour or less, "does not meet the intent of the Congress that those in poverty should be excluded from wage control," the report declared.

"Many of the working poor remain subject to wage control. They should be exempted. If necessary, Congress should mandate this through additional, more specific legislation."

To be equitable, the report stressed, controls should be brought to bear in a stricter fashion.

"No executive who earned $200,000 or more in 1971 (including the value of bonuses, stock options and other such incentive compensation) should receive further increases in compensation of any sort for the duration of the program."

The report said, too, that every effort must be made to see that the consumer, smaller employers and nonunion workers have full access to the Pay Board and the Price Commission.

The committee called for more effective enforcement of profit margin regulations including an adequate staff and funds to police the 3,000 corporations required to make quarterly reports.

There should be no addition to the profit margin when costs increase, the report stated, urging that present Price Commission regulations which allow such additions be changed.

Refunds to consumers should be made to compensate for any overcharge resulting from Price Commission acceptance of individual firms' estimates of their own productivity up until the end of April the committee said.

"Where refunds are not feasible, equivalent payment should be made to the Treasury."

To bolster public confidence, the report recommended the following steps:

- Both the Price Commission and the Pay Board should hold more public hearings. (It noted that the Price Commission had violated the Economic Stabilization Act Amendments by refusing to hold hearings on a single, specific price increase.)
- The Price Commission should make publicly available all data submitted to it except that which legitimately can be classified as a trade secret.
- Consumers must be given meaningful direct access to the Price Commission.

"The procedure for filing all consumer complaints with local Internal Revenue Service officers, which are not prepared to handle this specialized work and which are fully occupied with other duities, is not proving satisfactory," the report declared.

Unions Encourage Clubs:

Retirees Emerging As Potent Force

Organizations of retired workers are springing up around the country with the object of making life a little more pleasant for their members while bringing an added service to their communities.

The origin of the groups goes back a number of years, but their continuing expansion stems largely from the efforts of unions encouraging retired members' clubs, an article in the Federationist reports.

"For many Americans," the May issue of the AFL-CIO magazine says, "the dream of enjoying the golden years of retirement is tarnished by the threat of poverty" as pension checks and soccial security benefits won't stretch beyond basic living costs.

The social and economic plight of the elderly has prompted many unions to extend assistance through the clubs to their retired members —many of whom helped build the unions.

"These clubs provide a wide range of services to their members, but also enable the members to serve their communities through volunteer programs," the article notes.

"Many clubs have developed into solid voting blocs to effectively lobby in local and state governments to improve conditions for the elderly," the magazine points out.

In numbers of cities, these organizations have brought about cut-rate vacation trips, reduced prices on medicines and other benefits for their members.

On the national level, the clubs are allied with the National Council of Senior Citizens. The 3-million-member NCSC works closely with organized labor and other liberal groups on national legislation to benefit older Americans.

A growing number of unions are stressing the organization of retired members' clubs to complement retirement programs, the article notes. The list includes the Machinists, Steelworkers, Ladies' Garment Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Painters, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Communications Workers and others.

"Retired members clubs began to multiply in the late 1960s," the Federationist says. It notes that the Machinists currently have more than 100 active organizations, and the IUE at the close of 1971 had doubled the number of such clubs to 85 in an 18-month period.

Additional encouragement for the development of the clubs came at the 1969 AFL-CIO convention, which called on affiliated organizations to activate and expand programs for older and retired members.

It has long been evident, the article notes, that retirement income is the prime problem of the elderly.

The average monthly social security payment for a single retired worker is currently $128, for a total annual income of $1,536. A retired couple receives $221, or $2,652 a year. But for the 2.5 million widows, the average payment is only $114 a month.

Pointing to the grim fact that more than one-quarter of the nation's social security beneficiaries are below the poverty line, the magazine cites the efforts of the AFL-CIO and the NCSC to push through Congress a two-step 25-percent increase in benefits.

"The political power of the elderly was demonstrated during the early 1960s in the struggle for Medicare," the article observes. It was the fight for Medicare that created the NCSC.

The magazine reports that a new political action organization of retired workers emerged in 1970. Called the Concerned Citizens for Better Government, the group is gearing up for the '72 elections by expanding registration and get-out-the-vote drives among union retirees in 40 states.

Record Profits Confirmed by Government

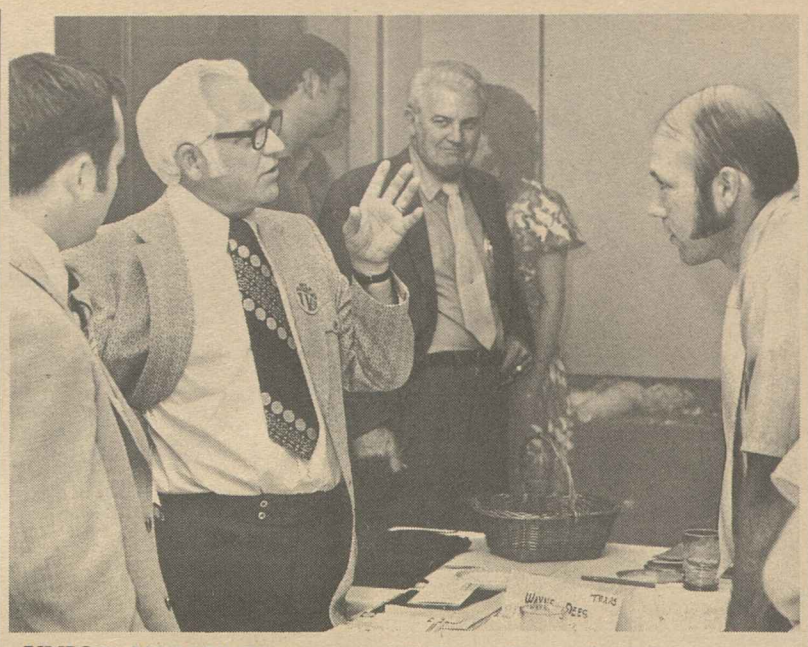
(Continued from Page 1)

first quarter to a seasonally adjusted rate of $91.6 billion, the Commerce Dept. said.

The increase from the fourth quarter of last year to the first three months of 1972 was the largest since the opening quarter of 1971 when a gain of about $11.4 billion —or 16 percent—boosted pre-tax profits to $83.0 billion.

The Commerce Dept. said that the Gross National Product rose $30.7 billion—or 12 percent—in the first quarter for an annual rate of $1,103.6 billion.

But part of this increase was due to inflation as the GNP price index climbed by 6 percent.



UNION MEMBERS confer with Pres. Henry L. Likes, center, of the Oklahoma AFL-CIO during the week-long Southwestern Institute for Young Trade Unionists in Little Rock, Ark. Several sessions were conducted by Pres. J. Bill Becker of the Arkansas AFL-CIO, who also is secretary-treasurer of the Southern Labor School. The school's program is coordinated by George T. Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Campus Labor Institutes Await 12,000 Unionists

College campuses are preparing for another flood of special summer students in the coming months as an expected 12,000 union members will be attending labor institutes.

More than 75 one-week sessions are scheduled by the AFL-CIO, its affiliates, and state and regional bodies for the 1972 summer school program. Most will be conducted on campuses with the cooperation of nearly 25 colleges and universities.

The curricula of the summer programs vary according to the objectives of the sponsoring national and international unions. But besides such core subjects as bargaining, organizing and leadership training, the focus will be on current issues and problems facing the labor movement.

Added weight in this presidential year will be put on political action, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education points out. And much of this will center on the Nixon Administration's economic policies as they affect workers and the unemployed.

Other bread-and-butter issues vital to workers will include the problems caused by foreign imports and multinational corporations, federal and state legislation and the lax enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Labor education in the United States traces its history back to the formative years of the trade union movement. But the wide-ranging programs that exist today were developed over the past 25 years through the efforts of international unions, colleges and universities and the AFL-CIO.

Among the more recent developments are the young workers' schools, which began four years ago as an experimental program of the federation's Dept. of Education.

The Southwestern Institute for Young Trade Unionists got a jump on the 1972 summer school season with a week-long session in Little Rock, Ark., Apr. 30-May 5. Another institute for young union members will be held in Columbia, S.C., June 11-16.

Other institutes have already been conducted this year by the Government Employes, Machinists, Boot & Shoe Workers and the Rocky Mountain Labor School.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis reported that preliminary plans are under way for an in-depth study of labor education programs in an effort to eliminate fragmentation and overlapping curricula that have emerged over the years.

The study will be turned over to a blue-ribbon task force composed of leading labor educators from unions and universities and specialists in adult education.

The study is expected to begin early next year and take about two years to complete, Davis said.

1 Million Jobs Seen Result Of Works Bill

A proposal to provide $5 billion in federal grants for construction of community water and sewer facilities was warmly endorsed by the AFL-CIO in a statement to the House Banking Committee.

The legislation, sponsored by Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.), would enable local and state governments to move ahead with projects that are already blueprinted but have been shelved for lack of funds.

"By one dramatic action," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said, the legislation "could create at least one million new jobs in the United States and bring about a reduction of at least 20 percent among the five million Americans now without jobs."

He noted also that in many areas home building construction has been virtually halted because of inadequate sewage control facilities and the consequent pollution risk.

And a cutback in home construction, Biemiller told the committee, would also spread unemployment in related industries.

Furthermore, the AFL-CIO testified, the jobs created by the proposed legislation "would not be a boondoggle. Every project helped by this program would add to the nation's wealth and provide the trigger to far greater economic activity in the private and public sector."

Labor Backs New Services For Elderly

The AFL-CIO endorsed a series of bills designed to improve government services for the elderly, but stressed that "the priority need of our elderly population is increased income."

A statement submitted by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to the Senate Labor Subcommittee on Aging urged that comprehensive legislation be drafted that would include provisions of three bills under consideration.

The proposed package would include establishment of an independent Office of Aging at the White House level and create an Assistant Secretary for Aging in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

It would substantially increase federal grants under the Older Americans Act to fund such programs as homemaker services, home-delivered meals, and training for persons working in programs serving the elderly.

Other features would include a Gerontological Research Center, a national information and resource center, pre-retirement planning services, transportation services, multi-purpose senior centers and continuing education for older people.

Although social security legislation does not fall in the committee's jurisdiction, the AFL-CIO stressed the urgent need for passage of the 20 percent increase in social security benefits proposed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and introduced in the Senate by Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) and 50 cosponsors.

CLC Votes White-Collar Organizing Fund

Ottawa — The Candian Labor Congress biennial convention approved a two-cent increase in per capita payments to provide a five-year fund of $1.5 million to promote white-collar organizing. The monthly per capita now goes from 13 cents to 15 cents.

As the convention wound up its five days of sessions, CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald said the fund was the most important decision taken by the 1,700 delegates. He said the CLC will hire staff for the drive starting this summer.

The convention adopted policy statements roundly criticizing the government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau for mishandling the economy, charging that it had callously and deliberately created unemployment.

The statement also reiterated the CLC's stand that wage controls are inequitable and unjust.

One surprise was the first challenge of a CLC president since 1962. MacDonald defeated his challenger, James Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor, by 549 votes to 380.

Two recurring themes ran through the convention deliberations: the threat of multinational corporations and the danger of restrictive legislation, including compulsory arbitration.

MacDonald discussed the problems posed by multinational corporations in his presidential address. So did Otto Kersten, secretary-general of the Internationl Confederation of Free Trade unions; Federal Leader David Lewis of the labor-backed New Democratic Party, and the AFL-CIO fraternal delegate, Peter Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers.

All four stressed that the multinationals don't respect national boundaries, that their power is growing daily and that they present strong challenges to the labor movements of the United States, Canada and several other countries.

The convention adopted a resolution urging the executive council to promote the admission of unions now outside the CLC that are willing to abide by the constitution.

A policy statement on foreign ownership called for a strong federal agency that would screen all new direct investment as well as foreign takeovers of existing companies in Canada. It would have authority "to regulate the behavior of foreign-controlled enterprises, as well as the behavior of Canadian multinational corporations conducting business abroad."

A statement on energy said Canada needs "a national energy policy governing the exploitation, distribution and use of our energy resources," which it said should be brought increasingly under public ownership.

A resolution on housing charged that too many Canadians live in rat-infested slums and the country's housing situation is intolerable. The resolution called on public authorities to buy up more land and make it available for housing by leasing it or selling it at cost. It also urged rent review boards and said federal money now made available under the National Housing Act should be increased and go only to families earning $10,000 a year.

The CLC delegates also heard a report on a survey of standards of Canadian autonomy among international unions with members in Canada. Of 65 Canadian heads of internationals, who replied, 56 said their Canadian officers or members determine policies dealing with the Canadian affiairs of their union.

Coverage Expanded:

Senate Unit Okays $2.20 Wage Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

workers with a $1.60 floor, followed by yearly step-ups to $1.80, $2 and $2.20.

The Williams bill also would bring local transit workers, now excluded from overtime provisions of the law, under the same 40-hour workweek protection as other workers. They would achieve this over a three-year period.

Present law permits motels, hotels and restaurants to count tips received by employes towards up to 50 percent of the minimum wage. The Williams bill would limit the amount of tips that can be credited against a worker's minimum wage to 40 percent of the hourly pay floor.

Another feature of the Senate bill would extend the Equal Pay Act, which prohibits paying lower wages to workers of one sex, to executives, professionals and administrative employes who are now exempt.

The Williams bill slightly expands the current provision that retail, service and farm employers may—with the approval of the Secretary of Labor—obtain certificates to pay students 85 percent of the applicable minimum. It extends the same privilege to schools and colleges that provide part-time jobs for students.

But the committee firmly rejected the blanket sub-minimum wage sought by the Administration for all workers under 18 and for students under 21.

In other congressional developments:

- A controversial anti-busing amendment, labeled a retreat to segregation by the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups, continued to dominate debate over a House-Senate conference agreement on a multi-billion dollar higher education bill.

The Senate voted 63-15 approval of the conference report, as liberals split on the issue. Those who voted for passage argued that the basic college aid provisions outweighed the "damage" done by the amendment, which would bar court busing orders from taking effect until all appeals were exhausted.

In an earlier vote, however, the Senate refused by a 44-26 vote to send the bill back to conference with instructions to accept the even more rigid ban on busing for desegregation purposes that the House had initially adopted.

The House leadership put off early action on the conference report amid indications that it faced opposition both from a number of pro-civil rights congressmen and from those who considered the final version of the busing amendment too weak.

- Also put off was a scheduled House battle over a revenue-sharing bill drawn up by the Ways & Means Committee.

The bill would funnel some $29.5 billion federal funds to state and local governments over a five-year period under a formula related to total population, urban population, per capita income and tax effort. By a single-vote margin, the Rules Committee cleared it for the House floor under a procedure that barred any amendment or point of order.

The House leadership and Ways & Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) decided to pull the bill back when it appeared that it faced trouble from double-barreled opposition.

There were a number of congressmen who were prepared to oppose any revenue-sharing involving "no-strings" grants to states and absence of congressional oversight into the uses made of the funds.

And a bloc of powerful committee chairmen, led by Appropriations Committee Chairman George H Mahon (D-Tex.), were lined up to fight the bypassing of the annual appropriations procedure.

HUNDREDS OF STRIKERS assemble at the Farah Manufacturing Co. plant in El Paso, Tex., to urge fellow workers to walk out. The major manufacturer of men's slacks and sportswear has won a temporary court order to limit picketing. But demonstrations have been held in 11 major U.S. cities against the purchase of Farah products as the AFL-CIO urged support of the boycott.

Consumer Price Index Edges Higher in April

Higher prices for men's clothes, used cars, restaurant meals and household services pushed the Consumer Price Index up two-tenths of 1 percent during April, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The increase was the same both before and after adjustments were made for seasonal price changes.

The April increase brought the CPI to 124.3 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that what cost $10 then now costs $12.43.

A comparison with the older 1957-59 period shows that consumers are now paying $14.46 for the same cross section of goods and services that sold for $10 then.

Increased costs left the average worker with three dependents with $95.31 a week in real spendable earnings, or 47 cents more than in March.

The Cost of Living Council released a report on the first quarter—simultaneously with the Labor Dept.'s report on April prices—in which Director Donald Rumsfeld said the wage-price control program is "proceeding satisfactorily" and is "on target at this stage."

Rumsfeld said he is confident that the Administration can reach its goal of holding inflation to a rate of 2 to 3 percent by the end of 1972. A statement by Pres. Nixon said the COLC survey for the first three months of 1972 "provides encouraging evidence that the nation continues to make progress in the battle against inflation."

But the BLS report on prices reveals that much of the damage already has been done, even though there were declines over the month in the cost of groceries, gasoline and mortgage interest payments.

For example, overall supermarket prices showed no change on an unadjusted basis during the month, but they remained 3.9 percent higher than they were in April 1971.

The price of meat, poultry and fish rose seven-tenths of 1 percent on an actual basis—which represents prices currently being paid—and when compared to a year ago, the price of meat was up 8.8 percent.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, supermarket prices dropped by one-tenth of 1 percent and the price of meat fell by six-tenths of 1 percent. But even on a seasonal basis, meat was costing the consumer 4.6 percent more than it did in January.

The BLS reported that the CPI rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.3 percent during the first, full five months of the Nixon Administration's Phase 2 controls.

New Orleans Teachers Vote On Unity Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

elementary, junior high and high schools, but neither organization represents a majority of the 4,500 teachers in the school system.

However, with the proposed merger, the majority representation would be attained, and the first objective of the new organization will be to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement with the school board.

Pres. David Selden of the AFT said that "all the New Orleans teachers have been treated as second-class citizens when it comes to collective bargaining."

"Almost every other urban school system of similar size in the United States has enough respect for its professional employes to deal with them on a collective bargaining basis," he stressed.

As an advocate of merger to strengthen the position of classroom teachers with school boards and local governments, Selden expressed confidence that the unification of the Orleans Education Association and AFT Local 527 would be "wholeheartedly" supported by the New Orleans teachers.

In recent years, the parish school board has rebuffed both organizations in their attempts to obtain a collective bargaining agreement on the ground neither represented the majority of the system's teachers.

The merger agreement closely parallels a unification pact in New York state that would bring together 195,000 members now represented by the NEA and the AFT.

Earlier, a merger was ratified by local organizations of the AFT and NEA in Los Angeles on an experimental basis. That agreement took effect Feb. 1, 1970, and is still in operation.

Merger discussions have been conducted by leaders of the two Orleans parish teacher groups since early March. The agreement was ironed out in about 10 sessions, officials reported.

Nat LaCour, president of AFT Local 527, would be president of the new organization, and Cheryl Eppling, who heads the NEA unit, would become executive vice president.

The deadline for the mail referendum is June 2.

CONVENTION

The Wyoming AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Cheyenne, Sept. 30.

Meany Rallies Support In Farah Strike, Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

"Their only crime is that the company has gotten a temporary order restricting picketing," the two union officials declared.

Police and armed company guards have been parading around the plant with sentry dogs, the union said. It charged that this was a blatant effort to intimidate the pickets and to discourage people inside the plant from joining the strike.

The ACWA also reported that the Labor Dept. has certified the walkout a legal strike and has notified the Immigration & Naturalization Service to prevent the importation of strikebreakers from across the Mexican border.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, in calling for increased support of the strikers, said, "We believe that the action of the company and the police is El Paso represents a deliberate effort to prevent these Mexican-Americans from achieving a better life and measure of dignity and security on the job."

Levy, who is coordinating the union's strike activities with Sanchez, reported that unusally stiff bonds are being imposed on the arrested strikers.

He pointed out that the normal bond for trivial misdemeanors in El Paso is $25, but the strikers are each being held on $400 bonds.

Ever since organizing activities began more than a year ago, the company has fought bitterly to keep the union out. It has fired key union supporters, refused to bargain when the ACWA won an election at one plant unit, and has refused to consent to broader representation elections.

In March, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board found that 19 workers at the El Paso plant had been illegally fired for union activity.

He recommended that the NLRB order their immediate reinstatement, full back pay from the time of their dismissals last year plus interest, and a directive to the company to stop discriminating against union members and interfering with the right of its workers to organize.

Management refused to comply and is challenging the recommendation to the NLRB.

The three teams of strikers on the road for the consumer information demonstrations have been highly successful, the union reported. Rallies sponsored by the ACWA have been held in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Boston, St. Louis, San Diego, Atlanta and Detroit.

In each of the 11 cities, informational picket lines were set up at major retail stores that promote the sale of Farah products.

5-27-72

State-County Wins 10th San Mateo Vote

San Mateo, Calif.—County clerical employes chose to be represented by the State, County & Municipal Employes in an election that marked AFSCME's 10th victory here.

Of the 1,038 employes eligible, 394 voted for AFSCME Council 57 while 304 chose the Peninsula Association of Public Employes and 51 voted for no union.

Union Label Show to Open In San Diego

San Diego—The 1972 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show is preparing to open its doors on June 9 here.

Two weeks before the scheduled opening, Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. reported: "We're 99 percent ready to roll."

The show will feature about 350 displays by manufacturers whose products are produced by union labor under union contracts.

This year's exhibition will lay special emphasis on American-made goods, Murphy noted.

"We've never accepted anything for exhibit in this show that was made outside this country," he said, "but it's difficult now because so many American firms are manufacturing components abroad, using low-paid foreign labor."

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Court Decision Imperils Strikers' Rehiring Rights

WASHINGTON RALLY was attended by more than 2,500 members of the American Postal Workers Union from across the nation who protested "bad faith" negotiations and grievance-handling on the local level. They also urged Congress to give postal workers the same bargaining and political rights as employes in private industry. Here, union members begin a march from the Washington Monument grounds to the headquarters of the U.S. Postal Service.

Labor Scores Rule as Aid To Employer

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to uphold the National Labor Relations Board and reject the precedent-smashing reasoning of a federal appellate court that held that an employer could not be compelled to reinstate strikers he illegally fired.

If the appellate decision were to stand, the AFL-CIO said, it would amount to "an invitation to employers to rid themselves of union activities through precisely the conduct" the National Labor Relations Act was intended to forbid.

"It permits an employer to single out strike leaders for discharge, secure in the knowledge that if he then hires replacements . . . the sole remedy for his unfair labor practice will be the slap on the wrist of a cease and desist order."

The case stemmed from a Teamsters strike at the International Van Lines in Santa Maria, Calif.

According to the undisputed facts, the employer fired four of his six workers the day after they struck in protest against the firm's stalling in refusing to agree to a union representation election.

The NLRB ruled that the workers were illegally fired for protected union activity, that the firings converted the strike into an unfair labor practice strike, and that the workers were thus absolutely entitled to their jobs back when they offered to return to work. If there had been no unfair labor practice, the employer would not have been compelled to rehire them if he had hired replacements in order to keep his business going.

The appellate court agreed with the NLRB that the firings were il-

(Continued on Page 7)

No-Fault Bill Approved by Senate Panel

By Rex Hardesty

A labor-endorsed measure to establish a national no-fault automobile insurance system has been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee — despite the opposition of a powerful lawyers' lobby.

It would give states a maximum of two years to adopt no-fault legislation that at least meets minimum federal standards.

If the states didn't act, an even more stringent version of the program would go into effect. The state's only role in that case would be to administer the program.

Under the committee's no-fault concept, accident victims would promptly receive the money they need to pay their bills and make up lost earnings—without the need for lawyers and court suits to determine fault and liability. It should also mean, no-fault supporters contend, lower premium rates since the cost of determining liability would be drastically reduced.

The bill provides that an insured motorist could collect from his own insurance company for medical and rehabilitation expenses of up to $50,000 and for loss of income up to $75,000.

No determination of fault would be necessary to recover losses up to those amounts. But it would still be possible to go to court as under present procedures to seek compensation for losses above those limits. But an estimated 95 percent of injury claim cases would be settled without court action.

Of major importance, backers of the Senate bill say, is that claims for "intangible losses" of relatively minor amounts would not have to go to court. This would greatly relieve the backlog of court cases and expedite the settling of major cases.

"Intangible losses" are for such as pain and suffering and are often paid off readily by the insurance company—even in excess of the actual damage—in order to avoid the much more expensive procedure of fighting the claim in court.

The bill also requires insurance companies to make the no-fault coverage available to all motorists with a valid driver's license who pay "a reasonable part" of the premium as a down payment and it would be compulsory for motorists to have such coverage.

A motorist could lose his no-fault coverage if he failed to pay his premium or lost his driver's license, but termination for any other reason would have to be

(Continued on Page 8)

54 Major Areas In New Jobless List

May marked the 15th consecutive month that at least one-third of the nation's major labor areas have been classified as suffering from "substantial" unemployment which the Labor Dept. defines as a jobless rate of 6 percent or more with that level expected to continue at least two more months.

The Labor Dept. announced the removal of Wichita, Kan., and Charleston, S.C. from list, leaving 54 of the 150 major areas so classified.

But the number of smaller areas classified as having substantial unemployment rose by 3 to 838.

Only six major labor areas had substantial unemployment when Pres. Nixon took office in 1969.

At Platform Hearings:

Quality of Schools Termed Key Issue

Boston—The AFL-CIO strongly reaffirmed its commitment to "equal opportunity for every child and young person to obtain a quality education," and called on all candidates and parties to provide the "national determination" to achieve that goal.

The federation voiced its views on education in an appearance here before the Democratic Party Platform Committee by Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The platform committee is holding a series of hearings in major cities to gather a wide cross-section of viewpoints. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented the federation's overall platform proposals at initial hearings in Washington.

Davis stressed organized labor's "deep and long-standing concern for the public schools" both in terms of the national welfare and the needs of American workers. Describing the many elements that make up quality education and the broad range of educational needs, he emphasized that "millions of children and young people" lack such an education.

Davis reviewed the educational developments of the past few years and said:

"We must maintain existing federal programs at the full levels of funding presently authorized, but we must develop new federal programs to meet the new and deepening crisis situation which has seen city school systems close down for part of the school year, which has seen teachers paid in scrip and which has seen intolerable layoffs and cutbacks in the teaching profession."

On school busing, Davis asserted that it is a "false issue" that has been "exploited by those who would draw the nation's attention away from its genuine educational problems."

He stressed that busing is an educational tool that can be used well or badly. The key, he said, is what contribution busing can make to quality education.

Noting the problems facing higher education, Davis said in his statement that "no better form of student assistance has been devised than low-cost or free-tuition higher education." He urged that special attention be directed toward the development of community colleges within commuting distance of the student's home.

U.S. Plunging Into Record Trade Deficit

America's imports continue to exceed its exports and latest government figures point to the worst trade deficit in the nation's history.

Last year, the trade balance was $2.05 billion in the red—the first time in this century that the United States had a trade deficit.

This year is starting off worse.

The first quarter began with a record $1.5 billion deficit, and Commerce Sec. Peter G. Peterson said in a Meet the Press interview that "the second quarter will be our worst quarter with regard to trade balance."

Peterson said he thought the trade balance would improve during the final quarter of 1972, but the Commerce Dept. reported that in April alone, imports exceeded exports by $699 million.

That was the second largest

(Continued on Page 8)

Federal Judge Raps Justice Dept., Dismisses Indictment of Seafarers

By Tom Castor

New York—A U.S. District Court judge has dismissed charges of making illegal campaign contributions against the Seafarers and seven of its top leaders, including Pres. Paul Hall.

In granting a motion by the union to dismiss the case, Judge Mark A. Constantino said the Justice Dept. had ignored repeated court orders to specify its charges against the union, thereby dragging the case out over 23 months.

That violates the union's and its officers' right to a speedy trial, Constantino held.

Furthermore, the judge ruled, the Justice Dept.'s withholding of pre-trial information on the charges hamstrung efforts to prepare a defense.

Taking note of the dismissal, the SIU said, "from the outset, we have shown that our political contributions to various candidates for public office are made openly. They are made legally. They are reported publicly."

"We don't intend to be scared out of politics," the SIU declared. "We think it is our right and our responsibility to remain active in this field."

The union makes political donations from a special political action fund—Seafarers Political Activity Donation (SPAD)—which is funded through voluntary contributions. It was founded in 1962.

(Continued on Page 8)

SPECTACULAR GROWTH of the State, County & Municipal Employes—now 550,000 strong—is cited in the keynote address by Pres. Jerry Wurf to the union's convention in Houston.

Up 80,000 in 2 Years:

State-County Cites Continued Growth

By John R. Oravec

Houston—The continuing growth of the State, County & Municipal Employes resulted in the addition of 80,000 new members in the past two years, delegates to AFSCME's 19th convention were told.

But Jerry Wurf, president of the 550,000-member union, warned the 1,500 delegates against complacency. AFSCME, he stressed, bargains for many more state and local employes than it has signed up as members and "we've got to do something about it."

He said the union cannot wait for agency shop provisions to enroll the more than 1 million workers it now represents. Achieving a 100 percent membership is a key challenge the union faces in internal organizing, Wurf declared.

Wurf was re-elected by the convention to a fifth consecutive term. He was elected by acclamation with William Lucy, the new secretary-treasurer, immediately after the convention amended the union's constitution extending the terms of office for international officers from two to four years.

Lucy succeeds Joseph L. Ames, secretary-treasurer since 1966, who was elected to the newly created post of full-time chairman of AFSCME's judicial panel. The judicial panel was originally set up in 1965 to handle internal disputes and charges against violations of the union constitution.

Restructuring of the judicial panel was approved by voice vote and the constitutional change providing for four-year terms for the president, secretary-treasurer and international vice presidents was adopted in roll call vote by better than a 2 to 1 ratio.

In his keynote address, Wurf stressed the need for strong unionism. With the hostility of the Nixon Administration to workers clearly evident, he said, no institution is more important to the poor and the unrepresented than the labor movement.

Organizing problems extend beyond public employe unions, he noted, and called on unions of the private sector to intensify their organizing efforts.

Overall, only 25 percent of the nation's work force belongs to unions, he pointed out. "The ability of the trade union movement to its responsibilities in the future will depend heavily on its ability to organize the remaining 75 percent," Wurf declared.

Wurf cited as a stumbling block to increased organizing disputes among AFL-CIO affiliates and with unaffiliated unions. He said this "jurisdictional chaos" must be halted so resources are not wasted on intra-union warfare.

Wurf also called for federal legislation to protect the union rights of state and local workers.

"The real activity has shifted to the nation's capital," he said, "as we have learned that the rights and needs of public employes can best be protected not by individual states and local laws but rather through congressional action creating a national law to govern public employe relations."

"We must play a new game," Wurf told the delegates. "That game is federal elections—presidential and congressional. We are actively in both."

Public employes are generally treated as second-class citizens when it comes to federal labor laws, especially in the right to strike, Wurf said. Only two exceptions were made, he noted, when the government made AFSCME members full-fledged citizens by imposing the wage limits of the Pay Board and restrictions on political spending.

He assured the delegates that the union's political activities would play an important role in November in both the presidential and congressional elections.

Ames, as elected chairman of the restructured judicial panel, will serve a five-year term. Eight members of the panel will initially be appointed to staggered terms—two for five years, three for two years and three for one year. Thereafter, all terms will be for five years. Ames will receive the same salary as he has in the secretary-treasurer's position.

Lucy, Ames successor, has been a member of AFSCME since 1962. The 38-year-old Negro, a civil engineer, joined the AFSCME staff in 1966 as associate director of legislation and community affairs. He has been executive assistant to Wurf since 1970.

Three contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination were scheduled to address the delegates—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie in person, and Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and George McGovern, by telephone hookup from California where they were campaigning for the primary election.

Distillery Union Votes Doubled Strike Fund

Montreal—The 300 delegates to the 16th Convention of the Distillery Workers gave the incumbent officers a vote of confidence and additional bargaining and organizing leverage by doubling the Strike Fund to $1 million and providing for higher strike benefits.

The convention also kicked off the union's COPE campaign, giving the highest priority to a resolution on political action. Contributions at the convention added up to nearly one-third of the union's COPE quota.

The emphasis on COPE was underscored in the keynote speech by Pres. Mort Brandenburg and in an address by Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto, both of whom were reelected to a new four-year term by acclamation.

Citing what he termed a "sorry parade of broken promises" by the Nixon Administration, including non-delivery on pledges to end the war, to straighten out the economy, to bring us together and to raise the quality of living," Brandenburg called upon the delegates to hammer home to union members the need "to throw out the Nixon crowd and to put in people who have human instincts, human reactions, human goals—and human programs to meet these goals."

Oneto, who serves as the chairman of the union's COPE committee, called for "redoubling of our efforts" to assure a victory next November "not only for organized labor but for America."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland spoke immediately after a defense of the Administration's economic policies by Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson, who cited figures on employment and living costs to buttress his contention that "we are winning the battle against inflation." Kirkland commented that the data was not only "distorted" but reflected "a morbid propensity on the part of the spokesmen for the Administration never to explain what went wrong with their economic game plans and always to hear only bluebirds."

He noted that the Nixon policies had spurred "unprecedented profit-taking," one consequence of which was to "increase economic polarization in the form of an ever-widening gap between the haves and have-nots in the United States." He labeled "the last-chance offer" in the Administration's compulsory arbitration bill as "Russian roulette" whose "clear aim is to give the American trade union movement a shafting."

James C. Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told the delegates that "a better America means a healthy America, and it means access to health and hospital care for everyone under a broad system of health insurance." He lauded the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security Act as a proposal which would "provide health care for all Americans, with a minimum of red tape and with freedom from demeaning ability-to-pay tests."

A resolution on international trade—unanimously adopted by the delegates—pointed out that Canadian whiskey had led the parade of wines and spirits imported into the American market during the past five years, that such imports had generated work for both American and Canadian members of the union and that "a fair and equitable trade policy in the interests of all members of our international union" should be the DWU's legislative goal in Ottawa and Washington.

Convention delegates also:

- Endorsed the action taken by AFL-CIO representatives in withdrawing from the Pay Board.
- Proposed changes in the administration of the National Labor Relations Board "to make it effectively enforceable against employers and fair in disputes between employers and unions."
- Concurred with the AFL-CIO position on "world freedom and peace," an objective which can be "significantly furthered by effective cooperation with other nations dedicated to the defense of democracy and the promotion of peace, social justice, and human dignity."

20,000 Select AFSCME in Pennsylvania

Harrisburg—A unit of 20,000 white-collar workers employed by the State of Pennsylvania overwhelmingly chose to be represented by the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The election victory brought the number of Pennsylvania state employes represented by AFSCME to 62,000.

AFSCME has chalked up a string of victories in the Keystone state following enactment by the state legislature of a public employe bargaining law. Several previously unaffiliated organizations of government employes have merged with the union.

The state white-collar employes voted by a 7-1 margin for AFSCME representation with 12,449 voting in favor of the union, and 1,756 ballots for no union. There were 1,417 challenged ballots.

The white-collar unit, with eligible voters in every county of the state, was the last large group of state employes to vote on the union representation question. Two other large groups of workers—17,500 tradesmen and laborers and 21,500 health care and support services workers—chose AFSCME last year.

The union immediately announced that it would ask Gov. Milton Shapp (D) that negotiations get under way as soon as possible.

State agencies where the employes work include the Departments of Labor & Industry, Transportation, Health & Welfare and Finance.

Pilots Warn of Airport Safety Risks, Stress Poor Equipment, Facilities

Lives of airline passengers and crews are being risked far more than the public is aware because of poor facilities and equipment, the Air Line Pilots charged.

Participants in the 1972 ALPA Air Safety Forum concluded that many of these unsafe conditions are fostered by misplaced priorities of the Federal Aviation Administration.

ALPA Pres. John J. ODonnell called on the FAA, the airline industry and aircraft manufacturers to join with the union in achieving the mutual goal of greater air safety.

He said that while the ALPA may at times be impatient at the lack of progress, it does sympathize with the problems of others and is willing to cooperate.

A major concern of the ALPA emerged as the inadequacies of airports and safety facilities.

Capt. Lee Hines, who presided at a forum discussion, said, "I believe the American public would be shocked" if it had any idea of the varying degrees of safety from airport to airport.

While one airport may have every modern facility and safety aid available, Hines said, the next one may have no control tower, no radar, short runways, and shoddy fire and rescue equipment.

But while the ALPA has been trying for 40 years to bring attention to the problems of the airports and facilities lagging behind the development of aircraft, Hines noted that the public has been ignoring the conditions. He complained that the passenger is often more concerned with the dryness of his martini and quality of his steak.

One of the greatest unresolved menaces to air safety is the hijacker, O'Donnell told the forum.

Capt. Thomas Ashwood, chairman of the ALPA International Flight Security Task Force, noted that this is a major international problem. He reported that aircraft of 52 nations have been victims of hijackings or sabotage in the last 17 years.

During this period, 15,000 passengers and 1,500 crew members were affected, and more than 400 passengers and 50 crew members were murdered in hijacking and sabotage incidents.

Ashwood called for stricter security measures at airports, stringent controls on the sale of explosives and firm international agreements for the punishment of air pirates.

The ALPA presented its top safety awards to W. T. Alford of Dallas and Mya Shelton of Seattle for their contributions to air safety during the year.

Union Leader Dies In West Virginia

Charleston, W.Va.—Glen Armstrong, secretary-treasurer of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, died May 28 of a heart attack. He was 62.

Armstrong had been secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO since 1965 and served as state COPE director since 1957. A member of the Typographical union who had been employed on the city's newspapers, Armstrong was director of education for the West Virginia State Federation of Labor prior to merger.

He is survived by his widow Geneva and two daughters.

Proposed by Hardy:

Service Union Convention Votes Expansion Program

John M. Barry

San Francisco—The 15th convention of the Service Employes adopted a broad-ranging program to strengthen the union and double its membership within the next few years.

The program, outlined by SEIU Pres. George Hardy in his report to the convention and his keynote address, calls among other things for expansion of the executive board and the union staff, creation of a strike fund, and increased activities in such areas as political education, legislative action and bargaining research.

To finance the program, the convention approved a boost of 50 cents in the monthly per capita payment, raising it from the 80 cents to $1.30, effective in September.

Hardy made it clear that the primary objective of the plan is to increase SEIU'S membership by "at least one-half million more members."

"When we have a million members," he observed, "then we'll really have the clout we need to win for those members the recognition, wages and conditions they deserve as such an important segment of the working population."

Following his address, the nearly 700 delegates turned to consideration of a series of resolutions and constitutional amendments designed to put the program into effect.

Also on the agenda were speeches by local, state and national labor officials and political figures, including Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), presidential aspirants campaigning in the state in quest of California's 271 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

A 44-page report by the officers and executive board traced the union's growth in the four years since the previous convention from 372,000 to nearly 500,000 members, with some 80 charters issued to local unions in 19 states and two Canadian provinces.

Hardy, who took office as president on May 26, 1971, paid tribute to his predecessor, David Sullivan, for spurring SEIU'S growth and starting "most of the important programs that this international union carries on today."

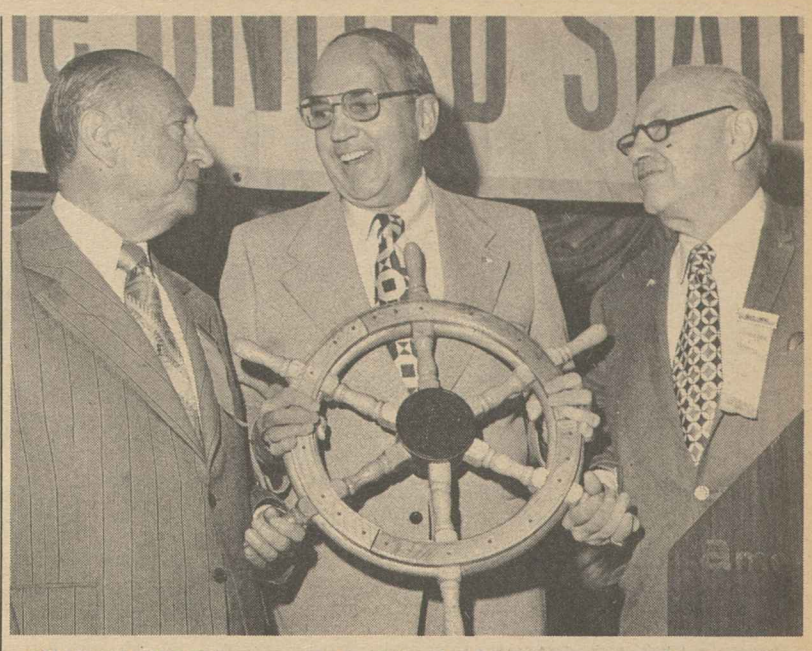
In essence, Hardy suggested, his own proposals would build on many of the programs launched by Sullivan.

The major points approved by the delegates call for:

- Expanded organizing efforts to meet the SEIU's growing potential, especially among public employes, the health services industries and national corporations.
- Restructuring of the union to increase democratic participation by the membership, including expansion of the international executive board from 14 members to 35.
- An improved political education program, with five cents of the per capita increase earmarked for this purpose, half to go to the international and half to local unions and joint councils.
- Increased legislative activity, not only on Capitol Hill but also in the state legislatures and the city councils.
- Creation of a strike fund by earmarking 10 cents of the per capita boost to help local unions meet their financial needs in strike situations.
- Expansion of the research staff to develop a corps of negotiating specialists in key areas across the continent.
- A broader role within the SEIU for joint councils, state councils, regional and industry conferences.
- Improved programs of communications through meetings and conferences as well as publications.
- Expansion of trade union education and staff training efforts.
- Modernization of the union's administrative procedures, with particular attention to greater use of computers, "to cut the red tape as much as possible" and reduce the burdens on local officers.
- Creation of a building fund through allotment of 10 cents of the per capita increase with the view toward eventually constructing the SEIU'S own headquarters building.
- Development of an adequate staff of specialists on various aspects of trade union affairs, with improvements in salaries and fringe benefits to attract the needed personnel.
- Improvements in the affiliates pension plan, which covers officers and staff of local unions and joint councils.

In urging approval of the 50-cent increase in the per capita tax, Hardy noted that since 1947, the per capita has gone up only one-third while members' wages were more than doubling.

The higher per capita was widely supported and approved by voice vote of the delegates.



SHIP'S WHEEL, a symbol of leadership, is presented as a memento to the top officials of the Doll & Toy Workers by Peter M. McGavin, center, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO's Maritime Trades Dept. during the union's convention in New York. With Gavin are Pres. Louis Isaacson, left, and Sec.-Treas. Milton Gordon. A plaque in the center of the wheel lauds Isaacson's "devotion and dedication to the labor movement."

Australia's Strikes Rise Despite Arbitration Law

The Australian compulsory arbitration system—frequently cited as a model by those who advocate a similar plan for this country—is failing to keep industrial peace, according to a University of Sydney professor.

Although the Australian system determines minimum wages and conditions of employment for nearly 90 percent of that nation's workforce, time lost to strikes continues to increase, writes Kingsley Laffer in the May edition of Monthly Labor Review, publication of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Laffer is associate professor of industrial relations and editor of the Journal of Industrial Relations at the University of Sydney.

"In 1970," Laffer relates, "working days lost as a result of strikes totaled 2,393,700, compared with 1,079,500 in 1968. Last year, time lost increased substantially to 3,068,600 working days."

Compulsory arbitration, coupled with "the abolition of cost-of-living adjustments, which looks so well in economic models, has probably undermined the ordinary worker's security and accentuated his alienation, thus intensifying resort to direct action with its sometimes inflationary effects."

"Without doubt," Laffer writes, "there has in recent years been a drastic decline in the degree of acceptance of the authority of arbitration bodies as an alternative to the strike, as well as a setter of wage standards."

The author says that the essence of the matter is that Australian arbitration has been basically a paternalistic system.

"It has sought to do good to management, the unions and the community, and has to a considerable extent succeeded in this.

"But just as paternalistic managers in organizations tend to fail in the end through inability to understand and cope with the real issues in conflict with employes, so a paternalistic arbitration system is now finding itself unable to come to grips with the deeper issues underlying industrial disputes."

Laffer emphasizes that more sophisticated managements and unions "seem increasingly likely to find their own solutions to the problems confronting them."

"This almost certainly means that the recent growth in direct negotiations will continue and that emphasis will continue to shift to personnel and industrial relations management at the plant level."

Bakery Workers Pacts Set Pattern for 40,000

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers have won new three-year contracts on the Pacific Coast and in the East Central States which the union expects will set patterns for 40,000 union members in wholesale bread and cake plants.

Wage and fringe benefit packages in both cases average 6.2 percent a year with an additional agreement on medical-hospital benefits in the East Central pact. Ratification is under way and a union spokesman said approval is expected.

Still unresolved is the union's proposal for a workweek consisting of five consecutive days, Monday through Friday, so that baking plant workers can have the normal weekend enjoyed by others.

Union-management committees have been appointed on a national and on local levels to resolve this dispute by Oct. 1. If agreement is not reached by that deadline, the matter could become a strike issue, the union said.

The Pacific Coast agreement was negotiated with ITT-Continental and American Baking companies of California.

The 6.2 percent wage and fringe benefit increase will be based each year on the level achieved in the previous year.

Interstate Brands participated in original Pacific Coast negotiations, but refused to accept the terms of the package until the union struck its plant for two days.

The East Central States pattern was achieved with the management of the Paterson, N.J., plant of the ITT-Continental company.

Besides the 6.2 percent wage-fringe settlement, the union won an additional agreement that management would make the contributions necessary to maintain health and welfare benefits.

In the case of ITT-Continental, this would amount to 2.5 cents per worker per hour, but at other plants it could go as high as 12 cents, the union said.

The parties agreed to a provision which states "in the event that the agreed-upon contribution proves to be inadequate to provide the basic coverage and major medical program, the trustees of the fund are instructed to establish employer contributions at a level sufficient to provide said coverage."

Pryor Gains Senate Runoff In Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark.—U.S. Rep. David H. Pryor (D-Ark.), a third-term congressman and a labor-supported primary candidate for Arkansas' Democratic senatorial seat held by John L. McClellan, has forced the strongly conservative senator into a runoff June 13.

Pryor, 36, gained a runoff when McClellan failed to win a majority of the vote in a four-way contest for the nomination.

With nearly all of the state's precincts reporting, unofficial figures show that McClellan received 218,792 votes, or 44.6 percent; Pryor, 203,456 votes, or 41.5 percent; Ted Boswell, a liberal lawyer, 62,238, or 12.7 percent, and conservative businessman Foster L. Johnson, 6,295, or 1.2 percent.

Pryor said that Arkansas voters want "a new beginning" with a senator who "cares more about people" than a "brick-and-mortar concept of progress" which he characterized as McClellan's preoccupation.

Jewish Labor Committee Sessions Focus on Social, Economic Justice

Unity House, Pa.—The Nixon Administration is seeking "to restructure American society to tilt it from those who have too little to those who have too much," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told a human rights conference here.

Labor's job is to find "decent and dignified ways for the common people to live together and receive a fair share" of the nation's abundance, Kirkland told the Jewish Labor Committee's eighth Labor Human Rights Conference.

The 300 delegates pointed up the JLC's role in serving as a bridge between the unions, civil rights groups and the Jewish community, JLC Pres. Jacob T. Zuckerman said. Among the delegates were representatives of the garment unions, teachers, taxi drivers, boilermakers, hotel workers, meat cutters and civil rights and political activists.

A number of panels marked the three-day conference at the vacation resort of the Ladies' Garment Workers, including discussions on school busing, anti-semitism and equal job opportunities.

The panel on anti-semitism heard warnings against a new threat coming from white and black ultra leftists and extremists, with the new bigotry winning toleration in some respectable circles in the liberal community.

The panel on busing dealt with the problem of advancing school integration while countering the efforts of the Nixon Administration and George Wallace for political advantage.

The discussion on equal job opportunities heard AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Don Slaiman assail Administration programs and other proposals to set up job quotas.

Black workers want equal opportunity, he said, not paternalism, and they have demonstrated that they can learn as well as any other group the skills necessary for employment in the building trades and other occupations.

Others participating in the panels were Albert Shanker, president of the United Federation of Teachers; Arnold Aronson, secretary of the Leadership Council on Human Rights; Emanuel Muravchik, executive director of the JLC; Earl Raab, executive director of the San Francisco Jewish Community Council; Irwin Suall of the Anti-Defamation League; Prof. Marvin Bressler of Princeton, and George Travers, associate director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance, Vice Presidents Shelley Appleton and Murray Gross of the ILGWU and Ben Fisher, director of contract administration for the Steelworkers, chaired the panels.

The Job Gambit

WE SEEK A REJECTION of unemployment as an instrument of national policy. Today, the worker and his job are being openly bartered with disastrous consequences.

It is the worker who is told he must sacrifice his job to fight inflation. The worker is told to sacrifice his job to clean up the environment. Or that he must sacrifice his job so that others can purchase allegedly cheaper imported goods. He is told to sacrifice wage increases so that profits can go up; he is told to produce more and want less.

Workers are understandably weary and bitter when their jobs are little more than pawns manipulated by corporate and governmental money managers. What the money managers disregard is the fundamental importance of jobs to the American economy. The wages a worker earns and spends in the marketplace and the tax dollars he pays are the backbone of America's dynamic economy.

Thus, what America needs is jobs—more jobs, better jobs, at decent levels of pay. These jobs should come from the private sector in a growing, expanding economy. But when the economy is not growing or not expanding sufficiently, then the government must assume the obligation of being the employer of last resort. With the vast backlog of unmet public needs in America, these jobs are essential to the public interest.

The only policy that makes any sense is one that increases employment, rather than unemployment.

Today, millions of people who want jobs don't have them, and uncounted hundreds of thousands have given up hope of finding work or are working only part-time because full-time work is not available. Additional hundreds of thousands work full time but receive so little in wages that they must go on welfare to exist.

In fact, no one really knows how many millions of Americans are unemployed, underemployed or discouraged from seeking employment. Fifteen million were out of work at some time during the last 12 months—a waste of productive capacity and consumer capacity this nation cannot afford. A policy that increases unemployment is indefensible.

A JOB AT A DECENT WAGE is still the most effective route out of poverty. No worker, working a 40-hour week, year round, should receive such a pittance that he should be forced to turn to welfare. That is why we believe that an adequate minimum wage covering all workers is the best single step this country can take to alleviate poverty. The benefits and protections of the Fair Labor Standards Act, absolutely essential to the working poor, have been seriously eroded in recent years.

Welfare reform is vital if America is to eliminate poverty. The present system fails those who need welfare and is a continuing drain on the limited resources of state and local governments.

We find abhorrent proposals that would require welfare recipients to work for less than an already inadequate minimum wage. Rather than lift people out of poverty, such proposals only drive them further into the trap of poverty. What is needed is a federally paid basic family benefit of at least $3,000, rising to no less than the poverty level within a few years.

Essential to welfare reform must be a federally funded community-controlled system of day care centers for the children of welfare mothers and other working women. Day care centers would permit these women to obtain work knowing that their children are adequately supervised and receiving broad-range health and education programs.

—From the AFL-CIO Platform Proposals

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Graduation Gift

A Word Edgewise:

Handbook to LBJ's Presidency Captures Its Essential Spirit

By John P. Roche

MANY YEARS AGO one of the grand old men of American historical scholarship gave me some advice: "In the preface to your book," he said, "never thank your friends for their help by name. If you do, no editor will send them the book to review, so your enemies will get first licks."

I bring this up because I want to throw myself on the mercy of the court by stating at the outset that Harry C. McPherson, Jr. is one of my closest friends and he has written a wonderful book. And, though perhaps I am not sufficiently self-critical, I don't believe that my judgment of the book, "A Political Education" (Atlantic, Little Brown), is significantly influenced by friendship.

In 1956 Harry McPherson went from Texas to Washington to work for Sen. Lyndon Johnson. After holding a series of positions in the Defense and State Departments, he wound up in the White House as Special Counsel to the President. He and I shared a suite of offices and, more important, a set of basic convictions about the proper direction American policy should take.

For more than two years we were in almost permanent caucus and it soon became clear to me that, perhaps because of shared origins, perhaps because of poetic intuition (Harry had wanted to be a poet, but got sidetracked into law), McPherson understood Lyndon Johnson better than anyone on the White House staff with the possible exception of George Christian.

Moreover, the fact that Harry began on the Hill with Johnson gave him a different time-frame, a different basis of evaluation. I, for instance, could never understand the President's obsession with the Congressional Record—an advance copy, annotated before dawn by some poor staff member, was delivered to the bedroom every morning. Harry told me: "That's our leader's world—and part of his problem."

A profound insight: Johnson never really made the transition from the closed politics of the Senate to the wide open politics of the presidency. The Congressional Record was a sort of symbolic link with a universe where he knew all the rules, all the mine fields.

While in form "A Political Education" is an autobiography, in fact it is a brilliantly perceptive commentary on some of the wildest years in American political history. Unlike the Nixon White House, which seems to be run on a rigid staff pattern, the Johnson operation was highly personalized. You never knew from one day to the next what the Old Man was going to throw at you.

THE CONSEQUENCE of this existential administrative behavior was that a number of us got involved in almost anything that was currently on the burner, but Harry and George Christian were really inside—Harry because he drafted most of the President's major speeches; George because, as press secretary, he had to know what to tell the school of barracuda lurking in the press lobby.

Thus McPherson's book covers an enormous range of material from foreign policy to ghetto riots. It is virtually a handbook to the Johnson presidency. Finally, it contains a portrait of that strange, complex, talented, perverse man in the Oval Office that I consider virtually definitive. A President who loved to have his ego caressed—but despised sycophants. Who could unnervingly shift from roaring megalomania to profound and perceptive self-doubts. Who had a reputation for tyranny but couldn't swing the axe—even on outspokenly disloyal subordinates.

Harry McPherson has caught the essential Johnson, warts and all, but in a spirit of critical affection which alone sets this book apart from the polemical literature that has passed for commentary on LBJ.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

How To Buy:

Agencies Mount Major Attack On FTC Deceptive Ad Policy

By Sidney Margolius

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, which in recent years has become the most vigorous government agency in defending consumers, now is approaching a critical stage in its consumer-aid role as the result of growing attacks by the advertising industry.

FTC's developing problems have been multiplied by public unawareness of the attacks on the commission; by a recent court decision restraining some of the commission's activities, and by the impending departure of some of its key personnel. These officials arrived at the FTC only a couple of years ago but now seem to think they have done what they can.

The advertising industry itself, led by the American Association of Advertising Agencies, has begun what appears to be an all-out attack on the FTC. What really worries the ad men is FTC's recently initiated policies of requiring advertisers to run commercials correcting ads found to be deceptive, and to provide substantiation of advertising claims at the FTC's request.

Thus, last year the FTC got the ITT-Continental Baking Co. to run corrective ads explaining that Profile bread does not really have fewer calories per ounce than other breads. It merely has seven fewer calories per slice because it is sliced thinner.

More recently the canner of Ocean Spray Cranberry Juice Cocktail has agreed to run ads for a year to clarify claims that it has more "food energy" than orange or tomato juice. The company will explain that it didn't mean more vitamins, merely more calories.

The ad agencies also are worried about the FTC's new substantiation policy. For example, the commission has complained that ITT-Continental's claims that Wonder Bread "builds bodies 12 ways" doesn't mean it has any special nutritive values. What bothers the ad men on this issue is that they may no longer claim unique properties for products that are much the same as all others. Almost any other bread of the same type as Wonder Bread has the same "body-building" nutrients.

The advertising industry is trying to use the fact that the FTC had to withdraw one recent complaint to damn the commission's recently intensified war on deception. The FTC had charged that DuPont's "can stabbing" demonstration for its Zerex anti-leak anti-freeze did not really prove Zerex will stop leaks in car-cooling systems under normal operating conditions. The FTC also charged that the commercials failed to reveal that Zerex may damage a cooling system.

The FTC later withdrew the charge that Zerex would stop leaks but let stand the complaints of possible damage and of inadequate pretesting. (The product subsequently was reformulated in an effort to eliminate such potential damage.) This solitary instance of reversal has become a main weapon of the ad men's counterattack.

THE SPECIAL IMPORTANCE of continued vigorous activity by FTC is controlling deceptive TV advertising that has caused a great deal of economic harm to the public. Television has been the vehicle for a long list of deceptive products from the earlier storm window promotions to the many current misleading commercials for patent medicines and toiletries.

Not the least of the victims of this deception, which often is accomplished by the omission of material facts, are children. They have been subjected to manipulation by commercials for high-priced toys and breakfast cereals. Another group that has been a special target of manipulative TV advertising is teenagers. They have been victimized by the many cosmetics and toiletries ads which play on their feelings of insecurity.

FTC's efforts also have been hurt recently by lack of consumer awareness. One of the most revealing is the reversal FTC recently made in its proposal to prohibit "negative option" sales plans often used by book and record clubs. Unless you take the initiative to notify the club that you don't want the book or record, it is sent to you automatically. When the FTC proposed to eliminate this selling method, which exploits the fact that buyers may be busy or forgetful, the sellers argued that the fact they have so many subscribers showed that they don't mind the "negative option."

Since there was virtually no support from consumers for outlawing the negative option, the FTC now has changed its proposal to require that merchants who sell this way clearly disclose to consumers the terms, and give them at least ten days to return the rejection cards.

FTC also has been handicapped by a recent court ruling that it did not have the authority to require gasoline companies to display octane ratings on pumps. The gasoline companies had gone to court to challenge the proposed regulation. FTC has said it will appeal the decision and will go ahead with other pending industry regulations to require sellers to provide more information on other products.

The pending resignations of members of the FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection also may weaken FTC's efforts at least temporarily. The bureau has pushed the policy of requiring that companies run corrective ads for claims found to be misleading.

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In Low-Income Housing Deals:

Real Estate Speculators Cash In On Massive Federal Subsidies

WHILE SPECULATORS reap big profits from federal programs to help low-income Americans buy and rent decent homes, continuation of the badly needed subsidies is in doubt, and taxpayers are stuck with a huge loss, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison charged.

Major blame for the "massive scandals" and abuses of the federal subsidy housing programs falls on the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, which "has simply not enforced its own programs," Denison declared in a network radio interview.

"The fast-buck boys have moved in and taken over these subsidy programs for their own benefit," Denison asserted, and much of the intended benefit for low-income families is lost. He said the federal government now holds some 36,000 housing units—most of them in inner-city areas—that had been given no more than "cosmetic treatment" by speculators and sold at inflated prices to low-income families.

"The speculator skims his profits off the top and disappears . . . the federal government is stuck with the mortgage for 40 years, and the family is without a home," he stressed.

Denison warned that discontinuing the subsidy programs would "be penalizing the very persons for whom the programs were intended," and that a much better approach would be "far more aggressive pursuit of the wrongdoers."

He said that HUD Sec. George W. Romney goes around the country telling business groups that "the greatness of tomorrow is up to the business groups," but he fails to point out that "it's the business group itself that is causing the programs for which he is responsible to be so racked by scandals and to be threatened now in the legislative process."

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program Labor News Conference, Denison refuted the Administration's claim that labor is the major factor in rising housing prices. He pointed out that in the last decade, the cost of labor in the total price of a dwelling has been cut nearly in half, while both the price of land and the costs of financing have doubled.

Denison was questioned by William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Michael Posner, of Reuters news agency.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE DEBATE OVER international trade policy is heating up. A good section of the news media insists on dealing with such worn out cliches as "free trade" and "protectionism" that have no relevance to the world in which we live.

Most startling, perhaps, is the determination to ignore this nation's trade deficits which have reached frightening proportions. Last year, for the first time in 79 years, the U.S. suffered its first trade deficit—$2 billion. In the first quarter of 1972 alone, the deficit reached $1.5 billion.

The impact of the trade picture on U.S. jobs cannot be accurately ascertained. In fact, it has been largely ignored by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of International Commerce and other government agencies.

When George Shultz, recently nominated to be Secretary of the Treasury, was Secretary of Labor he made some estimates on the job displacements. The AFL-CIO updated these estimates and concluded that for the five-year period, 1966 to 1971, 900,000 job opportunities were lost in the trade field.

However, this does not cover the recent period of increasing trade deficits so that the full impact can be only surmised.

For the most part, organized labor has been pretty well united in its efforts to combat the erosion of U.S. jobs. The AFL-CIO is supporting the Burke-Hartke Bill. The United Auto Workers' resolutions in the trade field take the same general approach.

Since World War II—and especially in the last 10 years—there have been new and significant developments in international trade:

● Multinational corporations, most of them American-owned, have become powerful world economic factors. They are the outgrowth of U.S. technology and capital investment being exported by the American corporations at the cost of tens of thousands of U.S. jobs.

These one-time U.S. corporations do not even look upon themselves anymore as American. This was explained some months ago by Robert Stevens, executive vice-president of the Ford Motor Co. for foreign operations. He said:

"It is our goal to be in every single country there is, Iron Curtain countries, Russia, China. We at Ford Motor Co. look at a world map without any boundaries.

"We don't consider ourselves basically an American company. We are a multinational company. And when we approach a government that doesn't like the U.S. we always say, 'Who do you like? Britain? Germany? We carry a lot of flags. We export from every country.' "

● The U.S. market is still largely open for trade while others are now managing their economies so that they provide not only direct and indirect subsidies for exports but direct and indirect barriers to imports.

● The composition of U.S. exports has shifted from largely finished, manufactured products providing tens of thousands of jobs —to raw materials.

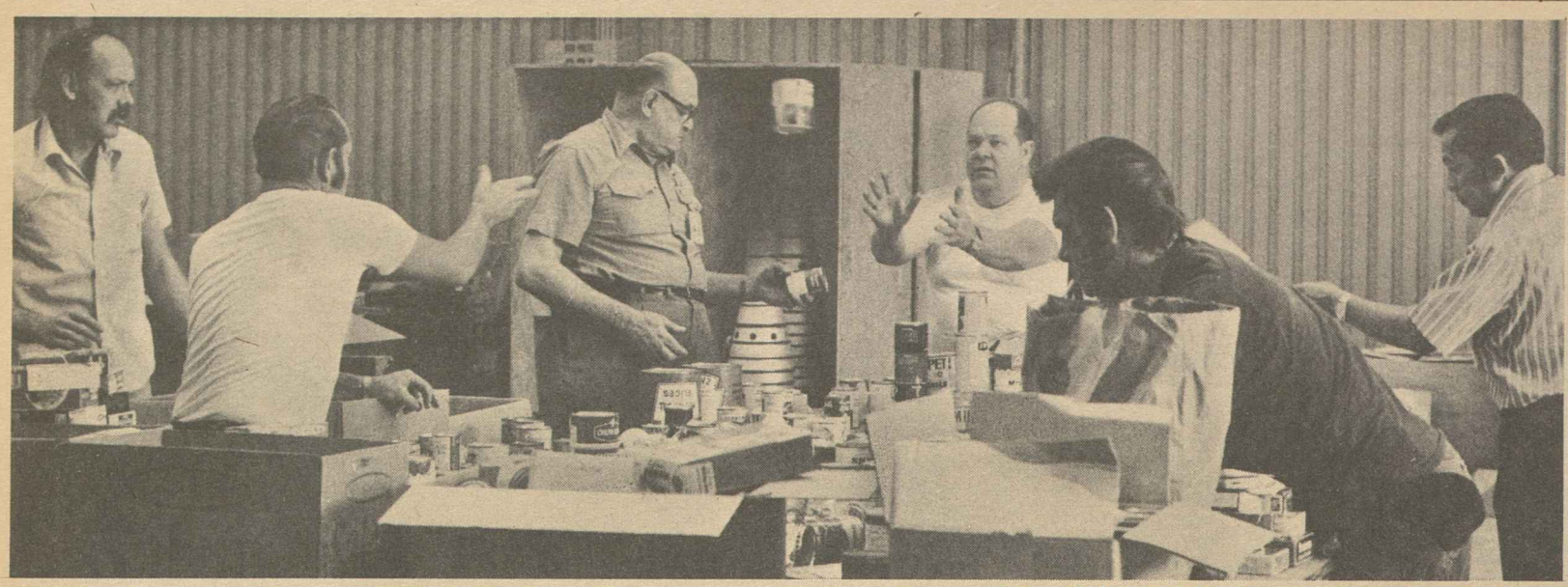
This country cannot permit the steady export of jobs and technology and growing trade deficits. Steps must be taken to equalize trade relationships between the United States and other nations. There are many ways that this can be accomplished.

One, of course, is to remove the tax advantages which, in fact, spur global runaway firms. Our tax and tariff laws actually provide incentives for U.S. corporations to manufacture abroad.

Secondly, the entire operation of multinational corporations should be brought under tighter control. Transfer of licenses and patents to foreign producers should be far more severely limited as one important move.

Other steps must be taken, too, but no real solution is in sight if the problems are dealt with along the outdated concepts of free trade versus protectionism.

BIG PROFITS for the fast-buck boys are flowing from abuses of federal subsidy housing programs, but little help for low-income Americans who need decent homes, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Michael Posner of Reuters news service. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



Cans of donated food are sorted and packed in a United Air Lines cargo hangar in San Francisco.

Machinists Airlift Food to Seattle

Seventy tons of food were donated, collected and shipped to Seattle's hard-pressed unemployed through a joint labor-management "We Care" project sponsored by Machinists District 141 and United Air Lines.

In Seattle, where one of every four breadwinners was unemployed this Spring, a program called "Neighbors in Need" channelled the foodstuffs to the jobless workers.

The unemployment rate in the Seattle area has been around the 13 percent level for more than a year because of sharp cutbacks in the aerospace industry. The Boeing Co., a major employer in Seattle was particularly hard hit, laying off as many as 80,000 workers.

These photos show how the "We Care" project operated in San Francisco's United Air Lines base. The scene was repeated across the nation at United installations by many of the 24,000 members of IAM District 141.

Food items are packaged and loaded; glass containers are specially packed.

After sorting and packing, foodstuffs are loaded into a handling cart and pushed to a freight container.

A United jet carries food to men once employed producing same type of plane.

IAM identification marks are sprayed on boxes.

These are just some of the IAM members and other United employes who assisted in the project.

Rail Unions Urge Funding Of Safety Law

The first national railroad safety law—unanimously passed by Congress in 1970—is in danger of being emasculated by Pres. Nixon's failure to seek sufficient funds to enforce it, rail unions warned.

In testimony submitted to House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees, the Congress of Railway Unions urged lawmakers to increase the "pitifully inadequate" money called for by the Administration to enforce and administer the statute.

Specifically, CRU proposed inceasing the current number of 154 safety inspectors and supervisors in the Federal Railroad Administration—"essentially the same number as existed prior to the law's passage"—to 350. Nixon's fiscal 1973 budget seeks funds to increase the number by 51 inspectors and supervisors.

Jim Snyder, national legislative director for the United Transportation Union who testified for CRU, also urged an initial appropriation of $3.5 million to implement a section of the law authorizing federal funds on a 50-50 matching basis to help states in their role of enforcing safety.

He produced a copy of a letter sent to Nixon back in February 1971 by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners asking for an initial appropriation of that amount to aid 34 states which had requested certification for funds.

Despite this call from the states for the money, Snyder pointed out, the President has not asked "for a single dollar" to help them, and his 1973 budget for FRA again omits any request for funds for that purpose.

Citing the "shocking statistics" of 8,095 train accidents in 1970 in which 2,225 persons were killed and 14,505 were injured, Snyder said, "we felt that many of the horrible safety problems on railroads would soon be solved by passage of the law, but apparently our hope has been in vain."

"We are faced with the dilemma of Congress having unanimously enacted a strong safety law, but the Administration's failure to seek sufficient funds to make the law effective," he concluded.

Labor Board Caseload Rises To New High

A record 11,675 cases were filed with the National Labor Relations Board during the first three months of the year, the highest number for any quarter. It was the first time the quarterly caseload passed the 10,000 mark.

All types of cases, including unfair labor practices and election petitions, were reflected in the upsurge, the NLRB said.

The caseload for the January-March period represented a 22 percent increase over the first quarter of 1971.

The NLRB said it received 7,487 charges of unfair labor practices and 4,188 election petitions.

Some 5,195 of the unfair labor practice charges were filed against employers while 2,292 were filed against unions.

And of 1,939 representation elections held during the period, unions won majority designation in 1,094, or 56 perecnt, up considerably from the last quarter of 1971 when unions won designation in 53 percent.

The end of the quarter saw 13,792 cases of all types pending.

Potofsky, Rosenblum to Step Down:

Clothing Union Convention Focuses on Political Action

Miami Beach—The overriding urgency of labor political action dominated the 28th convention of the Clothing Workers here.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, in his keynote address, charged that the Nixon Administration's record "on the war, on inflation and unemployment is bad." He added that the "single most important issue facing the nation in the next five months is the November election."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the 1,500 delegates that in the election campaign this fall "the American people are going to send a message—declare themselves for progress and against reaction."

The convention, itself, marked the end of an era. Both Potofsky, 77, and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, 85, declined to accept renomination for new terms. Both have held their present offices for the past 26 years.

Said Potofsky: "It is now time to allow a new generation to take over the leadership of the union."

Rosenblum said that "the great gains of our glorious past were possible only because of a dedicated membership. Today, the loyalty of our membership is needed more than ever. So, too, the idealism, the strength, the unity of our organization."

Nominations for general officers will be made later in the convention and the referendum election is scheduled for September.

It was the upcoming November election which permeated speech after speech at the convention.

"This year," Potofsky said, "we must take the lead in electing a new President, a man who merits our trust and our faith; a man who will once and for all eliminate credibility gaps; a man who will chart a new path of peace and well-being for all Americans."

He tagged as "just an ocean of empty words" the Nixon promise of four years ago "that he was going to restore economic stability, reduce inflation and unemployment."

Potofsky listed other "failures" of the Nixon Administration in such fields as taxes, low-wage imports, child care, minimum wage, decline of the Supreme Court, health care, and weak job safety enforcement, among others.

Kirkland, in calling for strong labor political action, also leveled blasts at the Nixon Administration on a number of fronts.

"For generations," he said, "labor has struggled for a fairer distribution of the proceeds of our society. That's what collective bargaining is all about. Now this Administration, committed to the forces of privilege, is seeking a redistribution of wealth—but to the rich and from the poor."

He lashed into the New Economic Policy of Nixon, saying that "under the guise of fighting inflation, workers have been made the scapegoat of inflation, the Administration has developed a highly effective operation for fleecing the poor to aid the rich."

The convention heard from the Administration, too. Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson scored the labor press for reporting that the Nixon Administration has not acted in the interest of the workers.

When he claimed that American workers were finding that wage-price controls were helping them, a visible groan rose from the delegates, most of them women.

Ironically, it was this same claim by Pres. Nixon at the AFL-CIO convention last November which resulted in the same expressions of disbelief by the delegates at that convention.

The clothing industry is being particularly hard hit by low-wage imports and runaway plants moving to other countries. Delegates devoted considerable time to this problem.

"We must stand up and tell the economists and the so-called liberals in Congress," Potofsky said, "that we intend to protect what it took us generations of effort and sacrifice to build. Are we asking too much of our liberal friends?"

He praised the AFL-CIO for setting up a task force to push for the passage of the Burke-Hartke trade bill. This bill, Potofsky said, "provides quotas to protect our conditions against disruptive increases in imports and regulates various areas of international trade, particularly multi-national companies."

The ACWA leader stressed that the fight for Burke-Hartke "is a job for us all" and urged letters to members of Congress, to newspapers, radio and television.

"Your communities must hear from you," he said.

Another issue before the convention was child care. The union has spent thousands of dollars of its own money establishing child care centers. The Baltimore and Chicago Joint Boards have received wide acclaim for their quality comprehensive child care programs.

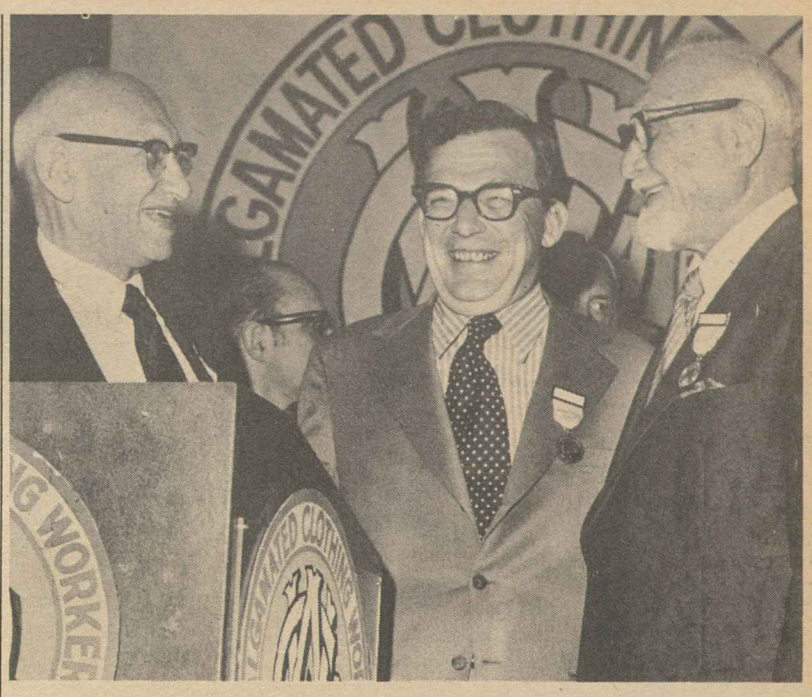
The convention passed a resolution "deploring" Nixon's veto of comprehensive national child development legislation, saying that the federal government must play a major role in this field. Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii), sponsor of the child care bill, was applauded as she pledged to continue the fight.

Strong emphasis was placed also on organizing the unorganized. Potofsky reported that more than half of the union's income is spent on organizing. In the past two years, 11,500 new members were organized, mostly in the South and Southwest.

The ACWA is now seeking strong support throughout the nation in its strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co. with plants in San Antonio and El Paso, Tex. Almost 3,000 workers struck the big pants manufacturer after 19 union leaders were fired.

Later in the convention, delegates will vote on establishing an emergency defense fund to meet the challenge of costly disputes.

Other speakers scheduled to appear before the convention include Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), Rep. William R. Anderson (D-Tenn.) and Harold Ostroff, executive vice president, United Housing Foundation.



A GENERATION of leadership of the Clothing Workers welcomes AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the union's convention in Miami Beach. Frank Rosenblum, left, the union's secretary-treasurer, and ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, right, announced they will step down this year after 26 years in their present offices.

Smedley Appointed to New Department Post

Lawrence T. Smedley has been named associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, serving under Dept. Director Bert Seidman.

Smedley has been an assistant director of the department since 1962 when he joined the AFL-CIO staff. Holder of a masters degree from the University of Michigan, he previously worked as a union researcher and organizer.

Retired Couples Feeling Pressure of Inflation

High prices continued to afflict those least able to cope with them as the government's lower and intermediate budgets' for retired couples showed a 6.5 percent increase from the spring of 1970 to autumn of last year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the average budget for a retired couple living in a city ranged from $3,319 a year at the lowest level, to $4,776 at an intermediate level and to $7,443 at a higher level.

The BLS "moderate" budget for a typical urban family of four was up only 3 percent as of last autumn.

The BLS announcement of the retired couples' budgets stressed that they "are not intended to represent a minimum or subsistence level of living," and a spokesman for the bureau indicated that the figures are a rough average of how much income it takes to live at the three levels.

A retired couple is defined by the BLS as a husband, age 65 or over, and his wife.

"They are self-supporting, living independently in their own home, in reasonably good health and able to take care of themselves," according to the BLS profile.

"The family has for each budget level, average inventories of clothing, housefurnishings, major durables and other equipment," the BLS said.

The budgets pertain only to urban couples. There are no budgets available for rural families.

The BLS said that equivalent budget levels varied widely among cities and regions with the lowest in small cities and in the South and the higher levels in the largest metropolitan areas.

Food and shelter were the biggest items in all budgets with food accounting for between 28 and 30 percent of the budgets. Housing represented about 40 percent of expenditures on all three levels.

BLS Budgets at 3 Levels For Retired Urban Couple

Following is a summary based on Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of budgets at three levels for a retired couple living in a city in the fall of 1971:

	Lower budget	Intermediate budget	Higher budget
Food	$ 942	$1,255	$1,579
Housing	1,160	1,673	2,620
Transportation	225	438	797
Clothing and personal care	267	429	650
Medical care	424	427	429
Other family consumption	158	262	517
Other items	143	287	566
Personal Income Taxes		5	285
TOTAL BUDGET	$3,319	$4,776	$7,443

NLRB Limits Rights Of Replaced Strikers

The National Labor Relations Board—with member John H. Fanning dissenting—ruled that replaced economic strikers are not eligible to vote in an NLRB election conducted more than 12 months after the beginning of a strike.

"We find that only replaced former economic strikers who are actually reinstated by the eligibility date of the election shall be entitled to vote," the board ruled. Chairman Edward B. Miller and members Howard Jenkins Jr. and Ralph E. Kennedy made up the majority in the decision.

The ruling overturned an NLRB regional director's opinion of who was eligible to vote in a decertification election sought by the Wahl Clipper Corp. of Sterling, Ill., against a local of the Machinists.

Fanning would have upheld the regional director's determination that 19 former strikers should be eligible to vote even if they had not yet been reinstated by the company because they have "a reasonable expectancy of reinstatement within the foreseeable future."

Fanning maintained that the replaced strikers should be viewed in the same light as laid-off employes because there is a reasonable prospect that they would be recalled based, in this case, on normal company turnover.

But the other members of the Labor Board disagreed, stating "it seems to us that the parallel with laid-off employes is not entirely apt."

The majority declared that the strikers must wait for an improvement in their employer's business, plus the termination of replacements "which is highly speculative if, indeed, it is to occur at all."

In his dissenting opinion, however, Fanning asks, "how . . . can it be said that the interest in the election result differs between a laid-off employe and a former striker?"

"My colleagues muster a difference by relying on the necessity for the departure of replacements, surely an argument of limited applicability in this age of accelerated automation and diminishing specific skills."

Fanning stated that the board ignored precedent and in doing so was "acting in an irresponsible manner."

The case dates back to an eight-month strike beginning in November 1969 in which all 98 employes of the bargaining unit took part.

Replacements were hired for the strikers, and the replaced strikers were put on a "Replaced Strikers List." Many on the list were reinstated, but 29 had not been by the time the decertification election was ordered. It was their eligibility to vote that was in dispute.

Court Ruling Called Peril to Striker Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

legal and that the workers involved had not been replaced before the dispute was thus converted into an unfair labor practices strike.

But its apparent reasoning was that the strikers who were fired—even though illegally—were not entitled to the protection accorded to unfair labor practice strikers.

Under the appellate court interpretation, the workers who were not fired but who stayed out on strike protesting the illegal dismissals had an absolute right to be rehired. But the workers who were illegally fired had no such right, the court held.

The NLRB petitioned for and was granted a Supreme Court review of the decision. And the AFL-CIO brief strongly backed up the appeal, citing numerous past precedents in urging the Supreme Court to overturn the lower court action.

The case is expected to be decided by the Supreme Court in its fall term.

Senate Nears Vote:

ITT Ties Highlight Kleindienst Debate

The Senate opened debate on confirmation of Richard G. Kleindienst as Attorney General, with Administration supporters pressing for a quick vote and opponents arguing that nearly two months of hearings had left key questions unanswered.

At Senate Judiciary Committee hearings witnesses had testified to a tangle of political influence exerted by the giant ITT conglomerate, reaching into the inner circles of the White House and ending with an out-of-court settlement of an antitrust suit filed by the Justice Dept. An incriminating memorandum under the name of an ITT lobbyist who was never brought before the committee, linked the settlement to a big contribution to the Republican convention fund.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.), ranking Republican member of the Judiciary Committee, opened the case for confirmation of Kleindienst with a speech denouncing his accusers.

During the hearings, Hruska said, "the committee was compelled to listen to irrelevant, repetitive and often impertinent testimony."

Opponents argued, to the contrary, that the committee hearings had not dug deeply enough to resolve the doubts that had been raised as to Kleindienst's suitability for the nation's top law enforcement post.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged the Senate to return the nomination to committee for further hearings dealing with the "substantial questions" that have not been answered.

And Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), presenting the opening argument against confirmation, told the Senate that the overall record of Kleindienst — even apart from the ITT case—raises a fundamental question as to whether he should be entrusted with power over "the rights and liberties of all Americans."

In other areas:

• House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, joined by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, introduced a bill that would force the rewriting of federal tax laws over the next three and one-half years.

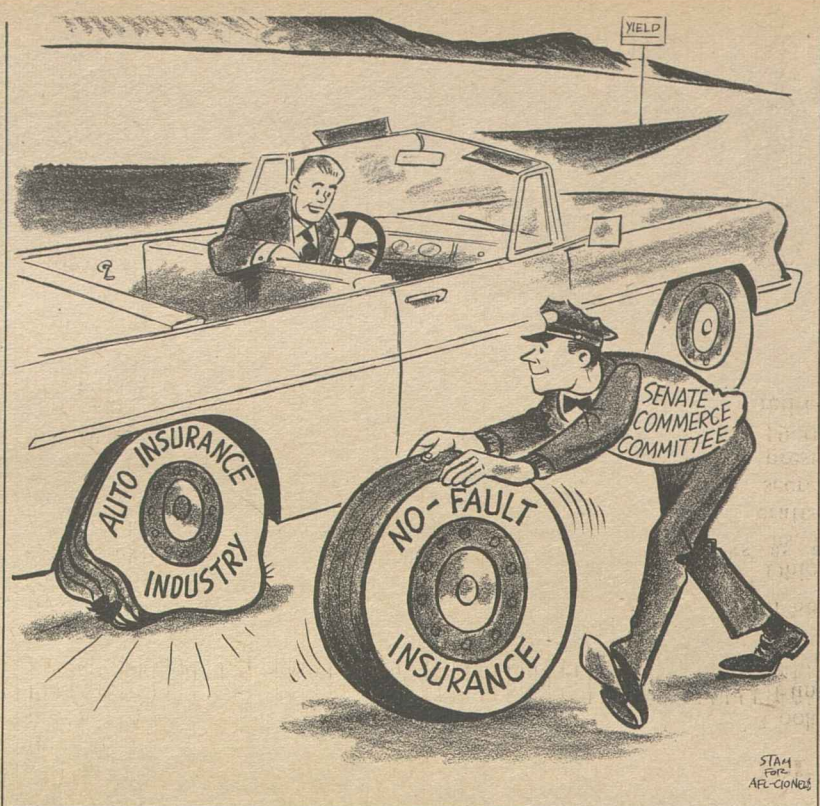
The bill would repeal virtually all exemptions and exclusions from taxable income—a list that includes both loopholes under fire from tax reformers and non-controversial items such as an extra exemption for the blind.

A package of 18 existing exemptions would be repealed as of 1974, another 18 the following year and a final group of 18 in 1976.

Thus, Congress would be forced to rewrite a large portion of the tax code from scratch—a prospect that some observers see as an incentive for tax reform and others fear would open a Pandora's Box that could result in new and greater inequities.

• The Senate voted 40-36 to allow continued U.S. imports of chrome from Rhodesia—despite a United Nations embargo on trade with that country. The Administration was on record as opposing the chrome purchases. But Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), who led the fight against breaking the boycott, charged that the White House had refused to "pick up the telephone" and urge Republican senators to oppose the loophole.

Steel companies had lobbied for the right to import Rhodesian chrome, even though other sources of supply are available. The Steelworkers opposed the Rhodesian import amendment.



Senate Unit Approves No-Fault Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

accompanied by an offer of insurance from an assigned risk pool.

Collision damage when no one is injured would also be compensated without determination of fault, but coverage for such losses would be optional and not compulsory. A pool would pay damages inflicted by uninsured motorists.

A bill similar to the one approved by the Senate committee has been introduced in the House, where hearings have been completed but no date set for committee action.

The bill passed the Senate committee by a 13-4 vote and had to overcome the opposition of many insurance companies, trial lawyers and the Nixon Administration. The Administration, while endorsing the concept of no-fault, had recommended that the states be given more time before enactment of no-fault becomes compulsory. Three of the four senators who voted against it were Republicans.

Four states now have various versions of no-fault in effect, but none of them meets the minimum standards set down by the new bill.

And the standards will be even tougher if a state fails to act and has the federal law imposed on it. In that case, the no-fault policy must cover the motorist for all medical-rehabilitation and loss of income coverage up to $1,000 a month, with no ceilings on that amount of loss.

In this respect, the law that would be imposed on the states paralells what was provided in the original bill by Senators Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.). The Commerce Committee altered the Magnuson-Hart provisions to allow for state enactment and administration of the law, however.

Other provisions of the Senate committee's bill provide for:

• Suspension of the ceiling on benefits when a minor child is a survivor of a fatal accident;

• Consumer protection and information on the actual rates being charged and publication of the company's claims-loss data;

• The states to set up adequate rehabilitation services for accident victims and improved emergency medical systems;

• A motorist to carry his own no-fault policy protection with him as he drives into states with varying laws;

• Protection of the insured motorist from hit-and-run drivers or insolvent insurance companies through a pool into which all companies pay according to the amount of business they do in the state. The protection against uninsured motorists would be financed the same way.

U.S. Plunging Into Record Trade Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

deficit for any one month, the all-time high having been set last October at $821 million.

For the first four months of the year, the deficit totals $2.2 billion, almost guaranteeing a larger year-end deficit than last year.

Both imports and exports dropped last month with exports falling more sharply. The Commerce Dept. said a drop in the export of large jet aircraft was partly responsible for the decline.

Exports totaled $3.76 billion in April, on a seasonally adjusted basis, down from the $3.89 billion in March and the lowest export total of the year so far.

Imports in April were $4.46 billion, down slightly from the figure of $4.48 billion in March. Both figures were higher than a year ago, indicating expanded trade, but the rise in imports was much bigger than the increase in exports.

In his television interview, Peterson said the country's trade deficit "is a problem that took many years to develop" adding "I hope we again haven't fallen back on the expectation of an instant solution."

One thing the United States continues to export, however, is jobs and technology.

A Commerce Dept. executive, Edward L. Allen, told the San Diego Chamber of Commerce the dual-plant Border Industrialization Program has created 40,000 new jobs—for Mexico.

But he defended the program, and reiterated the Administration's opposition to the Burke-Hartke bill which would close the tariff law loopholes.

6-3-72

Federal Judge Raps Justice Dept., Dismisses Indictment of Seafarers

(Continued from Page 1)

The Justice Dept. claimed in a 17-count indictment that the union had illegally made contributions of $40,000 during 1968 and had conspired to spend $750,000 for political action in presidential, senatorial and congressional campaigns between 1964 and 1968.

The indictment, issued June 30, 1970, was returned under the Corrupt Practices Act.

All of its donations were made legally, the union retorted, and "all of the contributions cited in the indictment had been reported publicly by SIU's SPAD to the Dept. of Labor and the clerks of the House of Representatives and the Senate, as required by law."

The union repeatedly asked the Justice Dept. to specify the charges and indicate its theory of prosecution, and Judge Constantino noted in his opinion that "the government's failure to comply with the order to disclose information essential to the defense has seriously prejudiced the defendants' ability to prepare to meet the charges lodged against them."

"Without this essential information," the judge said, "the defendants will be unable to investigate adequately the transactions concerning which the government has indicated its intent to offer evidence on trial."

Thus, he said, the union would be prevented from "effectively cross-examining the government's witnesses" and from offering "rebuttal witnesses who might have a recollection of these events."

"Similarly, despite an order by this court to do so, the refusal of the government to particularize fully its position with respect to the organization and composition of the SPAD fund, has rendered impossible any statistical defense to the charges lodged against these defendants," the court said.

"The court," Constantino said, "finds that the government has chosen to embark on a course of purposeful conduct designed to secure tactical advantage, resisting both suggestions and orders of two judges of the court to furnish the defendants with requisite pretrial disclosure while simultaneously demanding an early trial date."

The SIU moved for dismissal last March because it had been unable to obtain the information, and Judge Constantino gave Justice until Apr. 24 to comply with earlier orders and said if there was no compliance, he would entertain the dismissal motion.

Constantino handed down the dismissal ruling May 25.

The government has the right to take the case to a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, but apparently no decision on an appeal has yet been made.

Besides the dismissal of charges against the union and Hall, charges were dropped against Vice Pres. Earl Sheppard, and Representatives Frank Boyne, Paul Drozak, Joseph DiGiorgio and Frank Drozak plus Philip Carlip, the union's legislative representative in Washington, D.C.

The late Al Kerr, the union's secretary-treasurer at the time the indictment was issued, had also been named in the charges.

The SIU expressed "appreciation for the solid support of our position given us by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and the American trade union movement."

A unanimously adopted Executive Council resolution in 1970, charged Atty. Gen. John Mitchell with "seeking to silence the American trade union movement for purely political purposes."

At a news conference, Meany had pledged support of the SIU and said labor "won't be intimidated" by the indictment.

Price Rise Triggers U.S. Pension Boost

Increases in the Consumer Price Index have triggered a 4.8 percent, cost-of-living annuity increase for 1,075,000 retired federal employes and their survivors effective July 1, the U.S. Civil Service Commission announced.

The increase will be reflected in annuity checks mailed Aug. 1, and it is payable also to those federal employes who retire before June 30 of this year.

Harry Cook Dies, Flint Glass Leader

To'edo, Ohio—Harry H. Cook, president-emeritus of the Flint Glass Workers, who had served the union as president for 17 years, died here May 28 at the age of 88.

Cook, born in Bellaire, Ohio, started in the glass works as a child and became a skilled craftsman. He served as assistant secretary of the union, first vice president and became president in 1940, holding the office until his retirement in 1957.

400 Laid Off Due to Imports To Receive Aid

Some 400 former workers at the Joliet, Ill., plant of the General Instrument Co. were declared eligible for trade adjustment assistance because the closure was brought about by imports of foreign-made goods.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers applied last February for adjustment benefits. The employes had produced automobile radio tuners until imports of similar products forced closure of the plant in June 1971.

The Labor Dept. said that workers laid off since Dec. 3, 1967, may be eligible for all, or some of the adjustment benefits.

Cash adjustment allowances range up to a maximum of $93 a week. The benefits are normally limited to 52 weeks, but can be extended an additional 26 weeks for training programs.

Save Jobs Rally Asks New Trade Law

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Import Tide Floods Out U.S. Plants

Akron—Unless America's foreign trade and investment policies are changed, jobs in this country will continue to be lost at "an alarming rate," speakers warned at a labor-sponsored "Save Our Jobs" rally here.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a filmed speech, said 900,000 job opportunities have been lost in the past five years to imports and overseas subsidiaries of U.S. companies.

"The flood of imports is drowning whole communities," Meany said.

"Where once there were jobs, there are unemployment lines. Stores are boarded up because there are no paychecks to purchase what is for sale. Plants are shut down or working at far from capacity. Schools deteriorate because there isn't enough tax money to make them better," he declared.

Meany called for enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill, which he said is the "common sense" approach to foreign trade and investment. This legislation would discourage the transfer of U.S. jobs and capital to other nations.

Akron's rally, a pilot of other "Save Our Jobs" meetings around the nation, was sponsored by the Rubber Workers in conjunction with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and the IUD, in refuting management propaganda that American multinational corporations actually keep jobs here, told the crowd:

"In the five-year period from 1966 through 1970, this country lost 1.4 million jobs because of imports. On the other hand, during the same period we gained 500,000 jobs because of exports. Thus, the total job loss for the five-year period was 900,000."

Pointing out the "alarming accelerated rate" of job loss, Abel said that "in the three-year period of 1966 through 1968 the job loss rate was 250,000 a year. But in the later two-year period of 1969 through 1970, the rate of job loss was 350,000—up 100,000 jobs a year."

Abel stressed that the "Burke-Hartke bill is in the broad interest of preserving our national economy because if jobs continue to fall victim to world trade conditions so will the American standard of living as we have known it."

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Hits Nixon Policies For Mess on Jobs, Prices

CHICAGO SHOPPERS are urged not to buy Farah slacks and sportswear by two members of the Clothing Workers on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co. in El Paso, Tex. The ACWA is striking several plants of Farah in the Southwest. Demonstrations of support for the strikers were held in 10 other major U.S. cities.

Wholesale Index Up, Unemployment Static

By Tom Castor

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that "America's economic mess, created by the ill-advised Nixon policies, continues unabated," as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the unemployment rate remained unchanged during May at 5.9 percent.

"In each of the past 18 months," Meany observed, "about 5 million Americans have been jobless, and millions of other workers have been underemployed or too discouraged to seek jobs they know are not available."

But although May's unemployment story might look like a carbon copy of the past 18 months, a new chapter was recorded in the sad tale of rising living costs.

The BLS reported that the Wholesale Price Index, led by a walloping 4.5 percent increase in livestock prices, jumped six-tenths of 1 percent during May.

Caught in this squeeze were hundreds of thousands of long-term jobless workers whose unemployment compensation benefits will be cut off unless the Administration and Congress act quickly, Meany warned.

In a letter to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Meany deplored the secretary's failure to recommend proposals to Congress that would extend these benefits further, and said organized labor finds "this omission of concern startling and heartless." **(Story, this page.)**

Increases in the Wholesale Price Index usually foreshadow rises in consumer prices.

The 4.5 percent jump in livestock prices probably will mean future increases in supermarket meat prices. Although processed

(Continued on Page 8)

Court Curb Mars Bill to Aid Colleges

A seriously flawed higher education bill won final congressional approval—over labor's opposition—and was sent to the White House for the President's signature.

On the plus side, it authorizes an expanded program of federal aid to higher education, including grants of up to $1,400 a year for students who otherwise wouldn't be able to afford college.

But it also, in the opinion of the AFL-CIO and civil rights organizations, turns the clock back on 18 years of progress towards school desegregation.

A so-called "anti-busing" amendment written into the final version of the bill threatens to block for up to 18 months virtually all court-ordered actions to break up school segregation—even when the remedy does not require busing of students.

Such tools as school consolidation, redrawing of attendance zones

(Continued on Page 3)

Rival Groups to Unite:

N.Y. State Teachers Back Merger Pact

New York—In an historic move, teachers throughout New York State have overwhelmingly voted in secret ballot referendum to form the largest statewide union of educators in the nation.

Following through on lopsided votes in favor of merger by their representative bodies, the 85,000-member United Teachers of New York, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, and the 105,000-member New York State Teachers Association, an affiliate of the National Education Association, have approved a merger of the two organizations to form the New York Congress of Teachers. Membership of the new group will be affiliated with both the AFT and the NEA.

The total secret ballot vote showed an almost 4-1 margin for merger, with 80,277 votes in favor and 21,216 opposed.

The United Teachers referendum, which had been completed on May 31, drew 34,171 votes for merger and 1,706 opposed.

The State Teachers Association referendum, which was tallied on June 6, showed a pro-merger vote of 46,106 with 19,510 opposed.

In a joint press conference, Pres. Albert Shanker of UTNY and Pres. Thomas Y. Hobart of NYSTA agreed that the overwhelming vote in favor of merger by members of both organizations—which had been long-time rivals—showed clearly that teachers wanted unity to fight for quality public education

(Continued on Page 7)

Pilots Boycott Nations Shielding Skyjackers

The Air Line Pilots announced a boycott of air service to all countries giving sanctuary to skyjackers, and ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell called on Pres. Nixon to use his executive powers to end "the escalation of terrorism in the skies that is threatening the world's air transportation system."

"We demand," O'Donnell said in a letter to Nixon, "that you use the powers of the presidency to deny airline landing rights at U.S. airports to those nations that will not cooperate in denying sanctuaries or to those nations refusing to join in the boycott.

"It is our firm conviction that aerial piracy will not cease until there is absolutely no place for a hijacker to go—no place he could land without the sure knowledge that he will be apprehended and tried either in that country or the country from which he departed on his errand of terror," O'Donnell said.

Speaking on behalf of 31,000 ALPA pilots and 15,000 cabin attendants on 36 carriers, O'Donnell

(Continued on Page 2)

Long-Term Jobless Face Cutoff of Benefits

Hundreds of thousands of long-term jobless workers will be cut off from unemployment compensation unless the Administration and Congress act quickly, the AFL-CIO warned.

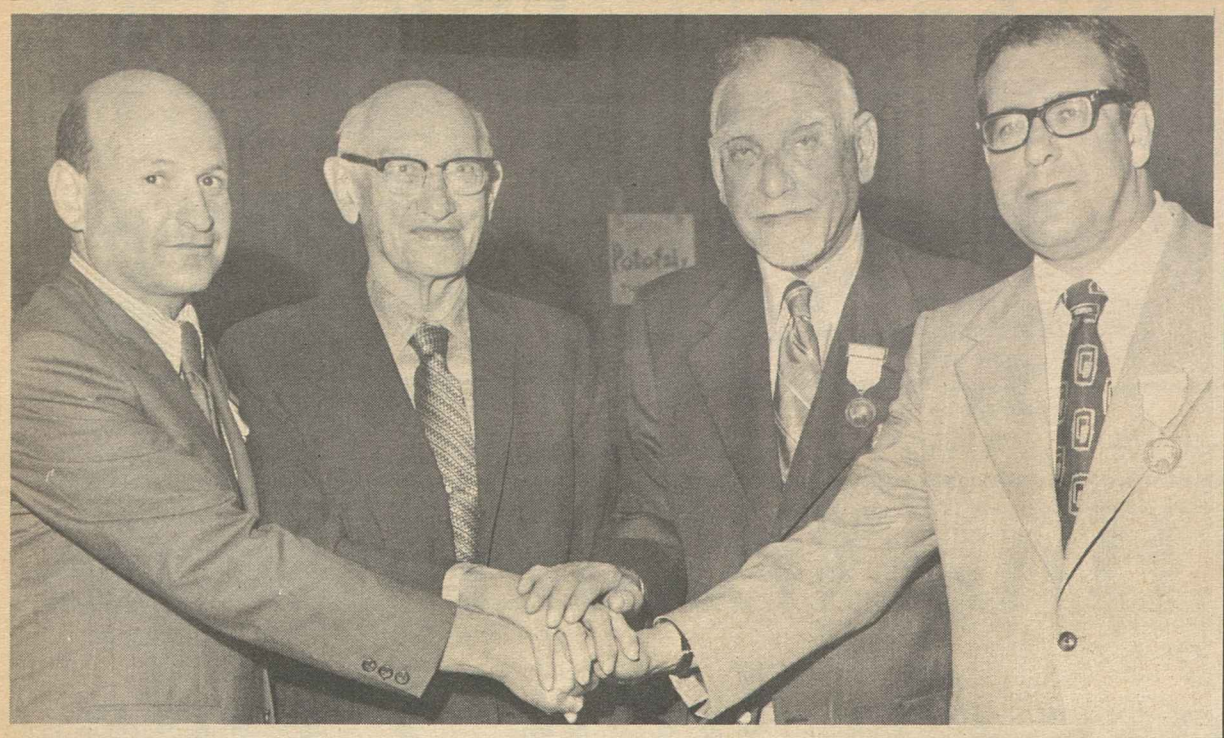
Many already have been cut off—because of the erratic workings of a 1970 law that was supposed to provide extended benefits during periods of high unemployment.

And jobless workers in 18 states and Puerto Rico face a cutoff when an emergency law that paid its first benefits less than five months ago expires at the end of June.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed the urgency of the crisis in a letter calling on Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson to support extension of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act, along with revisions of the permanent 1970 law. Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, has followed through with letters to all congressmen and senators.

Meany deplored the failure of Hodgson to recommend continuation of the temporary law in a report to Congress last month—a report that was required by law. Hodgson said he will submit a further report during June and asked that meanwhile "no action with regard to continuance of the program be taken" by Congress.

(Continued on Page 8)



NOMINEES FOR THE TOP OFFICES of the Clothing Workers—Murray H. Finley, right, for president, and Jacob Sheinkman, left, for secretary-treasurer—gather with the union's out-going leaders at the ACWA convention in Miami Beach. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, second from left, will step down in September after 26 years in their respective posts. A referendum election among the ACWA's 385,000 members will be held in July and August.

Clothing Workers Delegates Name Finley, Sheinkman for Top Posts

Miami Beach—The leadership of the Clothing Workers will be passed on in September from Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum to Murray H. Finley and Jacob Sheinkman.

Finley, 50, was the only convention nominee for president and Sheinkman, 45, received the only nomination for secretary-treasurer. Both currently are vice presidents of the union.

In nominating Finley, Vice Pres. Sam Nocella, manager of the Baltimore Joint Board, said, "We need the youth, stamina and imagination of Murray Finley to meet the challenges of the future."

Although both Finley and Sheinkman were the only nominees for their respective posts at the ACWA's 28th biennial convention here, a referendum election among the 385,000 members will be held in July and August. Tellers will make their reports in September.

Finley, a native of Syracuse, N.Y., received his B.A. degree from the University of Michigan in 1946 and his law degree from Northwestern University in 1949.

He became an attorney for the ACWA in Chicago in 1954 and the next year was named assistant manager of the ACWA Joint Board in Detroit. Four years later he returned to Chicago as assistant to the manager of the joint board.

In December 1961, Finley was elected manager of the Chicago Joint Board and later became Midwest Joint Board manager, covering nine states. He was elected an ACWA vice president in 1962.

Sheinkman became active in the labor movement in 1949 at the age of 23 as a representative of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers. Under a Sidney Hillman scholarship, he attended the New York State School of Labor & Industrial Relations at Cornell University and went on to receive his law degree at Cornell.

He worked for the National Labor Relations Board in Washington and in 1953 became assistant general counsel of the ACWA. He was named general counsel in 1958 and 10 years later was elected a vice president.

Potofsky, in his final appearance before the convention of the union he has headed the past 26 years, expressed his "deep appreciation of the support given to me by the executive board and the members."

"Without this support," he said, "I could not have performed my duties. I hope that you give the same kind of support to your newly elected officers. They need and deserve such support."

Following the nominations, the 1,500 delegates broke out in an enthusiastic demonstration in support of the nominees.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) also brought the delegates to their feet as he called for passage of the National Health Security legislation he is co-sponsoring.

Kennedy voiced personal support for the union in its current strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co. which makes men's slacks and sportswear at four plants in Texas and New Mexico.

Noting that most of the strikers are Mexican-American, struggling for a first contract in the face of flagrant unfair practices by the company, Kennedy said:

"By taking up the cause, the Clothing Workers are writing a bright new chapter in their history of continuing efforts to end injustice.

"Above all, by giving your strong support to this strike by Chicano workers, you are proving once again that the dreams and goals of the labor movement encompass men and women of every faith, religion and ethnic group.

"I am proud to join you in the fight and I commend the convention for the effective way you have rallied the conscience of the nation to this cause."

The co-sponsor of the Burke-Hartke bill, Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), also stirred the delegates with a speech on the "current trade disaster."

"I could not stand idly by while workers in Indiana and throughout the United States paid the full price of trade policies wedded to the past," he said in explaining why he was sponsoring the bill.

I. W. Abel Designated Labor Father of Year

New York—Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel was named Labor Father of the Year by the National Father's Day Committee here.

Abel, who has headed the USWA since 1965, is the father of two daughters, both married.

In Organizing, Strikes:

Furniture Union Hails Labor's Aid

Memphis, Tenn.—"The greatest support our organization has ever had" was hailed here by Pres. Fred Fulford in his keynote address to the 17th convention of the Furniture Workers.

"We were really put through the wringer and tested in more ways than one," Fulford said in recapping the two previous years for 200 delegates representing 112 locals and about 50,000 workers.

The biggest challenge was to organize workers in plants of the La-Z-Boy company, he said, and the biggest victory was won last September at the chair giant's 500-employe Florence, S.C., complex after a widely supported 78-day strike.

The support, he noted, reads like a Who's Who of labor. Help came "from the AFL-CIO and all its departments, the national Teamsters union and all its area divisions, from the United Auto Workers, the Upholsterers, the Pottery Workers, the Allied Industrial Workers and many others, and most of all from our own local unions, district councils and members of our general executive board."

He called for representatives of locals who gave money to back the strike to stand—and almost everyone in the convention hall did, with a roar of applause.

Fulford then pointed to the growth of furniture manufacturing in the South, the squeeze placed on small firms by "conglomerates and chain plants" and the "conspiracy against the labor movement" by the Nixon Administration.

"It is up to us at this convention to develop a working plan that will help us win a new deal . . . that will help our members make maximum use of their united strength," he said.

The plan, Fulford said, hinges on two aims: "A political battle to oust Nixon and Nixon-minded congressmen . . . and organizing the unorganized in the South."

COPE Director Al Barkan later emphasized the first point, calling on delegates to work for Pres. Nixon's defeat in November and urging them to strengthen their local political organizations.

That thrust was emphasized again by Norman Hill, associate director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, who led the convention's discussion of the civil rights struggle. It is necessary for labor and civil rights organizations to be unified to defeat Nixon, he told the audience.

On another front, prospects for unity of the Furniture Workers and the Upholsterers continued to brighten. Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann of the Upholsterers told the delegates the two unions "have stopped fighting each other. We in UIU are keenly aware that by reuniting into one organization we can be 1,000 percent more effective."

Hoffmann recounted the UFWA-UIU split—at the time the CIO was formed—and the fierce competition that followed.

"Merger is like a marriage, and reunion is like a remarriage," he said. "I want to assure you that, on our side, the animosities engendered by the events of 35 years ago have been largely forgotten."

Fulford had addressed UIU delegates in 1970.

He reported that committees are "seriously and intensively exploring ways to a merger that would be constructive and for the first time create one furniture workers' union."

Hoffmann noted that since the unions went their separate ways in the 1930s, each has created "its own life style" and there are many factors to be dealt with in considering merger.

Reporting on southern organizing efforts, Fulford said the UFWA's strategy is "instead of trying to pursue several campaigns in different areas, we will use our limited staff in carefully planned thrusts."

The La-Z-Boy campaign was the the first of these. The thrusts are to be aimed, he said, "toward the branch of a chain manufacturer or else in an area where there are a large number of furniture plants. At the same time, we coordinate our efforts with maximum use of AFL-CIO cooperation, as well as cooperation of our own district councils and local unions."

Before the formal opening of the five-day convention, the first meeting of the UFWA La-Z-Boy Council was held. The strategy session involved workers from all six La-Z-Boy plants, from California, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan and South Carolina.

"Face to face, they really got to know what's going on in each state where our brothers and sisters work," Fulford said.

Pilots Announce Boycott of Nations That Give Sanctuary to Skyjackers

(Continued from Page 1)

said "our reservoir or patience has run out." He noted that in 1972 alone, "more than 1,000 U.S. passengers and crew members have been forced to face the terrors associated with some 18 acts of piracy."

To underscore the ALPA's effort to halt hijacking of aircraft, O'Donnell threatened a 24-hour shutdown of air service provided by ALPA members.

He told a luncheon of the AFL-CIO's Maritime Trades Dept. that such a shutdown could be used as an act of desperation if the situation does not improve.

He acknowledged that such a halt in air service would cost the airline industry millions of dollars, but added that the seriousness of the situation had to be demonstrated.

In addition, O'Donnell asked the leaders of other unions to instruct their members to "withdraw service to all air and ground carriers of those nations" that harbor airline hijackers.

He was pledged the "complete and total" support of the Maritime Trades Dept. by its administrator, O. William Moody, Jr.

In his letter to the President, O'Donnell listed four objectives of the actions being taken by the ALPA:

- The elimination of every sanctuary that may exist in the world for skyjackers-extortionists.
- The prompt return of skyjacked passengers, crew, and aircraft.
- The return of extortion monies.
- The return of hijackers to this country and imposition of sentences of a minimum of 20 years imprisonment to death—as provided by law.

"According to recent figures, some 450 airline passengers and crew members have been murdered by aerial criminals. Many more have suffered physical and psychological injuries with lifelong effects," O'Donnell said in his letter to Nixon.

"For more than a decade," he said, passengers and crew members "have endured continuing threats and rumors of threats.

"U.S. airliners alone have been subjected to 147 hijacking assaults by 193 persons — 107 of whom are still fugitives from justice."

O'Donnell is "strongly suggesting" to the 60-nation International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations that it join in this boycott action." The federation's principal officers were meeting in London this week.

Pres. Nixon, in the wake of a series of hijackings earlier this year, ordered additional airport security measures, including mandatory reports on security to the Federal Aviation Administration with approval of security measures by the FAA required.

But O'Donnell said that the traveling public and the airline crews "demand more definitive action on the part of the airlines and the government" and "can no longer tolerate any further delay in seeking an ultimate solution to crimes aboard aircraft."

Tom Kahn Named Aide to Meany

Tom Kahn has been named an assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

Kahn is on leave as executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy. A graduate of Howard, his articles on politics, economics, civil rights and youth have appeared in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, Commentary and other magazines.

He has served on the national boards of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the Workers Defense League. Earlier this year he worked on the staff of Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).

For Proper Enforcement:

More Funds Urged For Job Safety Act

Safer working conditions will not be achieved for 57 million workers unless the federal government increases appropriations for the Occupational Safety & Health Act, the AFL-CIO told Congress in presenting a five-year forecast on the funds needed to administer the law.

The 41 cents per worker that the Labor Dept. now spends on enforcement won't do the job, safety specialist George H. R. Taylor said. And the amount the Nixon Administration has budgeted for fiscal year 1973 will not do it either.

The Administration is asking only $67.5 million for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. The minimum needed for OSHA to operate effectively during the coming fiscal year is $102.2 million, the AFL-CIO said.

The Administration's overall budget request for job safety and health programs totals $90.8 million. That amount would be shared by the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health and the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission besides OSHA.

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to appropriate $166.2 million in the coming fiscal year for the three agencies. This is an increase of $57.3 million, or 82 percent, over the President's budget.

The federation's fiscal '73 request was a part of a five-year plan on the finanical needs of administering the federal job safety law, which currently covers 57 million workers employed in 4.1 million establishments.

Additional increases over the coming years would boost the total appropriation in fiscal '77 to $491.8 million, Taylor noted in presentations to appropriation subcommittees of the Senate and the House.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the federation's Industrial Union Dept., stressed the need to increase the number of safety compliance officers and hygienists.

"Not only is more money necessary," Clayman said, "but the expenditure of each dollar must be specifically directed."

Taylor urged that the $29.9 million the Administration has budgeted for the development of state safety programs be reduced to $10 million.

The Labor Dept. has been pressing the states to take over many functions of the job safety law through their self-run programs. But organized labor has continued to protest the return of job safety enforcement to the states because of their poor record in the past, which led to the enactment of the federal law.

Taylor said there is no indication that satisfactory state plans will be submitted to the Labor Dept. for approval by the end of the next fiscal year.

"The most important priority of OSHA is enforcement of the occupational safety and health standards," he stressed in urging Congress to rechannel $19.9 million from the Administration's budget for state plans to OSHA for improved enforcement programs.

FULL EMPLOYMENT programs were urged by I. W. Abel, right, who testified at Democratic Platform Committee hearings in Pittsburgh as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee. With him at the witness table are AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, left, and Frank Fernbach, Steelworkers economist and assistant to Abel.

Platform Panel Urged To Focus on Economy

Pittsburgh—Full employment, tax justice and an end to the double standard on economic controls are "central issues" to America's workers, I. W. Abel told members of the Democratic Party Platform Committee.

Abel, who is president of both the Steelworkers and the Industrial Union Dept., testified at the regional hearings as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

He termed the state of the American economy "a general mess" and warned that the "trickle-down" policies of the Nixon Administration "must be halted and reversed" to achieve "full employment, economic balance and social equity."

Amplifying on the platform proposals AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented at initial hearings in Washington—the same platform that the federation will propose to the Republican Party—Abel called for:

- An expanded public service employment program coupled with job-creating public works construction in areas of high unemployment.
- Measures to improve the buying power of Americans, including a substantial increase in the minimum wage and expanded coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.
- Passage of the Burke-Hartke bill "to stop the export of American jobs and to regulate and curb the export of American technology and capital."

He told the platform drafting panel that American workers are "fed up" with the unfairness of the tax structure which taxes in full income from wages and salaries while exempting or applying a lower rate to income from investments.

Abel reiterated labor's willingness to cooperate with fair "equitable, even-handed and across-the-board" economic stabilization.

But, he stressed, "under the President's program, workers and consumers "are being squeezed in the paycheck, fleeced in the market place and gouged by the tax structure."

The Pay Board, meanwhile, "has been undermining collective bargaining" and creating inequities and distortions.

"Let there be equity in a genuine stabilization effort or an end to the utterly inequitable program that penalizes workers for the benefit of business, the banks and the wealthy," Abel urged.

And he added a strong endorsement to the call by Meany on both political parties to give more than lip service to their platforms.

Public confidence in government can be restored, he said, only when party platforms are considered as "solemn pledges, to be kept."

Abel was accompanied at the hearings by Frank Fernbach, economist and assistant to the Steelworkers president, and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

Education Bill Called Flawed By Court Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

that still leave children within walking distance of their schools, school pairing and new school construction sites would be barred on the same basis as busing, until all court appeals are exhausted.

A letter sent to all congressmen before the final vote urged the rejection of the conference report despite the merits of other portions of the bill.

"Congress must not endorse a halt in the desegregation of our schools," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote House members.

"Such an endorsement would be a cruel blow to millions of Americans who still seek quality education and equality of educational opportunity," he said.

Biemiller stressed that the AFL-CIO is proud of its consistent support of legislation to improve the nation's educational system. It "does not take lightly its decision to oppose the higher education conference report." But it cannot go along with any move "to turn back the clock on court-ordered desegregation."

The House, nevertheless, voted 218-180 for final approval of the legislation. The conference report had earlier cleared the Senate on a 63-15 vote.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 10-3 approval of a bill authorizing $38.5 million to help finance the privately-operated Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty whose broadcasts are aimed behind the Iron Curtain. The AFL-CIO Executive Council had endorsed continued funding.
- The House Appropriations Committee voted to add $754 million above the President's budget request to appropriations for health programs and research and accused the Administration of giving only lip service to health goals.

The committee report noted that Nixon and other Administration officials had at various times promised major attacks on cancer, heart disease, alcoholism and the continuing shortage of doctors and other health personnel.

But Nixon's budget failed to back up his promises, the committee said, and in some areas actually proposed cutbacks.

Congressional Primary Elections Hit Incumbents, Stir Comebacks

A veteran House committee chairman, a North Carolina senator and a California congressman who is a member of the John Birch Society were among the incumbents defeated in the latest round of state primaries.

Voters also balloted on scores of referenda issues, most of which attracted little attention even in the states affected. A notable exception was an extreme anti-pollution proposition put on the California ballot by petition. Opponents, including the state's labor movement and respected conservation leaders, warned its passage would be a disaster to California's economy. Voters agreed and rejected it by a 2-1 margin.

Apart from the presidential convention contests which captured the headlines, the latest round of primaries included these highlights:

CALIFORNIA—The Democratic primary wrote an end to the 27-year congressional career of George P. Miller, chairman of the House Science & Astronautics Committee. Miller, 81, had a near-perfect record on liberal-labor issues. But voters replaced him on the ballot with a 41-year-old liberal banker, Fortney H. (Pete) Stark. A former congressman, George E. Brown, Jr., will seek to return to the House from one of California's five new districts — in eastern Los Angeles county. He had given up his seat two years ago for an unsuccessful race for the Senate nomination.

On the Republican side, a Nixon critic from the far right went down to defeat. John G. Schmitz, one of two Birchers in the House, was beaten by a more moderate Nixon supporter, Andrew J. Hinshaw. (The other Bircher, John Rousselot, also from California, was unopposed.) A liberal Republican, Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey, who had run against Nixon in presidential primaries, won renomination with 44 percent of the vote against two conservatives.

MISSISSIPPI—The black activist who integrated the University of Mississippi, James H. Meredith, lost his bid for the Republican nomination for the Senate. On the Democratic side, incumbent James O. Eastland was an easy winner.

MONTANA—Democrats gave Arnold Olsen a chance to recapture the congressional seat he lost two years ago to Republican Richard Shoup by backing his nomination bid. Sen. Lee Metcalf easily won the senatorial primary.

NEW JERSEY—In congressional contests that attracted special interest, complicated by redistricting, Democrats Peter W. Rodino, Jr., and Dominick V. Daniels won renomination. Rodino, a 12-term liberal with a good civil rights record, won in a district that now has a slight black majority over three black opponents. A redistricting that threw two incumbents together saw Daniels, who is the chairman of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, handily win the the nomination. Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher, under indictment on income tax charges, finished third in the race. New Jersey Democrats picked Paul J. Krebs, a former congressman, for the uphill race against Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case.

NEW MEXICO—To compete for the Senate seat of retiring Democrat Clinton P. Anderson, Democrats nominated Jack Daniels, 48, from a field of 25 candidates and Republicans chose Pete Domenici, 40, over seven opponents.

NORTH CAROLINA—Sen. B. Everett Jordan, 75, with 14 years seniority and chairman of the Senate Rules & Administration Commitee, was defeated in a runoff Democratic primary by a three-term congressman, Nick Galifianakis, 43. Galifianakis had come close to a majority in a four-way first primary

SOUTH DAKOTA—With long-ailing Republican Karl E. Mundt retiring from the Senate, Democrats picked liberal Rep. James Abourezk to run for a seat they hope to pick up. Republicans will choose their nominee at a state convention June 26 since no candidate won the required 35 percent of the vote.

TEXAS—Former Sen. Ralph Yarborough, who came within a scant 536 votes of winning the Democratic Senate nomination in the first primary, lost the runoff to Barefoot Sanders, a former aide to Pres. Johnson. Yarborough, former chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, was attacked by Sanders as too liberal and "pro-busing." The Republicans renominated Sen. John G. Tower.

The Democratic gubernatorial contest also went to the more conservative candidate, as banker Dolph Briscoe easily defeated Frances T. (Sissy) Farenthold. In the contest for lieutenant governor, a more important post in Texas than in most states, Houston Post editor William Hobby beat Wayne Connally, brother of the former governor and recent Secretary of the Treasury. Hobby's father was a governor of Texas and his mother was Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare under Eisenhower.

John Truesdale Named To Labor Board Post

John C. Truesdale, deputy executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board since 1968, has been named the Labor Board's executive secretary, Chairman Edward B. Miller announced. Truesdale, who joined the NLRB in 1948 as a field examiner, succeeds Ogden W. Fields, who retired.

Blue Cross Unit Of 1,700 Picks Office Workers

San Francisco—A unit of 1,700 Blue Cross-Blue Shield workers here has chosen to be represented by the Office & Professional Employes.

OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin said the union regarded the San Francisco victory "as a pivotal one since the eyes of some 70,000 Blue Cross-Blue Shield office employes across the nation were focused on the outcome."

The election, which climaxed a six-month campaign, saw 780 votes for the union, 664 against with 19 challenged ballots.

Coughlin said it would serve as a stimulant to current OPEIU organizing campaigns at Blue Cross-Blue Shield offices in New York City, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Detroit and Syracuse, N.Y.—where an election among 252 employes is scheduled for June 14.

The West Coast Blue Cross office is the seventh and largest facility of the organization to choose OPEIU.

Labor and Liberals

WITH THE SINGLE, OUTSTANDING exception of our brothers and sisters in the civil rights movement, labor has been singularly without allies in recent years. It is commonplace to note that the broad coalition that evolved in the 1930s, and which brought about some quite sweeping changes in American social, political and economic history, has collapsed in factionalism. The great battle to liberate the human race from want, ignorance and oppression has disintegrated into a gaggle of parochial mini-liberation campaigns, each with its own exclusive banner and its own narrow, sectarian view of the human condition.

Novelty or "newness" for its own sake has become an obsession, and issues are admired and embraced in direct proportion to their lack of economic content and to their alleged relevance to something called "quality"—which, I must assume, is a reflection of the next priorities of those already blessed with a sufficient quantity—or at least the means to get it. Common sense has fled to God knows where.

We in labor take human equality—racial, sexual, educational, social, economic and political equality—to be the fundamental goal of the American liberal philosophy. We are burdened with the conviction that separatism and isolation do not solve but compound our problems, that there is only one human race, that every man and woman is a member in good standing and that we all have to pay our dues, sooner or later, one way or another.

We assume that this human race has only one world to live in and that the great task is to find ways to live in it together, ways which are decent, dignified and tolerable for plain people.

Insofar as anyone is excluded, submerged or pushed aside, we fail. It is foolish to fragment these goals or to qualify these convictions. We see nothing in this program that can be pursued separately or that can be left out.

There is an assumption also that really warrants a closer look. That is "the success of the labor movement in having established its now-inalienable right to live and grow and pursue the ordinary daily interests of its constituency."

WE BELIEVE that right is inalienable, and yet it is by no means as secure as all that. It still requires an energetic defense. It is still vulnerable. A tremendous drive is being mounted to destroy that right today.

Behind the "right-to-work" campaigns, behind the attacks on collective bargaining, behind the clamor for compulsory arbitration, behind the prosecutions for union political activity, behind the strident demands for "restraints on the power of big labor" are the enemies of all expressions and mutations of liberalism—the old enemies of democracy itself—who understand what the name of the game really is, who know exactly what they want—and who never forget or abandon their friends.

I think our task in this decade of the '70s is to strengthen this movement of ours in every way we can and to make it more effective in the shop, in the marketplace, at the bargaining table and in every other area of activity—above all, in legislative and political activity.

And we must remind our fellow liberals again and again of the basic fact our enemies have never forgotten: that economics is what politics is all about, and that here and now and in the years to come, the trade union movement is at the center of the action in which the battle between the few and the many will be decided.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Jewish Labor Committee Human Rights Conference.

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'When Do We Get Out of Here?'

A Word Edgewise:

U.S.-Soviet Detente Emerges As Calculated Risk, Not Amour

By John P. Roche

IF YOU SIMPLY LOOK at the tangible aspects of the ledger, there is a great deal to be said for Sen. Henry Jackson's view that Pres. Nixon came out on the short end of the Moscow tradeoffs. The freeze in number of ICBMs leaves the United States far ahead in the number of deliverable warheads, but provides the Soviets with time to remedy their initial failure to achieve a workable MIRV (multiple independent re-entry vehicle).

Indeed, a cold-blooded analysis of the sudden Soviet interest in SALT ties it firmly to Moscow's failure to develop a "bus," that is, the missile technology which gives each MIRVed American ICBM the strength of 10 because the bus can deliver warheads to independently spotted targets.

Given time, the Soviets will certainly figure this one out, and there is nothing in the SALT Treaty that limits technological improvements. Yet, without disparaging Sen. Jackson's informed and legitimate concern for our strategic posture, I am convinced that the Soviet leadership took a much bigger gamble—one that could generate tremendous instability, not only in Eastern Europe, but in the USSR itself. The Russians took a chance that they have more to gain than to lose from detente with the United States.

It was no accident, comrade (as they say in Moscow), that the member of the Politburo who was precipitously demoted—Pyotr Shelest—was the Communist Party boss in the Ukraine. The very notion of detente gives him nightmares. He was one of the strongest supporters of the suppression of the Dubcek government in Czechoslovakia in 1968 for a simple reason: the Czechs were broadcasting the message of "democratic Communism" over Radio Bratislava in Ukrainian (Ruthenian).

Those interested in the extent to which the Russians have "pacified" the Ukraine (and other minority areas) should read John Dornberg's "The New Tsars" (Doubleday), an excellent book that will probably vanish without a trace in the euphoria of the Moscow Summit. (In a similar vein, I fully expect Mao and Chou to be reinstated as "agrarian radicals": "Oklahoma Republicans with guns," as the ineffable Patrick J. Hurley once defined them.)

What the Summit symbolized, along with the successful passage of Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik" treaties (which were a negotiating precondition for the Soviets, one far more important than the course of events in Southeast Asia) was an American willingness to play for the long haul. In my judgment, for instance, Brandt could have played a much harder hand—the Berlin Wall and the barbed wire and mine fields still bar the routes to East Germany.

And the American government, had it so desired, could certainly have put on the heat in Bonn to force Brandt into a harder bargaining position. But we were prepared to accept a settlement far less than ideal, and probably less than could have been extracted from the Soviets, because the President wanted to achieve the right atmospherics for his trip.

FOR YEARS I have been convinced that detente (which is in no sense the same as "appeasement") is the most potent weapons-system in the democratic arsenal. Frankly, the fact that the President spoke over Soviet television in the way that he did may fully justify the cancellation of ABM sites and the numerical freeze in ICBMs.

Admittedly, detente stimulates centrifugal tendencies on both sides of the Hill: enthusiasm for the North Atlantic Alliance wanes in the same fashion as devotion to the Warsaw Pact. But given the nature of our society—and the Soviet obsession with Peking—we are in a far stronger position (despite Vietnam) to profit from a thaw in the Cold War.

The one essential ingredient is that the American people do not confuse a calculated risk with a love affair.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Pro-Employer Board Emerges:

Nixon Appointees Tilt NLRB Against Viewpoint of Labor

The following is excerpted from "The Nixon NLRB—A Grim Prospect for Labor," by Elliot Bredhoff, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which appears in the IUD quarterly, Viewpoint.

IT NOW APPEARS that the Nixon (National Labor Relations) Board once again is making ready to turn the clock back to the pro-employer administration of the act typified by the Eisenhower Board.

A majority—three out of the five current members on the board—are Nixon appointees. The first of these, Edward Miller, was appointed as chairman to replace Frank McCulloch, a Kennedy appointee. When the appointment was announced, labor spokesmen voiced grave misgivings. Miller previously had served as a labor relations lawyer on the management side. As the AFL-CIO pointed out in Senate hearings, it was unrealistic to expect a former management attorney to disassociate himself from his former advocacy role and to rule objectively on conflicts between unions and companies.

Moreover, the propriety of such an appointment is questionable especially when no union lawyer, even under Democratic administrations friendly to labor, has ever been appointed to serve on the board.

What is now apparent is that the fears expressed by labor representatives are quickly becoming a reality. A study conducted at the University of California law school at Berkeley revealed that during his first few months on the board, Miller demonstrated what can only be summed up as an incredible bias in favor of the management viewpoint.

In 73 decisions which involved a clash between union and management and where there was a difference of opinion among board members, Miller found for the employer in 70 cases, while finding for the union in only 3. Most of these cases boiled down to issues of credibility—whose witnesses do you believe, the union's or the company's? Miller has made it exceedingly clear whom he believes.

Further, it is interesting that in approximately 41 percent of these cases Miller was on the dissenting side. An unsettling element in the chairman's approach to the law is his seeming lack of confidence in the trial examiner's determinations of fact. As one commentator noted, "The chairman . . . would overturn these resolutions simply because he disagrees with them." The fallacy in Chairman Miller's approach, however, is that it runs contrary to the long-accepted, sound board rule that the trial examiner's factual findings should be followed unless the evidence overwhelmingly demands an opposite result.

The two other Nixon appointees to the board are Ralph Kennedy and John Penello, both of whom were formerly regional directors. Although the impact of these two new members on the board cannot yet be assessed, it is significant that in several recent NLRB cases which signified strong setbacks to unionism, Miller and Kennedy were joined in the majority opinions against the union.

Furthermore, there is a backlog of deadlocked board decisions (2-2) which occurred prior to Penello's appointment; this means that he will now have the important swing vote in all those cases.

It must be stressed that it is in the day-to-day decision making, as much as in specific precedent-setting cases, that the scales are being tipped in favor of management. This bias has even invaded the formerly routine area of the amendment to certification process.

Such an issue arises, for example, when an AFL-CIO affiliate seeks, midpoint in the collective bargaining relationship, to amend an existing certification to reflect its newly acquired status of majority representative of employes previously represented by an independent union.

THE MILLER BOARD takes a more technical and restrictive view than its predecessor, and is much more likely to deny the petition. Such a narrow approach offends the policy of the National Labor Relations Act by denying employes the right to be formally represented by the union of its choice and by depriving the union of its recognition rights under the act.

Last year, in an ironic twist of events, the NLRB itself was found to have committed an unfair labor practice. The NLRB Professional Association, comprised of over 100 lawyers, filed a complaint against its boss, Chairman Miller, which was later upheld by the Labor Dept., for unilaterally instituting changed time schedules. How can labor expect a fair chance when the chairman of the NLRB commits unfair labor practices himself?

Given all these facts, the prospects for the future appear grim. With the current makeup of the board, the struggle is going to be an uphill battle for labor. Unions are no longer faced mainly with the challenge of improving the implementation of current law. Rather, the next few years, if current trends continue, will present unions and employes with the unpleasant prospect of fighting to preserve what legal protections presently exist under prior board decisions.

As in so many other areas of government, workers and unions which depend on the NLRB for effectuation of their statutory rights, must face up to the stark reality that "we lost the last election." The negative effects of this loss will be felt for a considerable period. Workers and unions can mitigate these effects in the future by resolving to avoid such a loss in the forthcoming election.

During 1972:

Lowest-Paid Workers to Lose $300 Million in Wage Chiseling

WHILE THE NIXON Administration pleads for "voluntary compliance" with the federal wage and hour law, chiseling employers will shortchange America's lowest-paid workers some $300 million in wages this year, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald declared.

Stressing that only a tiny fraction of the unlawful underpayments will ever be recovered, Oswald called for stiff enforcement of the 34-year-old law, vigorous prosecution of violators and penalties that do more than just order employers "to pay the amount they should have paid in the first place."

He said that although wage and hour violations have occurred under "national administrations of both parties," the current Administration "has de-emphasized completely the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Oswald said about 1.5 million workers would suffer illegal wage underpayments this year, many of them members of minorities or handicapped by language barriers that make it hard for them to be "familiar with the laws and requirements of this country."

He added that with high unemployment and the tight job market, many workers who know they're being underpaid won't complain to the government because "they are fearful that their employer will fire them," even though the law protects them against such reprisals.

Oswald refuted the contention that a large part of the problem is part-time workers and teenagers entering the labor force for the first time. "Most of the violations," he declared, "involve underpayments to adult workers . . . often heads of families."

He said that they occur in a wide variety of industries, among both large and small employers in all parts of the country. Agriculture, he said, has a very high rate, and there are comparatively "more violations in the South, where wages tend, as a whole, to be lower."

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT IS NOW more than a year since the heavy hand of politics struck the Bureau of Labor Statistics and placed interpretation of the cost of living and unemployment reports in the hands of top ranking Republican officialdom instead of the technicians who had gathered them.

There was an effort, fortunately defeated for the moment, to do away with the family budgets which have served for the past years to chart the American standards of living at three levels. These budgets have long been a source of annoyance to American business which found them far too high for comfort when compared to actual wages.

Again, the Nixon Administration is shifting the gathering of much of the information that goes into the budgets and the cost of living monthly reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the Bureau of the Census. The Administration is going ahead with this change despite the protests of the Labor Research Advisory Council which sees no reason for the switch.

Yet, slowly but surely, the Administration has been changing the old structure that used to give the American people detailed reports on the economy.

Harold C. Goldstein, former Assistant Commissioner for Labor Statistics and a veteran of 24 years with the bureau, was the technician who interpreted the unemployment figures of March 1971 as not too promising. At the same time Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson was telling other reporters that things were looking up. As a result, the Labor Dept. cancelled future briefings on government statistics and Goldstein found himself kicked upstairs in a reorganization that leaves him making "long-term" projections—well out of the current picture.

Other moves followed. Leon Greenberg, a top economist working with Goldstein, has retired. Goldstein's one-time assistant has quit the BLS and is now with the National Institutes of Health, and Peter Henle, chief economist in charge of analysis, is on leave for a year with the Brookings Institution.

INSTEAD OF these men—technicians all—telling us what the statistics mean, we now have Nixon officials, if not the President himself, giving us the same "service." For a time, Hodgson became the official interpreter for the Administration even though his batting average was not too good. Unemployment, for example, is higher today than it was on that March day last year when he said that things were getting better.

Now, however, bigger guns have been unlimbered as Election Day draws near. Dr. Marina Whitman, newest appointee to the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has issued optimistic statements on changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Nor is the shift from technical to political emphasis over. "Remember My Name" is a film dealing with manpower questions within the government that is now in the process of remodeling if not remoulding. Contracted with an independent company by the Civil Service Commission, the original version gave Nixon officials horrors. Its message was that government workers at the bottom end of the totem pole were among the forgotten people of national life. They were the Grade Ones and Twos and Threes, and most of them were Negroes and women in the bargain.

The film has been censored. Instead of running 27 minutes, it now runs about 15 minutes and the plea "Remember My Name" in effect has become the promise by the upper government echelons of a glorious future for the forgotten. Instead of being shown publicly as originally intended, the film will now be seen only by the privileged eyes of the government hierarchy.

This "managing" of the news—government news—has afflicted virtually every department of the government with increasing force as the November election nears. Politicians, of course, have the right to put their best foot forward. But playing games with vital national statistics or programs is not a permissible way to do it.

CHISELING EMPLOYERS will shortchange America's lowest-paid workers some $300 million this year, despite the Nixon Administration's plea for "voluntary compliance" with the federal wage and hour law, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Levey, left, of the Washington Post and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

BROAD PROGRAM aimed toward doubling the membership of the Service Empolyes over the next few years was outlined to the union's 15th convention in San Francisco by SEIU Pres. George Hardy and adopted by the nearly 700 delegates.

Service Employes Ask End to Wage Controls

San Francisco—The Service Employes wound up their 15th convention here with a sharp attack on the Nixon Administration's economic policies, demanding an end to wage controls and action by Congress to close gaping loopholes in the nation's tax structure.

The nearly 700 delegates charged in a resolution that the wage control program "is inequitable and unjust because it places a heavy burden on wage and salary workers" and because the Pay Board's formula for allowable increases "is completely unfair to low-wage workers."

In contrast, the convention noted, wealthy people benefit from a federal tax system that contains so many loopholes that some millionaires "pay no taxes whatsoever."

The resolution called for new legislation to "rectify the ailing economy through taxation and control of wealth and corporations rather than through exactions and burdens on wage and salary workers and their families."

The convention's action echoed charges by SEIU Pres. George Hardy in his keynote speech that the wage controls are "completely unjust" in limiting wages of workers earning $1.90 an hour or more but leaving profits, dividends and prices largely untouched.

Hardy was unanimously elected to a full four-year term as SEIU president. He took office a year ago, succeeding David Sullivan, now president-emeritus.

Also elected unanimously were Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild and nine vice presidents: Thomas R. Donahue, New York; Albert G. Hearn, Toronto; Arthur T. Hare, Seattle; Peter Ottley, New York; Richard Cancellare, New York; Eugene Moats, Chicago; John Coleman, Chicago; Richard Cordtz, Detroit, and Timothy Twomey, San Francisco.

The convention also chose 24 additional members of the international executive board. The board was expanded by earlier action of the delegates in approving a multi-faceted program proposed by Hardy to build the union's membership and services.

As part of the program, the number of vice presidents was increased from seven to nine and the practice of listing them in numerical ranking was dropped.

Also approved was a 50 cent increase in the monthly per capita payment to the international, raising it to $1.30 effective in September. Another constitutional change increases minimum local dues to $5 a month for active members, with the proviso that this may be waived by the president with the board's approval.

In other major resolutions among the more than 50 acted on by the convention, the delegates:

- Urged Congress to extend the protections of the National Labor Relations Act to the more than 2 million employes of non-profit hospitals.
- Called for repeal of the Hatch Act and the granting of full citizenship rights to federal workers along with legislation to establish full-scale collective bargaining machinery in the federal service.
- Supported enactment of the Senate Labor Committee's bill to establish a federal minimum wage of $2.20 an hour and extend coverage to millions of unprotected workers.
- Urged amendment of the Service Contract Act to protect the wages and working conditions of employes of federal government contractors.
- Backed the bill introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) and Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) to extend the protections of the National Labor Relations Act to all public employes.

Kleindienst Is Confirmed for Cabinet Post

The Senate voted to confirm Richard G. Kleindienst as Attorney General, with Republicans lined up solidly behind the right of the President to choose his own Cabinet and Democrats divided on the issue.

After rejecting a motion to send the nomination back to committee, 63-20, the Senate confirmed Kleindienst, 64-19

Opponents argued in vain that too much is at stake in the appointment of the nation's chief law enforcement officer to acquiesce in the customary courtesy of ratifying the President's selection of his official family.

They charged that Kleindienst had lied or deliberately sought to mislead the Senate Judiciary Committee on his role in quashing an antitrust case against the politically influential International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

They questioned his whitewashing of misconduct by a political appointee. And they voiced incredulity that Kleindienst did not realize or report the fact that he had been offered a big campaign fund bribe until he saw an FBI report a week later.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had urged that the Senate return the nomination to the Judiciary Committee to seek the answer to "substantial questions."

Rejects ILA Appeal:

Board Pares Back Meat Cutters Hike

The Pay Board refused to reconsider its May 8 rollback of first-year wage increases due more than 50,000 Longshoremen from Maine to Mexico and pared back a second-year increase due 4,000 Meat Cutters in the Philadelphia area.

The decision on the Meat Cutters was viewed as particularly significant because it was the first Pay Board action on a deferred wage increase signed before the wage freeze was even announced and could set a precedent in rulings on the backlog of more than 200 such cases before the board.

The Philadelphia Meat Cutters, employed by the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Food Fair and the Acme chains, began receiving increases of about 11 percent Mar. 1. The board cut them back to 7 percent for all.

The union's Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Gorman lashed out at the action, declaring that the board had "ripped off minor wage adjustments which we had negotiated early in 1971 in exchange for major concessions to the employers on automation."

Gorman said this included an agreement by the union that the employers could purchase pre-cut meats. He said that this concession "could in a short time reduce the cost of meat by as much as 6 cents a pound—or by more than 50 percent of current labor costs."

Although the meat workers will not be required to pay back any of the increase paid since Mar. 1, Gorman noted that the Pay Board's action has impeded any adjustments Meat Cutters might be required to make to future automation of the industry.

"Your wage cuts thus serve to increase, rather than reduce, the price of meat to consumers," he told the board.

Gorman deplored the board's action as a "mockery of fairness and equity" and an "abrogation of the collective bargaining process." He charged that the Pay Board had acted on the basis of information "spoonfed" to it by management.

The union was denied an opportunity to review or rebutt wage and productivity data, Gorman said.

In the case of the dock workers, management—the shipping and stevedoring companies on the East and Gulf Coasts—had joined the ILA in requesting that the Pay Board reconsider its action in cutting back first-year settlements from 70 cents hourly to 55 cents.

The board, however, denied reconsideration of the increase, even after the union presented an expanded explanation of productivity gains, both past and future.

Earlier, the Longshoremen & Warehousemen, announced it would accept Pay Board cutbacks in the West Coast settlement between dockers and the Pacific Maritime Association.

On the East and Gulf Coast pacts, the board did say it would approve a deferred increase due next Oct. 1—but there were strings attached even to that.

The board said it would approve the increase, estimated at between 5.7 and 5.9 percent, including 40 cents hourly in wages—if specific changes are implemented by July 1 in work rules as well as administration of the Guaranteed Annual Income plan.

In other developments, Pay Board Chairman George H. Boldt issued a challenge to a third-year, 11-percent wage increase instituted Mar. 31 for newspapermen at the New York Times and the Daily News. The increase brought the top minimum for a reporter with two years experience to $361.67, according to the New York local of the Newspaper Guild.

That matter apparently became an issue when the New York Post filed an affidavit with the Pay Board challenging increases due members of all 10 unions in its plant.

A spokesman at the Pay Board information center said the board is now in the process of investigating the wage increases at the newspapers, relative to any tandem relationships, regional pay and productivity.

On another front, the Cost of Living Council filed a federal suit against a wage increase granted 39 members of the Typographical Union in West Haven, Conn., demanding restitution of a first-year increase it said was in violation of control guidelines. The employer, the Meredith Corp., took the matter to the Pay Board, but began paying the increase without board approval in December after a strike of several days duration.

In other action, the board announced that on June 30 it would terminate its policy of exempting "catch-up" increases from wage guidelines except in the case of workers making $3 hourly, or less.

Union Publications Face Zooming Mail Costs

A sharp boost in mailing costs for trade union publications is in prospect under the new schedule recommended by the Postal Rate Commission.

Except for one minor revision, the commission accepted the proposals of its chief hearing examiner and the U.S. Postal Service on rates for non-profit second-class mail. This is the category that covers most union papers and magazines, along with publications of churches, veterans' groups, youth organizations like the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and other non-profit mailers.

In issuing its decision, the commission held that the Postal Reorganization Act made attributable costs a floor as well as a ceiling for second-class non-profit publications and said the rates it proposed for this category are the "lowest justified by law."

It rejected the argument of the International Labor Press Association, made during hearings on the proposed increases, that this was not the intent of Congress which specifically urged the commission to take into account the historic preferential treatment given such publications.

The ILPA warned in its testimony on behalf of union publications that rate increases of the magnitude proposed could well lead to the suspension or sharp curtailment of many labor papers and magazines.

The House Postal Service subcommittee is expected to resume overview hearings later this month on the operations of the Postal Reorganization Act.

The total rate boost for non-profit second-class mail would be in steps over a 10-year period. But the first step alone would nearly double postage costs for many union publications.

For example, an eight-page tabloid with no advertising content is now mailed at a minimum per-piece charge of .2 of a cent and a surcharge of .04 of a cent per copy under temporary rates put into effect May 16, 1971. The first step of the new schedule would increase the per-copy surcharge to .2 of a cent, making a total cost per copy of .4 of one cent.

Over the full 10-year phasing period, the per copy surcharge would rise to 1.5 cents and the pound rate for non-advertising matter would go from the present 2.4 cents to 5 cents a pound.

Thus most union publications would end up paying both pound and piece rates. Currently the eight-page tabloid in the example pays only the minimum piece rate.

For many publications the total postage increase proposed over 10 years would amount to a rise of 750 percent or more.

The commission's recommendations are subject to approval by the governors of the Postal Service. The governors may approve the proposed rates, permit them to go into effect under protest and seek judicial review, or reject them and return the decision to the commission for reconsideration. In the last case, any further recommended decision by the commission could be modified by a unanimous vote of the governors.

The commission modified the proposals of the USPS with regard to second-class non-profit rates in only one respect. The USPS and the hearing examiner had called for pound rates on advertising matter ranging from 7.8 cents in Zones 1 and 2 to 19.6 cents in Zone 8, phased over 10 years. The commission reduced the increase for distant zones, making the range 7.8 cents to 17.7 cents.

Despite Obstacles:

Textile Union Cites Pay Gains, Growth

Pittsburgh—A two-year record of outstanding gains at the bargaining table and brisk organizational growth was reported by Pres. William Pollock in his keynote address to the 17th biennial convention of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Pollock told the 1,200 delegates and alternates who represent 210,000 U.S. and Canadian textile workers that the union had added 14,259 workers to the membership rolls since the last convention in 1970.

"This is a figure which compares favorably with the previous two year record," Pollock declared, "especially when you consider that we are not only organizing in the face of high unemployment and a hostile National Labor Relations Board, but also in a period of wage restrictions in the United States."

He said that the union can take pride in the fact that in some unorganized sectors of the industry, such as southern weaving and yarn, wages are practically on a par with those of northern workers.

"We welcome this development," Pollock continued, "because it has substantially reduced competition from non-union employers on the basis of low wages. Moreover, we don't want unorganized workers to remain second-class citizens. They are entitled to higher wages and we take satisfaction in pressuring their employers into providing it."

In the past two years, the union has delivered at least two wage increases to practically every member, Pollock noted.

He emphasized that the union has revised its organizing set-up in an effort to speed the pace of growth.

"We now have a separate department of organizing which is being geared to upgrade the efficiency of our campaigns by providing . . . greater flexibility in the use of our manpower and resources," he said.

Pollock pointed out that the union's growth in the past two years was marked by the establishment of two new joint boards in the South. TWUA now has a total of 48 joint boards and more than 700 local unions in 35 states and five Canadian provinces.

Pollock said that substantial gains were made in the past two years in stabilizing textile imports through the signing of the U.S. trade agreements with Japan, Hong Kong, Korea and Taiwan.

However, he noted that for the first time in recent memory, the balance of trade in the U.S. has shifted in favor of other countries.

He added that there has been no effort on the part of the Nixon Administration to control the operations of conglomerate corporations which are exporting American jobs by setting up overseas subsidiaries. The union has consistently urged the passage of the Burke-Hartke bill aimed at stemming the outflow of American jobs to foreign nations.

Closing his remarks on a personal note, Pollock told the delegates that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

"I have already informed our executive council, our affiliates and our staff of my decision not to run for re-election," he said. "As I wind up my 33 years as a general officer and 16 years as TWUA's general president . . . I shall always cherish the great honor you have paid me by electing me to TWUA's highest office. . . . I shall always derive the greatest satisfaction from the progress textile workers have made under the TWUA banner. . . .

"Even though I will no longer be general president after this convention, I would very much like to be of service to our union and the new officers you elect. . . . TWUA has been my way of life and it always will be."

As the convention reached the half-way mark, delegates were preparing to vote on a wide range of resolutions which will map the internal as well as the social and political course of the union in the next two years.

A resolution calling for a three-step increase in dues from $5 to $7 and per capita tax from $2.50 to $3 over the next two years has already been approved.

The delegates also gave their approval to the report of the organizing committee, which called upon local union leadership and members to assume a greater role in organizing. Joint boards and local unions were urged to set up volunteer organizing committees to assist the organizing staff during campaigns.

The nomination and election of officers to fill the post of president and five vacant executive council seats will occupy the delegates in the upcoming sessions.

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH and bargaining gains are cited by Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America in his keynote address to the union's biennial convention in Pittsburgh.

Economic, Social, Political Program Charted by State-County Delegates

Houston—The State, County & Municipal Employes charted the course for a broad program of economic, social and political action at the union's 19th biennial convention here.

The 1,500 delegates keyed the program to the continued expansion of AFSCME through internal and external organizing efforts that would in turn strengthen the union's position in pressing for vitally needed legislation in Congress.

On the legislative front, AFSCME will focus on tax reform, day care centers, welfare reform, National Health Security, consumer protection, the release of funds for social programs impounded by Pres. Nixon and other key measures.

The convention also called for a continuing drive to organize the many thousands of public employes who are not now represented by a union. With the development of "maximum membership" bargaining units, the convention set the goal of winning improved wages and needed fringe benefits, including prepaid legal services.

The delegates called also for an overhaul of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution, the federation's internal disputes plan.

"We must go forward from Article XX to take affirmative steps for achieving a more rational mechanism for determining jurisdiction," the resolution urged in suggesting the reallocation of jurisdiction "if necessary."

In other convention action, the delegates called for:

- Union-negotiated contracts providing funds for the AFSCME career development program to upgrade members through education and training.
- Development of a skilled trades and apprenticeship department within the union.
- Setting of the annual salaries of the AFSCME president and secretary-treasurer by the executive board, with a provision that their present rates would be the minimum.

Earlier in the convention, delegates extended the terms of offices for the president, secretary-treasurer and vice presidents from two to four years and established a full-time chairman of the union's judicial panel.

Three new vice presidents were elected to the executive board in elections at the convention. They are: Earl Birkland of the Central District, Joseph R. Rizzo of the New York State District and Gilbert Strickert of the Rocky Mountain District. Eighteen of the 21 vice presidents were re-elected.

The other new member of the board is Sec.-Treas. William Lucy who was elected by acclamation with Pres. Jerry Wurf. Lucy succeeds Joseph L. Ames who was elected the first full-time chairman of the judicial panel.

Major speakers addressing the delegates included Democratic Senators Edmund S. Muskie, George McGovern and Hubert H. Humphrey. Muskie appeared in person, but Humphrey and McGovern talked by telephone from California where they were campaigning.

After a speech by Eliseo Medina, the Florida director of the United Farm Workers, more than $45,000 was raised for the UFW organizing efforts through donations and pledges from the union and delegates.

WILLIAM LUCY, the new secretary-treasurer of the State, County & Municipal Employes, is congratulated by his predecessor, Joseph L. Ames, left, and Pres. Jerry Wurf at the AFSCME convention in Houston. Ames became the first full-time chairman of the union's judicial panel. Wurf and Lucy were elected to four-year terms by acclamation.

N.Y. Teachers Approve Statewide Merger Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

and the improvement of their lot.

"Teachers in New York State now have a single, powerful organization of 200,000 members which will soon grow to 300,000," said Shanker, who expressed strong hopes for teacher mergers elsewhere in the nation.

David Selden, president of the American Federation of Teachers, hailed the decisive votes as "another step toward unity of all the teachers throughout the nation."

The same week, in New Orleans, teachers in both the AFT and the NEA voted overwhelmingly for merger by a margin of 1,120 in favor and only 116 opposed.

Hobart said that "there's no longer a need for teachers to fight teachers now. All of us have the same goal—to make sure that every child has an opportunity for improved, quality education."

Shanker and Hobart will serve as co-presidents of the new merged teachers union until the spring of 1973, when the New York Congress of Teachers will hold its first election. The Congress will retain all affiliations, paying full per capita dues to the NEA, the AFT, and the state and local AFL-CIO.

The co-presidents said they anticipate an AFT-NEA merger on the national level "once the two rival teacher organizations begin to respond to the tide of merger sentiment swelling in states across the country."

Hobart and Shanker report inquiries from several state teachers unions and associations "seriously intent upon burying the hatchet of organizational rivalry in favor of a merged organization — patterned after the New York agreement — and equally dedicated to improving services to teachers, schools and children."

Results of the referendum will be taken under consideration by the State Teachers Association's highest policy-making body, the House of Delegates, at a special one-day ratification session, June 17, at the War Memorial Auditorium in Syracuse. UTNY will also hold a special ratification convention later in June.

The teacher merger in New York is the fifth since 1969, when the AFT and NEA affiliates in Flint, Mich., joined forces. Similar combinations have since been forged in Los Angeles, Gibraltar, Mich., and, most recently, in New Orleans.

City Workers Pick Laborers In Birmingham

Birmingham, Ala.—City workers here overwhelmingly chose to be represented by the Laborers—by a ratio of 10-1—and negotiations already are under way to secure an initial collective bargaining agreement that will cover the 1,300 municipal workers.

Laborers Pres. Peter Fosco hailed the Birmingham victory as "a major breakthrough, not only for public employes in Alabama, but all over the south." Fosco predicted the "coming of a new day for southern workers" as a result of recent strides made by the Laborers and other unions.

Of those eligible to vote, 1,100 turned out for the election, casting 965 ballots for the Laborers and 87 for no union. There were 48 challenged ballots.

The Laborers' win here follows a victory in March in the capital city of Montgomery where the union was recognized as the bargaining agent for 800 public works employes.

Within the past year, the Laborers have organized employes at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa and at three Alabama state mental hospitals.

Unemployment Holds at 5.9%:

Meany Hits Nixon Policies For 'Mess' on Jobs, Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

meat prices are subject to controls, cattle prices are not, and meat processors can pass along higher livestock prices to the housewife as they did previously this year.

The post-freeze period has seen a great many optimistic interpretations and forecasts from the Administration, but Meany noted, "White House rhetoric has done nothing to reduce unemployment."

Some Administration economists had indicated previously that if price increases persisted past April this would mean that the freeze and the Phase 2 wage-price controls were not succeeding in breaking the inflationary cycle.

The economists predicted before the freeze ended in November that there might be a post-freeze bulge, but price increases have continued into the sixth consecutive post-freeze month, indicating that something more than a "bulge" was at work in the economy.

The increase in wholesale prices included a four-tenths of 1 percent rise in the industrial commodities index, which economists regard as a better barometer of future consumer price increases than the often erratic food price index.

The increase in industrial commodities continued a trend of the previous four months and even Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that it represented a "problem." Stein said, "I've run out of bulges," but added that he personally saw no need to tighten price controls.

Meany declared again that "the so-called price controls of the Administration are meaningless."

"The Administration's program clearly favors the welfare of corporations rather than the welfare of the people."

"The after-tax profits of American industry are gaining at an annual rate of 21 percent," he said, "proving that the Administration policies are favoring corporations at the expense of the general public."

The BLS report on jobs shows that there was a drop of 350,000 in the ranks of the unemployed. But this normally happens with the advent of summer months, and after seasonal adjustment, the number of jobless workers remained near the 5-million level.

The civilian labor force edged up in May to 86.5 million, seasonally adjusted. Total employment also rose slightly, the BLS said, to 81.4 million, with most of the increase attributed to teenagers entering the labor market for summer jobs.

The unemployment rate for teenagers dropped from 17.3 percent to 15.7 percent during May, but the rate for adult women increased from 5.4 to 5.9 percent.

The rate for adult men was 4.3 percent in May, 3.6 percent for heads of households and 2.9 percent for married men.

The jobless rate for white workers dipped one-tenth of 1 percentage point to 5.3 percent, but the rate for non-whites jumped 1.1 percent to 10.7 percent, the highest level in more than eight years.

The unemployment rate for full-time workers rose to 5.6 percent, and the jobless rate for part-timers dropped from 8.8 to 8.1 percent.

The high rate of joblessness among Vietnam-era veterans in the 20-29 age group, at 8.1 percent, has continued since the beginning of the year.

The rate for younger veterans, in the 20-24 age group, who are mostly unskilled or entering the labor force for the first time, was 10.3 percent.

For nonveterans in the same age group, the unemployment rate was a full point lower over the month, at 7.1 percent.

The average duration of joblessness remained the same in May, at 12.5 weeks, a level that has persisted since February, and a full week more than a year ago.

Workers unemployed 27 weeks or more numbered nearly 600,000 and those out of work 15 weeks or more totaled 1.2 million.

The BLS saw an encouraging sign in the May increase in manufacturing employment of 90,000, with most of the rise occurring in the durable goods sector of the economy.

But the jobless rate for construction workers, jumped to 12.5 percent from the seasonally adjusted rate of 10.6 percent in April.

The average workweek for rank-and-file nonfarm workers declined two-tenths of 1 hour to 37.0 hours, and average hourly earnings rose 2 cents to $3.61. After seasonal adjustment, the increase amounted to 1 cent.

The BLS said that on an unadjusted basis, average weekly earnings rose 74 cents over the month to $133.21, but after seasonal adjustment, registered a decline of 35 cents.

Quick Action Asked to Stop Cutoff Of Benefits to Long-Term Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany told Hodgson that labor finds "this omission of concern startling and heartless."

He noted that "despite high and persistent joblessness, the unemployment insurance protection available to the nation's workforce is diminishing."

The two extended benefit programs now in effect, Meany stressed, "have been phasing out, not because of declining unemployment but because the law fails to meet the needs of the long-term unemployed."

Two groups of senators from states threatened by the cutoff signed separate appeals to Hodgson to recommend continuation of the emergency program.

A letter signed by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and 11 other Republican senators declared:

"The bleak outlook is that expiration of the Emergency Compensation Act, combined with a leveling off of unemployment at relatively high rates, could leave thousands of workers in half of the states in the union with no benefits beyond the normal 26 weeks of unemployment compensation routinely available during the least difficult of times."

A similar letter was sent by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and 17 other Democratic senators.

Meany's letter also urged "a more realistic formula" for triggering-on the national and state extended benefits programs.

Under present law, there are two types of triggers to put the program into effect.

When the nationwide rate of insured unemployment exceeds 4.5 percent for three consecutive months, jobless workers in every state are entitled to an extension of benefits when they have exhausted their regular state compensation and are still unemployed. The extension is for half the duration of their regular benefits, up to a maximum of 13 additional weeks.

The hitch here is that insured unemployment is always lower than the overall unemployment rate which is based on the number of people seeking jobs as a portion of the total workforce. An insured unemployment rate of 4.5 percent usually is accompanied by an overall unemployment rate of at least 6 percent.

Thus, the national program was in effect only from January through March of this year—even though unemployment has continued to hover close to the 6 percent level.

When the national trigger is off, extended benefits can be paid in those states that meet both of these conditions:

- An insured unemployment rate of at least 4 percent for 13 consecutive weeks.
- An insured unemployment rate that is at least 20 percent higher than during the same period for the average of the previous two years.

The weakness of this program is that it is keyed to constantly rising unemployment. Once joblessness levels off—even at a rate of 8 or 9 percent—extended unemployment benefits are cancelled because the insured jobless rate has stopped going up. That's what happened in states such as California and Washington.

The emergency law, initially sponsored by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), was intended to provide additional relief for those states with the very highest unemployment rates.

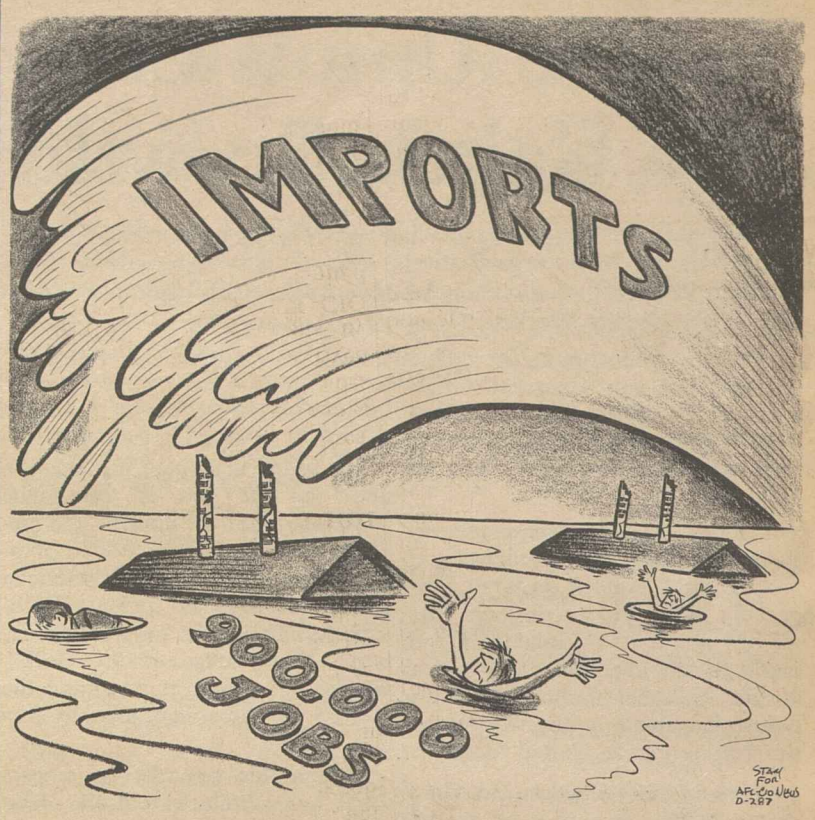
It permitted an additional 50 percent extension of the duration of state benefits, up to 13 weeks maximum, in states with an insured unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent. But the computation was somewhat liberalized by including in the number of insured unemployed those who had used up state benefits and were still jobless.

To avoid a veto, the Magnuson bill was limited to a six-month life—and even then Pres. Nixon signed it reluctantly "only as a temporary expedient."

The strong support for extension of the Magnuson law from Republican as well as Democratic and labor ranks has built up pressure for a shift in the Administration attitude.

Meany's letter to Hodgson stressed that "joblessness in America is still at an unconscionably high level." With the economic policies of the Administration "not working," Meany noted, "hundreds of thousands of long-term jobless workers are being denied extended benefits at a time when the economy needs this purchasing power and the workers and their families need the help of a compassionate government."

Tidal Wave



Akron Save Jobs Rally Presses Burke-Hartke

(Continued from Page 1)

He said, "Our mission is to inform the American people about the seriousness of the trade problem. We must convince Congress about the seriousness of the situation. We must drive home the message that there is a present and stark threat to the economic well-being of our American way of life."

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito, in keynoting the rally, said 42,049 rubber-related jobs have vanished in the past 10 years.

"The five major American rubber companies now have more than 200 foreign subsidiaries," he said, "and for each million tires that come into the U.S. from abroad, more than 457 U.S. tire industry jobs are lost."

In 1971, he pointed out, the United States imported 23 million tires.

"The United States stands almost alone as a free trade nation—while other nations have set up barriers to block U.S. goods," he added. "This is not free trade, nor is it fair trade. Why is it that only in the U.S. is it considered unfriendly to set up some import standards to protect our jobs here at home?"

Jacob Clayman, IUD administrative director, speaking on Japanese-American trade relations, said, "Japan has grown up and we are still trying to deal with that country as we did 25 years ago. The time has come for the two countries to carry on trade as equals."

Al Barkan, national director of COPE, said the trade problem is dovetailed with political action, and "if you want to handle this problem then we must unite and elect a friendly President and Congress in November."

Economist Stanley Ruttenberg, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, said present laws and regulations in this country cannot deal with the problem. He outlined the specifics of the Burke-Hartke bill.

John Gavin, president of the Screen Actors Guild, told the audience that members of his union have felt the impact of job exportation as producers take work abroad. "We are with you in this fight for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill," he said.

Other speakers, Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) and Rep. John Seiberling (D-Ohio), encouraged a push for grassroots support of the Burke-Hartke bill "by making your views known in Washington."

6-10-72

Meany Heads Delegation To British Labor Center

London — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany headed an exchange delegation to the British Trades Union Congress which has arrived here to reciprocate for visits by TUC officers to the AFL-CIO Executive Council in the United States earlier this year.

Members of the delegation, in addition to Meany, are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and Vice Presidents Max Greenberg and Hunter P. Wharton.

50% Oil Cargo Rule Approved By Senate Unit

The AFL-CIO has urged all senators to support a bill that would require 50 percent of oil imports into the United States to be transported in American-flag tankers.

The provision was adopted by the Senate Commerce Committtee as an amendment to the Maritime Administration authorization bill that is slated for an early vote in the Senate.

If enacted, the AFL-CIO and its affiliated maritime unions have stressed, it would provide tens of thousands of jobs in ship construction and seafaring berths, while improving the U.S. balance of payments and strengthening the nation's merchant marine.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged senators to "resist any effort to delete this amendment from the bill" when it reaches the Senate floor.

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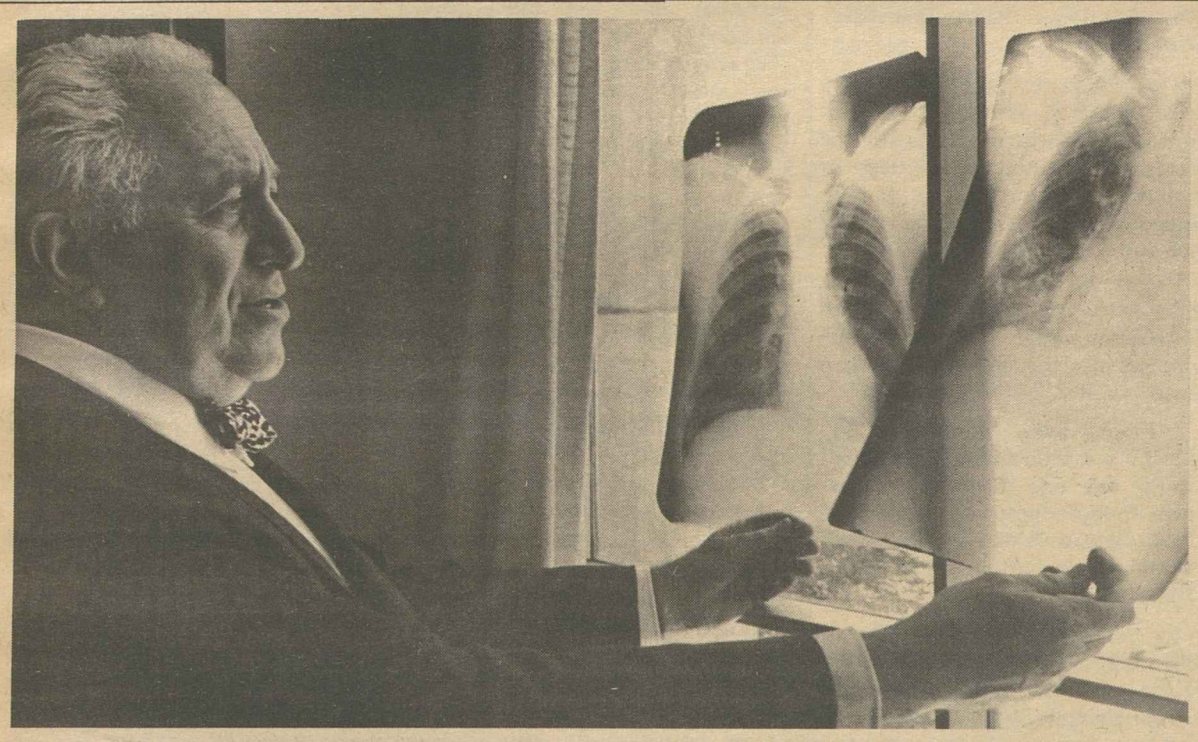
$2.25 D.C. Minimum Wage Slashed by Nixon's Council



COMPARING X-RAY FILMS of a cancer patient who was exposed to concentrations of asbestos dust on the job 30 years ago, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff stressed the importance of rigid controls. Selikoff, a noted authority on asbestos-induced cancers, presented grim evidence of the health hazard to an AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. committee which protested a four-year delay by the Labor Dept. of a stricter asbestos standard.

Legally-Set Floor Voided by Action

Pres. Nixon's Cost of Living Council has slashed the minimum wage for 45,000 workers in the District of Columbia.

It suspended a $2.25 minimum set by a tripartite regulatory agency for hotel, restaurant and other food service workers.

The Cabinet-level Cost of Living Council, which oversees both the Pay Board and the Price Commission, knocked the wage floor down to $1.90 an hour.

The $2.25 figure had been set by the D.C. Minimum Wage Board in a unanimous action of the labor, management and government members.

It is the first time the Cost of Living Council has intervened to void a legally-set minimum wage; in fact, it is the first time the council has acted directly on a pay issue.

It was the Cost of Living Council, however, that established the $1.90 figure as the ceiling on wages not subject to control, even though a majority of the Pay Board had rejected this as too low. Congress, in extending Nixon's economic stabilization powers, exempted "substandard" wages from controls. Over vigorous labor protest, the Cost of Living Council ruled only wages under $1.90 could be considered substandard.

The action of the Cost of Living Council in overturning a minimum wage took on national significance in view of the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act pending in Congress. The Administration has been fighting to hold down the amount of the increase and the Senate Labor Committee has approved legislation calling for a two-step raise to $2.20 an hour.

Union leaders in the nation's capital voiced outrage at the roll-

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Aid Bills Gaining Hill Support

A labor-spurred drive to preserve and improve two programs of extended jobless benefits for the long-term unemployed has picked up important support in both the House and Senate.

Unless Congress acts promptly, the AFL-CIO has warned, hundreds of thousands of jobless workers may be forced on welfare.

A bipartisan group of senators from states with heavy unemployment is co-sponsoring a pair of bills to deal with the crisis and has joined in calling on the Nixon Administration to support the move.

Identical bills have been introduced in the House by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) and some 40 other congressmen.

One of the labor-supported bills would extend the Magnuson Act that has provided an emergency program of federally-financed extended benefits in states with exceptionally high unemployment rates. The program is now in effect in 18 states and Puerto Rico. But the law is scheduled to expire at the end of June—unless Congress extends

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Dept. Decision Condemned:

Workers Lives Risked by Lag In Stricter Asbestos Controls

The lives of thousands of workers are being unnecessarily risked by a Labor Dept. decision to wait until mid-1976 to impose stricter controls on deadly asbestos dust, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. charged.

An emergency meeting of the IUD Asbestos Committee, enlarged to bring in representatives of additional unions whose members work around asbestos fibers, strongly protested the delay.

Leading medical authorities, labor safety experts and the government's own occupational health advisers had warned that the present "interim" limit of 5 fibers per milliliter of air exposes workers to the threat of cancer and grave lung ailments. Under the current standards, a worker could inhale as many as 30 million asbestos fibers in an eight-hour workday.

The Labor Dept. and its Occupational Safety & Health Administration argued that "the delay in the effective date will provide all employers a reasonable time to comply."

One of the nation's leading medical authorities on occupational asbestos diseases, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, met with the IUD committee and warned that the Labor Dept. delay could be a death sentence for many of the workers who will be exposed to asbestos particles over the next four years.

In postponing a 2-fiber limit on exposure, Selikoff said, "almost every essential precaution that could have been taken has been ignored or discarded—in many instances against the recommendations given the Dept. of Labor by the Public Health Service's National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health or by its own Advisory Committee on Asbestos Dust."

The Public Health Service experts had urged the 2-fiber standard be implemented within two years.

Selikoff said that June 7, the day the 5-fiber standard was published, "is the Pearl Harbor Day for American labor." He suggested to the IUD committee members: "You should be wearing black arm bands."

The IUD asbestos committee reviewed the Labor Dept. decision to consider what course organized labor should take in an attempt to either overturn or amend the weak standard.

IUD Administrative Director Jacob Clayman said all alternatives—legal, administrative and legislative—are under study.

The IUD committee concluded that the 5-fiber standard will also set back the progress made in recent years by responsible employers in efforts to lower exposure levels to asbestos dust.

Firms which are spending money to improve safety and health conditions could be put in an economic disadvantage with companies who show no concern for the health hazards, the committee noted.

But union representatives stressed that it is economically feasible for employers to meet the 2-fiber standard and still make a profit. Officials of Papermakers & Paperworkers

(Continued on Page 3)

Union Label Show Draws Large Crowds

San Diego—Over 200,000 persons warmly greeted the 27th edition of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show here as city and county officials discovered that the unions and cooperating employers who make up the huge labor-management exhibition were an asset to the area.

The variety and dazzling array of products provided a festive air to the six-day exhibition sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. The 97 separate exhibits constituting the show displayed the skills and artistry developed by union members.

Crowds watched the almost lost

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Assists Victims Of South Dakota Flood

Rapid City, S.D.—Disaster-trained AFL-CIO Community Services staffers assigned to the Red Cross have been working around the clock to aid victims of the flash floods that devastated this city.

Wallace Nelson, labor director for the Heartland Division of the Red Cross, Omaha, Neb., was in the first group of the Red Cross teams to arrive in Rapid City. Nelson, a member of the Painters, and a skilled disaster worker, was joined by A. B. Smith, Red Cross Liaison with AFL-CIO in the Midwest. Tom Kiousis, of the Theatrical Stage Employes and labor director of the Northeast Ohio Division of the Red Cross, is in Rapid City serving as a caseworker in direct assistance to victims.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, E. Roland Harriman, chairman of the Red Cross, stated, "Red Cross disaster funds are depleted." In describing the magnitude of the disaster in Rapid City, Harriman noted that a national special disaster fund effort of $5 million was under way.

South Dakota AFL-CIO Pres. Clifford W. Shrader told AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis that he and his office are

(Continued on Page 3)

MERGER TALKS that could lead to the unification of the Communications Workers and the American Postal Workers Union were endorsed by delegates to the CWA Convention in Los Angeles. CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne welcomes APWU Pres. Francis S. Filbey, right, to the convention.

In Convention Action:

CWA Scores Nixon Policies As Cause of Economic Plight

Los Angeles—The 34th annual convention of the Communications Workers returned a scathing indictment of the Nixon Administration's economic policies.

The convention gave its unanimous stamp of approval to an economic policy statement calling for reform of the present tax structure, bolstering the nation's sagging economy, providing jobs for everyone able to work and economic security to those unable to work.

It opposed a "regressive" value-added sales tax, called for solutions to environmental problems that will not destroy job opportunities, and called for full financing of public employment and education programs.

The 1,800 delegates also gave a strong endorsement to a resolution that could pave the way for merger between the CWA and the American Postal Workers Union.

The resolution, backed by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and the union's executive board, calls for the formation of joint committees of the two unions to draft a merger agreement for submission to the members of both organizations.

Postal Workers Pres. Francis S. Filbey, who addressed the convention after the resolution was adopted, heartily endorsed the step towards unity.

"I will make every effort to have a resolution of merger similar to the one adopted by you here today adopted in August in New Orleans," where the Postal Workers convention will be held, Filbey said.

In his keynote address, Beirne told delegates that Nixon's misuse of his executive authority resulted in "an absolute wage freeze on all workers and a 10 percent plus money gift to corporate America at the same time."

Beirne also attacked the Administration policy which fosters conglomerates. These unregulated conglomerates, he noted, "are sending our money to low-wage areas of the world to manufacture goods to bring back and sell at American prices. Their profits are scandalous, and we still have 6 percent of our workforce unemployed."

All other speakers were also highly critical of the Administration policies for causing the economic malignancy now blighting the nation.

These speakers included Daniel V. Flanagan, AFL-CIO regional director; John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation; Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, and Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Rustin described Nixon as a "genius of destruction who has created both a recession and inflation by his White House policies simultaneously."

Rustin noted that the AFL-CIO and minority groups are a coalition that can move the country forward. He stressed that this unified core of people working towards the common goals of social betterment must use the political arena as their principal weapon.

Rustin also pointed out that black workers in the trade union movement earned 50 percent more than unorganized black workers and that Mexican-Americans who were organized earned 35 percent more than those not in unions.

"The basic interest of the trade unions and the minorities is parallel," he said.

To fill vacancies, delegates elected as vice president Martin J. Hughes of Cleveland to succeed Walter R. Schaar of Lansing, Mich., who retired, and formally elected Edmund F. Bishop of Denver, who had been named a vice president earlier this year by the CWA executive board. He succeeded John C. Carroll, also of Denver, who was appointed by Beirne as assistant to the CWA president.

Caribbean Unionists Get AIFLD Diplomas

The 41st graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development was told that organized workers around the world realize the importance of trade union education as a means of survival in rapidly changing societies.

Addressing the 40 trade unionists from the Caribbean area and Guyana, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis said that the one "common denominator" which cuts across national and hemispheric boundaries is the "significant concern of trade union organizations to become an important force in the life of the community."

Here in the United States, he said, for many years the labor movement concerned itself solely with matters of wages, hours and working conditions. This, he noted, has now changed and the "name of the game today is involvement."

Because of its "treasury of memory and experience," Davis said the trade union movement has "much to contribute to the general welfare of the community."

He told the Caribbean union leaders that their work to build the labor movement will require "wisdom, innovation and creativity."

Responding for the class, Colton Vespry Bennett of Barbados said that he and his fellow graduates "are indeed satisfied that this course of study has achieved its objectives. We realize that everything which we have seen and heard cannot immediately be put into practice, but we have been stimulated to work harder for the unions which we represent."

Speaking at the graduation luncheon, William C. Doherty, Sr., president emeritus of the Letter Carriers and former U.S. ambassador to Jamaica, recalled his experience in the international trade union field.

"The entire free world owes the trade union movement a tremendous debt of gratitude," Doherty said. The trade union movement has "fought the long and tedious fight for freedom."

Doherty told the graduates that their presence as participants in the AIFLD class "proves conclusively that you, too, are steeped in the democratic traditions handed down by your forebears."

Master of Ceremonies for both the graduation and luncheon was AIFLD's deputy executive director, Angelo. Verdu.

Ohio Unions Spur Drive On Auto Insurance Plan

Cincinnati—Support from its proposed auto insurance company, appeals to curb the floods of imports washing away American jobs and a pledge to move into high gear politically highlighted the 8th biennial Ohio AFL-CIO Convention here.

By order of the last convention in 1970, an auto insurance company has been formed by the Ohio AFL-CIO. It is called "Unity of Ohio." Articles of incorporation have been filed, officers have been elected, and since last year, a stock sale has been conducted raising money needed to sell insurance.

To date, individual Ohio union members and their local unions have purchased nearly $2 million in "Unity of Ohio" stock (at $10 a share).

The Ohio AFL-CIO has purchased $250,000 of Class B stock. But actuaries say $5 million will be needed in reserves before "Unity" can issue its first policy.

Convention delegates approved a resolution calling for a minimum of $4 million in Class A stock sales by Jan. 1, 1973. If sales do not hit that goal, the Ohio AFL-CIO executive board was given authority to decide the fate of the project.

Some 70 resolutions were placed before the 1,600 delegates for consideration. Most of them were adopted with little controversy. Among them were the following:

Imports — supporting AFL-CIO policy for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill.

Postal rates — in reaction to Postal Rate Commission action delegates condemned the percentage of rate increases slapped on non-profit second class publications. It was noted the discriminatory rate increases—which will boost rates on labor papers by 750 percent in 10 years—will force many labor publications out of business. It called on Congress to stop this threat.

Vietnam—Requested the AFL-CIO to review its position to favor a policy of terminating American military involvement in Vietnam.

A series of speakers led by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, National COPE Director Al Barkan, and Ohio Gov. John Gilligan (D) addressed the delegates.

Abel criticized the economic and domestic policies of the Nixon Administration that have failed to reduce unemployment, reduce inflation or stop the erosion of American jobs by inept monetary and trade policies.

"It's time to tear up the lease of the occupant of the White House and those other incumbents who are allied in the big business trickle-down theory of economics," Abel said.

Barkan urged the delegates to return to their locals and activate COPE committees to work through the election Nov. 7. Barkan charged the working man is "about to be assaulted" by White House propagandists in an effort to hide the real issues of the campaign.

Gilligan listed the accomplishments of his administration, during his first 18 months of office. Among them were increases in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance benefits. He appealed for labor's continued support to elect a Democratic state legislature in November "so we can continue the job we have just begun."

Stiff Mine Safety Controls Urged

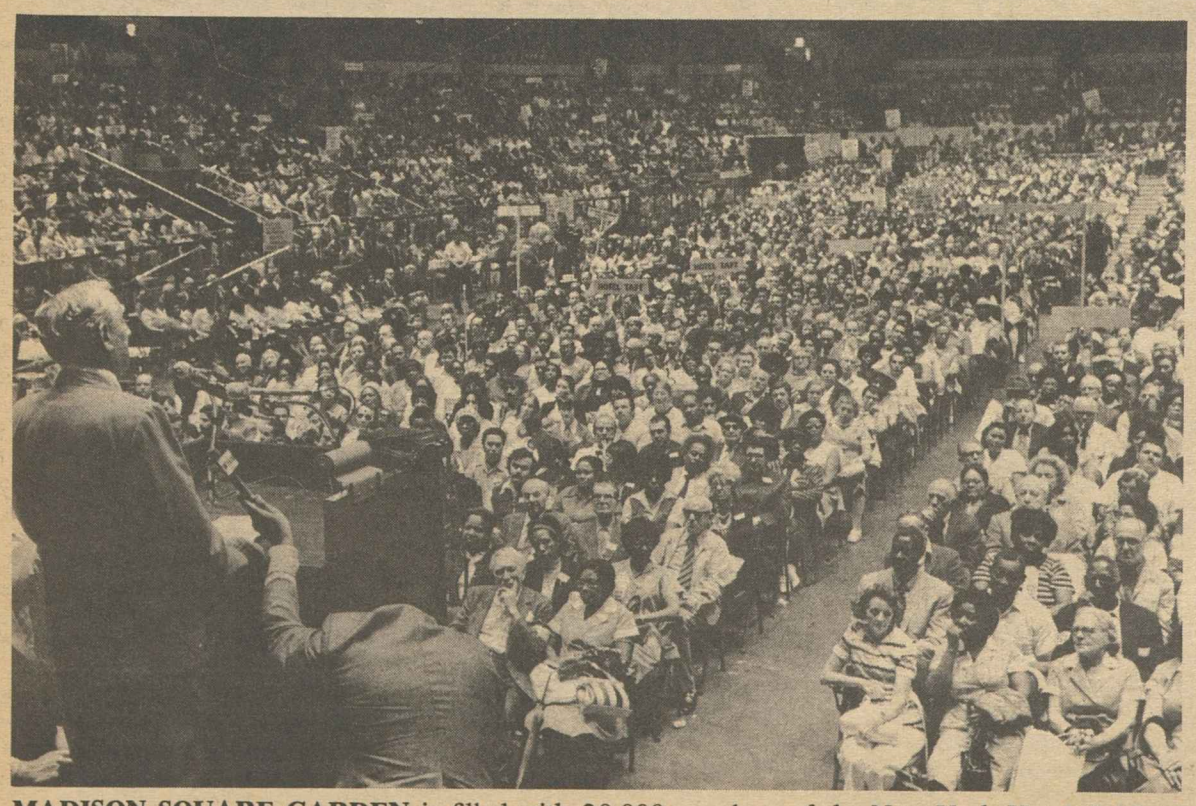
Cleveland—The Steelworkers executive board called for immediate action by government and industry to prevent any further disasters like the Idaho silver mine fire that killed 91 miners represented by the USWA.

A step in the direction of improved protection for mine workers would be to transfer the enforcement authority of the Bureau of Mines to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, the board stressed.

Findings of a USWA investigation into the Sunshine Mining Co. disaster prompted the board to say: "We are now thoroughly convinced that the U.S. Bureau of Mines is not able or willing to serve as the enforcement agency."

While board members noted they were not entirely satisfied with the performance of OSHA, they suggested that the agency "would administer mine safety much more effectively and independently" than the Bureau of Mines.

The union has launched a relief fund for the families of victims with a $25,000 donation and $5,000 from its Canadian conference.



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN is filled with 20,000 members of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council to rally support for negotiators locked in bargaining talks with hotel owners over wages and pensions. Council Pres. Jay Rubin told the members that the massive turnout for the rally affirms the council's readiness to strike—"if we must."

6 New Council Members:

Textile Union Picks Stetin, DuChessi

Pittsburgh—Delegates to the Textile Workers Union convention unanimously elected Sol Stetin and William M. DuChessi to serve as president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the 210,000-member union.

Stetin moves up from the position of secretary-treasurer which he has held since 1968 to succeed retiring Pres. William Pollock; DuChessi will assume the secretary-treasurer's post after having served as a union vice president since 1956 and as the union's COPE-Legislative director since 1963.

The election of Stetin and DuChessi along with six new members of the union's executive council climaxed the week-long deliberations of the 1,200 alternates and delegates.

The six new members include: Joseph Coponi, Quin State regional director; Wilfred Essiambre, acting Quebec director; George R. Dillman, business agent, Local 6, Lewistown, Pa.; Murray Moreno, business manager, Local 1790, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Frank Nicholas, Los Angeles Joint Board manager and Charles Sallee, St. Louis Joint Board manager.

Re-elected to two-year terms on the council were: Samuel Azzinaro, Rhode Island State Joint Board manager; Felix P. Damore, Central Mass. Joint Board manager; J. Harold Daoust, New England regional director; Kenneth Delong, Toledo Joint Board manager; Wayne L. Dernoncourt, Upper South regional director; Irving Epstine, New York Joint Board director; Alton M. Hodgman, Northeastern Mass. Joint Board director; Scott Hoyman, Southern regional director; Charles Lazzio, pres., Local 1733, Paterson, N.J.; James G. McKnight, Central & South Jersey Joint Board manager; Thomas J. Pitarys, Granite State Joint Board manager; Paul Swaity, organizing director; Edward Todd, Midwest regional director and George C. Watson, Canadian director.

The rules for electing the 20 members of the executive council were changed for the 1972 convention and allowed a delegate to cast a valid ballot while voting for only 15 candidates. In previous conventions, a delegate would have to vote for all 20 executive council positions to have his ballot declared valid.

The delegates also passed a resolution excluding persons over 65 for nomination, election or re-election to the offices of general president, general secretary-treasurer, vice president or trustee. Exempted from the ruling were the president and secretary-treasurer who held office immediately prior to the 1972 convention.

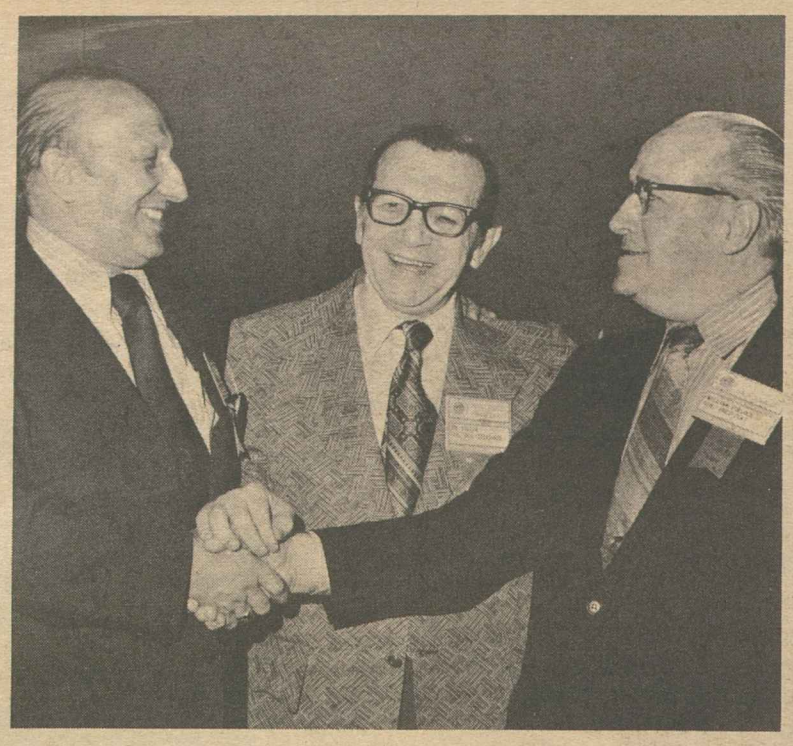
In his acceptance speech, Stetin declared that "organizing will receive my personal attention and is the highest priority of this union."

"I have always held the belief," he continued, "that organizers by themselves cannot do this job. Only if we get the help of our local union people . . . can we do this job."

Stetin stressed that the nature of the textile industry has changed rapidly over the past few years. "The instruments of mass production have changed. Competition from abroad is stealing our jobs. Runaway shops are a greater threat than ever before. Moreover, we face these problems in a repressive political climate, and a hostile Administration in Washington."

"It is of small comfort to know that we are not alone in facing these problems," Stetin continued. "Everyone has these problems. And I know we are going to look to the AFL-CIO to help us out. But we must be prepared to rely on our international's own strength in facing up to these challenges."

Convention speakers included Senators Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers; Al Barkan, National COPE director and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.



NEW TOP OFFICERS of the Textile Workers Union of America—Pres. Sol Stetin, center, and Sec.-Treas. William M. DuChessi, left—are congratulated by outgoing Pres. William Pollock. Delegates to the TWUA convention in Pittsburgh also elected six new vice presidents.

Pilots Boycott Proposal Gains Global Support

Pilots throughout the world have rallied behind a call by the AFL-CIO's Air Line Pilots for a boycott of air service to countries giving sanctuary to skyjackers.

The International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations, meeting in London, announced that it would support the boycott.

The international group, with 64 affiliates, took the action one step further, by promising a worldwide, 24-hour stoppage of air service unless the United Nations takes "effective action" against skyjacking.

The international association said such a stoppage would take place June 19 if the United Nations does not act, and stated in a news release that associations representing half the pilot members already have agreed to this course of action.

The association "ardently" requested that the UN Security Council convene a meeting and UN secretary General Kurt Waldheim offered to meet with representatives of the international organization.

The Machinists, representing 80,000 mechanics and other ground crew personnel, pledged support of whatever action the pilots find it necessary to take. IAM Pres. Floyd Smith said this would include participation in a protest strike.

A State Dept. spokesman said a U.S. representative to the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal was asking that group to prepare a new convention which would establish procedures for taking joint action against air line hijacking.

These would include service boycotts to penalize non-cooperating governments.

Additionally, the spokesman said the government is considering raising the question to the UN Security Council in an effort to get that body to condemn hijacking and support efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization to put an end to air piracy.

Pres. John J. O'Donnell of the ALPA said pilots and crews "will gladly bow out of the picture, if and when governments of the world can make air routes safe for commerce and demonstrate their ability to keep them safe for all citizens of the world.

"World air commerce is our life —and we don't want to lose either," O'Donnell said, indicating that "governments have run out of time" in regard to the skyjacking problem and that airline pilots and crews must take drastic action to ensure air safety.

Nixon Council Cuts Minimum Wage For 45,000 Hotel, Food Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

back of the minimum wage order.

The labor member of the tripartite panel that set the $2.25 figure—Joseph A. Beavers of Local 209 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes —termed the cutback "a shabby trick of the Nixon Administration" and "a terrible, terrible thing" to the workers affected and their families.

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council, which pressed for the increase in the minimum wage from the old standard of $1.60 an hour, noted that even a $2.25 wage floor would leave service workers close to welfare standards.

Pres. George Apperson of the central labor body charged that the Cost of Living Council had allied itself with a group of employers that had sought a court injunction to block the scheduled raise.

The D.C. Court of Appeals had granted a stay in the effectiveness of the hike on petition of the Hotel Association of Washington and Restaurant Association of Metropolitan Washington.

But Beavers voiced confidence in winning that particular round, stating "the employers have gone to court in the past to knock down minimum wage measures approved by the board, and they have failed." Additional hearings are scheduled for July 11.

He said the Pay Board had been asked to make an exemption on the minimum wage increase, and that ruling is pending.

The council had used the 5.5 percent Pay Board guideline as an indirect basis for its decision, reasoning that the guideline applied to employers with 60 or more workers, but not to the smaller employers.

Thus, the COLC explained, the wage board order, "would have forced the smaller, exempt companies to pay the $2.25 an hour minimum wage, while the controlled companies could maintain lower wage levels if required by the Pay Board's guidelines. This would create "gross inequities," a COLC spokesman said.

If the Pay Board exempts the increase, every employer would be required to pay the same minimum.

Only 8,000 of the workers are unionized, and their contracts stipulate a minimum of $2 hourly already. In addition, many of the workers covered by the wage order are in skilled jobs paying above the $2.25 minimum. But thousands more are paid only the bare minimum.

Meanwhile, the Pay Board staff was preparing a guideline to cover increases in state minimum wage law increases that may exceed the $1.90 exemption. The staff will present its program when the full board reconvenes June 27.

Elsewhere, the Pay Board moved to toughen reporting requirements on deferred wage increases of more than 7 percent.

It extended from 60 to 90 days the prenotification requirement and barred payment of deferred increases until 60 days after the parties have furnished "adequate and complete information" on the increases.

Unions Assail Asbestos Dust Control Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

Local 800, which represents employes of the Johns-Manville plant in New Jersey reported that 81 percent of the entire facility is now operating at the 2-fiber level.

The AFL-CIO and the IUD had testified with federation affiliates in March at Labor Dept. hearings on asbestos in favor of implementing a 2-fiber standard this year, followed by a 1-fiber limit next year, and eventually lowering the exposure level to zero.

Studies by Selikoff and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine during the past decade supported the labor position.

Selikoff stressed that the diseases induced by asbestos dust do not become clinically recognizable until 20 to 30 years after a worker is first exposed to the particles.

He cited one case history of a truck driver who is dying of cancer. The disease was traced back to a job the man had for a six-week period 30 years ago in a plant where asbestos was used for the manufacture of brake shoes.

The magnitude of the disaster is not fully comprehended, Selikoff warned.

"There are now 500,000 American workers currently or previously employed in regular asbestos work," he noted. "If our experiences of the past several years is a guide, 100,000 will die of lung cancer; 35,000 of abdominal or chest cancer and 35,000 of lung scarring, as well as many thousand more of other cancers."

Labor Assists South Dakota Flood Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

working in support of the program of help to the victims. Other state federations, particularly those adjoining South Dakota, have been enlisted in the program of help.

There are 2,000 AFL-CIO members in the Rapid City area. The officers of the AFL-CIO Rapid City Central Labor Union and the Building & Construction Trades Council of Rapid City are working as part of the Community Services team in helping victims.

The Red Cross noted that over 6,000 families were affected by the flood, with over 4,000 homes totally destroyed or gravely damaged. Over 800 mobile homes were totally detroyed. Over 200 are dead to date, with many more missing. Red Cross has set up special welfare inquiry teams, seeking out the whereabouts of victims for relatives and friends.

A number of AFL-CIO unions also have initiated relief fund programs for members in the Rapid City area. Typical of the effort is a $1,000 contribution from the American Federation of Teachers to AFT Local 1809 in Rapid City.

Montana Adopts New Constitution

Helena — Montana voters approved a new state constitution that was actively supported by the State AFL-CIO.

It includes a strengthened Bill of Rights, establishment of an Office of Consumer Counsel to defend the public interest in utility rate hearings, single-member legislative districts, open committee hearings and recorded votes on all legislation.

And Montana AFL-CIO Exec. Sec. Jim Murray noted that in contrast to neighboring North Dakota, it contained no anti-labor provisions. North Dakota's proposed constitution which included a "right-to-work" provision was rejected by voters earlier this year by a decisive margin.

Mendenhall to Head Safety Compliance

Edgar L. Mendenhall, a former management safety engineer with the Boeing Co., has been named the director of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's office of compliance.

Mendenhall joined the Bureau of Labor Standards in 1970 and for the past 16 months was the chief of operation procedures in the compliance office.

Tax Justice

AMERICANS ARE FED UP with the lack of fairness in the federal tax structure. In fact, the tax structure—federal, state and local—needs a thorough overhaul to achieve a fair distribution of the tax burden on the basis of ability to pay. Too much of the tax burden is heaped on the backs of low- and middle-income taxpayers, while big business and wealthy families enjoy large and growing tax bonanzas.

- The latest data available show that in 1970 there were still 112 individuals with incomes of $200,000 and more who paid no federal income taxes in 1969.
- Internal Revenue statistics show that 25 percent of U.S. corporations with net income subject to taxes paid no federal income taxes in 1969.
- The corporate share of the federal tax burden is decreasing. It was 35 percent in 1960, and it is estimated it will fall to 26 percent in fiscal 1972. This means the public's share of the tax burden has been increasing.

In short, the federal tax structure is rigged against wages and salaries—against income from work. It is rigged in favor of unearned income. It is rigged against income from work because of the triple standard that government applies to income taxes.

One standard applies to wages, salaries and other forms of so-called ordinary income. This income is taxed in full.

A second standard applies to income from stocks, real estate and other so-called capital assets sold at a profit.

A third standard is applied to certain forms of income which never appear on the tax form—interest on state and local bonds, the income that is washed out by phantom costs as oil depletion, fast depreciation write-offs, and bookkeeping farm losses. This type of income escapes taxation completely.

There was a modest move toward tax justice with the Tax Reform Act of 1969, but there was a drastic reversal last year when Congress approved Pres. Nixon's trickle-down tax proposal. The proposal, part of the Administration's "new economic policy announced on Aug. 15, 1971, is a blatant tax giveaway to big business, at the expense of the average taxpayer. Congressional approval of the tax bonanza for industry made the federal tax structure much more inequitable and unjust. The tax bonanza to business will amount to more than $80 billion in 10 years.

IT ALL ADDS UP to a massive shift in income distribution—from low and middle-income people to big business and the wealthy. The unfair tax structure is part of it. The tax giveaways are part of it. The Phase 2 program that began Nov. 14, with the end of the freeze, is part of it. They are all of one piece—reflecting the Administration's view that economic progress begins and ends in the stock market and corporate financial reports. They reflect the Administration's view that the business of America is business.

This dangerous trend must be reversed, without delay. A strengthening of the minimum tax, closing some of the more glaring tax loopholes—such as capital gains and depletion allowances and repeal of the tax bonanzas of last year—would provide an additional $15 to $20 billion in needed federal revenues.

Such essential reforms would put the nation back on the road to tax justice and provide a badly needed increase in the confidence of the American people in the ability of their government to tax fairly and equitably.

—From a statement by I. W. Abel, chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, to Democratic Platform hearings.

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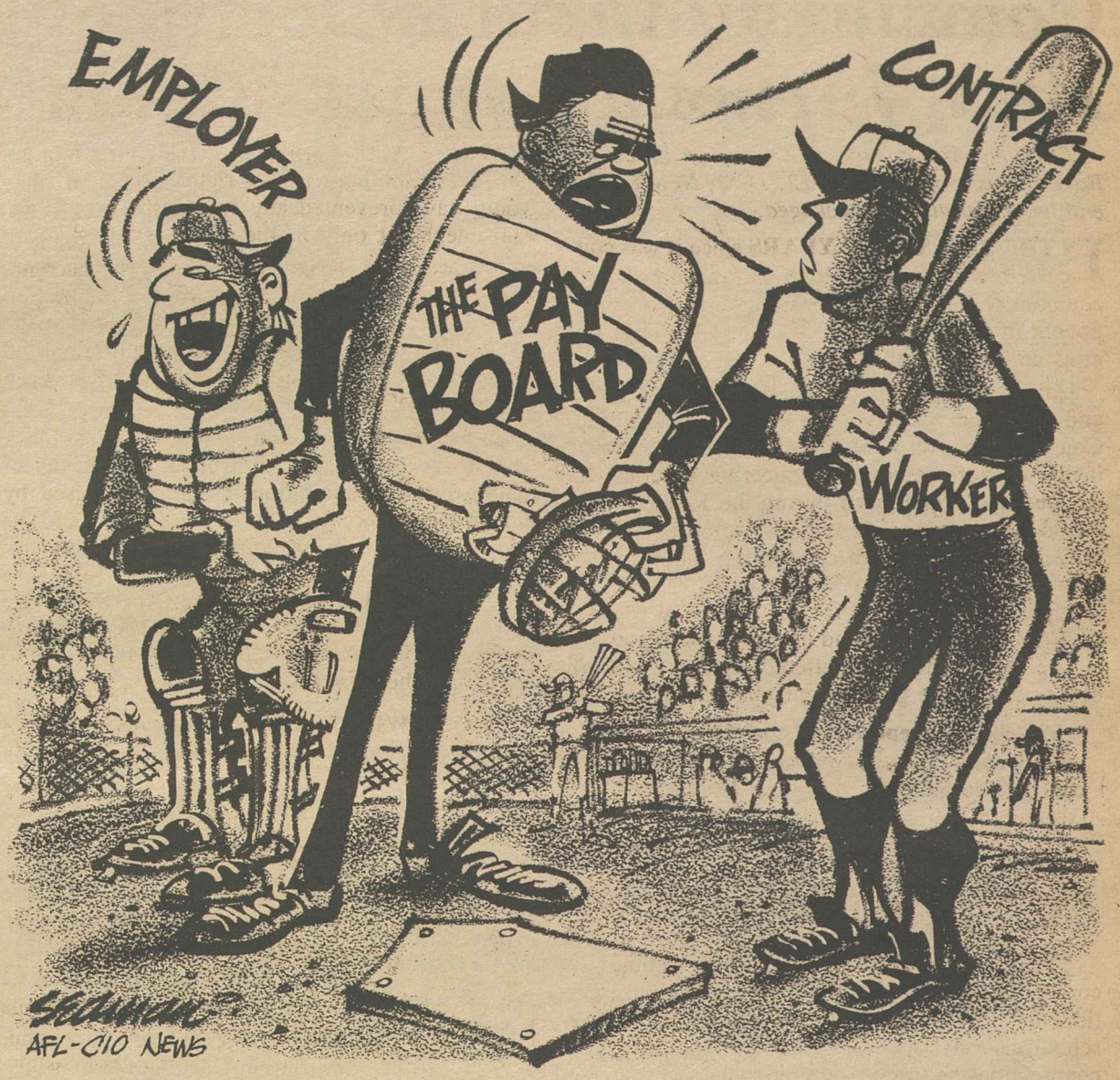

A Word Edgewise:

John Vann's Insights Played Prophetic Role in Vietnam War

By John P. Roche

FOR THOSE OF US who knew and admired him, there was a profound sad symbolism in the death of John Paul Vann. This vital man suffered from no "death wish," but if he had to go, it was altogether fitting that he fall in the defense of Kontum, among the Vietnamese he scarified, defended—and loved.

In a different sense, John Vann was the incarnation of the war we didn't fight, the most fluent spokesman for those in the Johnson Administration who opposed the McNamara steamroller, the "Americanization" of the war, and urged an alternative course of action that finally became known as "Vietnamization."

The central thesis of this group was—to quote Noel Barber's summary of British policy in Malaya—"that on no account must the armed forces have control over the conduct of the war . . . what was needed was armed support for a political war, not political support for an army war." Vann was fully aware of the differences between Vietnam and Malaya (where the insurgents were Chinese, ethnically distinct from the rest of the population).

He along with the Australian Brigadier F. P. (Ted) Serong, Graham Martin, our brilliant Ambassador in Thailand (now in Rome), and others (including me) argued the folly of making Vietnam, and other Southeast Asian nations, into football fields where the United States could dispose of the enemy while the locals sat watching in the bleachers.

I recall an evening at Serong's house in Saigon in 1966 where Vann cut loose on the subject of helicopters. The gist of his violent diatribe was that the choppers, for all their utility, were a curse: that instead of clearing roads, riflemen simply flew over them, then flew back.

If our sole objective was to catch the enemy's main force units, this had something to be said for it. But if you were interested in making the Republic of Vietnam a viable entity, an equally significant objective was clearing the roads.

In Bangkok, Martin was equally expressive: when the Thai army turned up with a huge shopping list headed by choppers, the ambassador—who, in the tradition of his former boss, George Marshall, wasted few words—said, "Teach them how to walk."

John Vann was convinced that, with decent training, leadership and equipment, the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) could hold its own. Indeed, he literally dedicated his life to this proposition. His frustrations were enormous, and he was the kind of man who made no secret of them. If he made Gen. Westmoreland and the Joint Chiefs unhappy, that was their problem.

Just take as a case study, the American passion for air and artillery, which enraged Vann. An ARVN battalion would move on a village occupied by, say, a company of VC armed with automatic weapons, and would find itself pinned down. The VC simply had more firepower than ARVN, with its left-over Korean War arsenal. So, instead of sending in riflemen to clear the village, the commanding officer would get on the horn and call for air and artillery. It worked like a charm: the VC were driven out. But the village was destroyed.

THE ANSWER, of course, was to equip ARVN with adequate firepower, but somewhere in the Pentagon a computer must have decided that air and artillery were more "cost efficient" than M-16s. The contracts to provide ARVN with M-16s were not signed until the spring of 1968.

Meanwhile, John Vann, a prophet without honor in his own country, worked, stormed, and raged against the MACV Leviathan (Military Assistance Command Vietnam).

No intelligent man is utterly fearless, but John Vann had the incomparable courage of a man who believed in his mission. He died as he lived—he did not "go gentle into that good night."

John Vann's work in Vietnam exemplified the highest ideals of our republic: a totally selfless commitment to the welfare of a small beleaguered nation off at the end of the world. I trust that Pres. Nixon will memorialize our collective debt. The Presidential Medal of Freedom somehow seems more fitting than even the highest military decoration.

Bayard Rustin Warns:

Community Control Doctrine New Version of States' Rights

The following is excerpted from an article by Bayard Rustin in the June 12, 1972, New Leader entitled Separatism Repackaged.

IN THE FEW SHORT YEARS since it was conceived as a theory of social and racial progress, community control has become an ingrained component of American political dogma for both liberals and conservatives.

Liberals view it as a strategy enabling the poor and minorities to affect their common destinies. Conservatives, who see it as a means of forever laying to rest the social engineering theories developed and popularized during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, have a more realistic understanding of its consequences: They realize that community control, simply stated, is the right of any community—be it Harlem or Riverdale—to determine housing, land use, education, and law enforcement policies unfettered from the control of city hall, state government, or Washington.

The liberal supporters of community control, lacking such clearsightedness, are embroiled in contradictions. It was at the insistence of liberal Democrats, for instance, that such federal efforts as the war on poverty, Head Start, Model Cities and day care centers included provisions requiring the "maximum feasible participation" of those affected by a program.

Yet these very same proponents of community control are calling for assaults on school segregation that entail overriding the present system of school district boundaries, and they propose that communities be forced—despite what their zoning laws might say—to accept a housing quota for low- and moderate-income families in order to break up segregated residential housing patterns.

Here we have the essence of the contradictions blurring the liberal's image of community control: On the one hand, there is to be decentralization and freedom from bureaucracy; on the other, school district lines are to be redrawn at the direction of the federal government, and local housing regulations are to be thrown out, presumably by a federal agency or court. Accordingly, community control would be the exclusive province of the poor, while middle class and affluent neighborhoods would be subject to decisions handed down from some "distant" agency in a state capital or Washington.

I do not believe that liberals who profess support for community control actually accept such a philosophy. Rather, it would appear that few of them really understand what the notion signifies as a strategy for social changes when carried to its logical conclusion.

Stripped of the rhetoric that so often camoflages its true significance, community control emerges as a concept incompatible with a political program committed to social and racial justice. It derives not from liberal theory but from our heritage of conservatism.

If the federal government or the courts had accepted the southern states' rights argument, they would have prevented any substantive Negro advancement not only in the past but for years to come. Similarly, if community control becomes imbedded as a principle around which public policy is formulated, we shall soon discover that the progress made at a cost of no little suffering and sacrifice during the civil rights era has been blunted or blocked altogether.

It must be conceded that some responsible black leaders see community control as one means of taking over the institutions traditionally used by the larger society to exploit the ghetto and its inhabitants. This is not surprising, since the approach was conceived by liberals and sold as a way of giving black people some say over their destinies. But it can just as easily be applied to thwart the legitimate aspirations of blacks as to encourage their progress.

THOSE WHO SUPPORT community control because they believe it will give minorities a measure of self-government, a "piece of the action," see only half of the picture. For inherent in the concept is the surrender of the suburbs to white domination.

Blacks, in other words, will have the ghetto, with its drug addiction, soaring crime rate, high unemployment, and deplorable housing. Whites will keep the suburbs, where job opportunities are expanding, the air is unpolluted, housing is decent, and schools provide superior education. Separatism, no matter what form it takes or how slickly it is packaged, has always worked to the detriment of the black man.

One of the most important challenges facing us today is making the integration of public schools and the suburbs acceptable, or even desirable, to communities. Here again, states and localities lack the financial resources to provide compensatory programs to a community struggling with school desegregation, or to design a public housing complex that will enhance the neighborhood.

We must look to the federal government to develop the strategies and implement the programs for the peaceful racial integration of our society.

The struggle for racial integration has been much more complex and painful than anyone in the civil rights movement foresaw. What progress we have made—and it is not insignificant—has been in large measure due to the legislative, administrative, judicial and enforcement initiatives of the federal government, initiatives often opposed by states and local communities.

If we abandon the liberal ideal of peaceful social change through government action, and revert back to community control, local autonomy, states' rights or whatever, we will do incalculable damage to the movement to create a society free of the stigma of racial inequality.

Updating Overdue:

Nixon G.I. Bill Policy Imperils Boost in Benefits for Veterans

LONG-OVERDUE updating of veterans' benefits to make them comparable to the post-World War II G.I. Bill of Rights is jeopardized by the Nixon Administration's lack of commitment to education, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis warned.

"The nation seems to be looking the other way, when it comes to America's Vietnam veterans," Davis noted. He said the Administration's proposal for veterans' education is grossly inadequate to meet the 350 percent increase of education costs since the mid-Forties.

"We feel that the nation owes a debt to those who put their lives on the line," Davis declared, as he called for a substantial boost of government assistance for both academic and vocational education for veterans. He made the statements as he was questioned by reporters on the radio interview Labor News Conference.

Davis rejected the contention that return to the World War II-level of G.I. education benefits would be too costly. He said the $14.5 billion outlay for the G.I. Bill of Rights has been returned many times over through increased federal and state income tax payments on the higher income levels veterans achieved as a result of education and training that most of them would have been unable to receive without the help they got from the government. He said those increased returns to the public treasury have run more than $1 billion a year, totaling many times the original expenditure.

Rather than "money spent," as the opponents charge, "we say this is money invested," Davis declared, stressing that the "gain to the country" can be measured in the "great growth of human resources," as well as dollars.

Davis said the labor-backed G.I. Bill measure introduced by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) is "much more realistic than the Administration proposal." He urged that Congress also consider establishment of "a low-interest tuition loan program for veterans only," possibly "using the National Servicemen's Life Insurance fund as a resource for such loans."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHETHER THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION recognizes it or not, one of the really gut issues in the 1972 election is tax justice.

The candidates on the Democratic side—Senators George McGovern and Hubert H. Humphrey—are slugging hard against the injustices of our tax system. And if Gov. George Wallace has pulling power beyond his basic racist approach—which he is soft-peddling—the tax issue is his prime vote-getter.

The National Governors Conference, meeting in Houston, put tax reform at the top of its own issue list.

Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee and a congressional authority on taxation, has suddenly moved into the tax arena, too, in a forceable way.

He has introduced in his tax-writing committee a measure that would abolish and reconsider 54 of the big federal tax preferences in three stages by 1974. He said that he hopes to force a substantial revision of the tax code.

Mills said that if Ways & Means does not act this session of Congress he intends to hold hearings early next year.

The Administration which has openly espoused and defended tax shelters for corporations obviously does not want action this year. Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz wants to postpone action until next year but there is little hope that Nixon would support a basically fairer system of taxation.

In much of the discussion of tax loopholes and tax shelters, a rather clever gimmick is being employed to throw confusion into the apparent national desire for tax justice.

This is to loop all tax preferences together—the bonanzas for the corporations and the wealthy along with deductions that help millions of average citizens make ends meet.

For example, they say that tax shelters include medical deductions, interest rates on home mortgages and all charitable deductions. The obvious hope is that this would dampen the national mood for tax justice and encourage people to seek other ways to raise federal revenues such as the hidden national sales tax, known as a value added tax.

Tax justice means closing the tax havens enjoyed almost exclusively by corporations and wealthy individuals. These are the special tax preferences which are denied to most citizens because they just don't have that amount or kind of income.

It is estimated that federal revenues could be increased from $20 billion to $25 billion if these loopholes were closed. Some estimates range much higher. Here are some examples:

Capital Gains—End this loophole and the U.S. Treasury could collect an additional $7.4 billion. Of this total, $5.2 billion could come from ending the bonanza of taxing only one-half the profit from the sale of stocks, real estate and other so-called capital assets sold at a profit. Capital gains through property transfers at death deprive the Treasury of something like $2.2 billion.

State and Municipal Bonds—No tax at all is paid on interest from these bonds, costing the Treasury another $2.7 billion.

Depletion Allowances on oil, gas, minerals and other natural resources deny the Treasury at least $1.5 billion.

Investment Credit to industry is also costly—$3.5 billion in lost revenues.

Tax Write-offs under the Nixon-sponsored 1971 law which speeds up depreciation on plants and equipment is denying the Treasury $2.5 billion.

These are only some of the special benefits to the wealthy and corporations which add to the tax burdens of the vast majority of American citizens.

Ending these loopholes is what is meant by tax justice.

PROSPECTS OF UPDATING G.I. benefits to post-World War II levels are threatened by the Nixon Administration's "lack of commitment" to education, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcall on School Segregation Issue

The House on June 8 voted 218-180 final approval of a higher education bill that was seriously flawed by a provision that would have the effect of blocking court-ordered action to break up school segregation—even if the remedy didn't involve busing.

On labor's scoreboard, the 104 Democratic and 76 Republican votes against the measure were Right (R). The 129 Democratic and 89 Republican votes for approval were Wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) R
2. Dickinson (R) R
3. Andrews (D) R
4. Nichols (D) R
5. Flowers (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) R
2. Udall (D) W
3. Steiger (R) R

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) PW

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) W
3. Moss (D) PW
4. Leggett (D) W
5. Burton (D) A
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) PW
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) W
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) R
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) W
35. Schmitz (R) R
36. Wilson, Bob (R) A
37. Van Deerlin (D) W
38. Veysey (R) R

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) W
19. Holifield (D) PW
20. Smith (R) R
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) A
24. Rousselot (R) R
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) W
27. Goldwater (R) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) PW
30. Roybal (D) W
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) W
2. Steele (R) W
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Monagan (D) W
6. Grasso (D) W

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) PR
5. Frey (R) R
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) R
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) R
10. Burke (R) R
11. Pepper (D) W
12. Fascell (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) R
5. Thompson (R) R
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) W
2. Mink (D) W

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) PW
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Carlson (R) R
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) R
18. Michel (R) R
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) R
21. Gray (D) W
22. Springer (R) A
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) PR
2. Mikva (D) PR
3. Murphy (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) PR
5. Kluczynski (D) W
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) W
9. Yates (D) W
10. Collier (R) R
11. Pucinski (D) W
13. Crane (R) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) R
3. Brademas (D) W
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Dennis (R) R
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) W
3. Gross (R) R
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) W
6. Mayne (R) R
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) W
6. Curlin (D) W
7. Perkins (D) W

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Caffery (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) PR
6. Rarick (D) R
7. Vacancy
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) W
2. Hathaway (D) W

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) R
2. Long (D) W
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) W
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) PW

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) W
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) W
5. Vacancy
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) W
8. O'Neill (D) W
9. Hicks (D) W
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) W
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) R
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) W
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) PR
14. Nedzi (D) W
15. Ford, William (D) W
16. Dingell (D) W
17. Griffiths (D) PW

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) W
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) W
8. Blatnik (D) W

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) PR
2. Whitten (D) R
3. Griffin (D) R
4. Montgomery (D) R
5. Colmer (D) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) R
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) W

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) R
3. Martin (R) PR

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) R
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) W
4. Thompson (D) W
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) W
9. Helstoski (D) W
10. Rodino (D) W
11. Minish (D) W
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) PW
14. Daniels (D) W
15. Patten (D) W

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) R
3. Wolff (D) W
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) W
26. Reid (R) W
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) W
30. King (R) R
31. McEwen (R) PR
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) PR
35. Hanley (D) W
36. Horton (R) W
37. Conable (R) R
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) PR
7. Addabbo (D) W
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney(D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) W
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) W
14. Rooney (D) PR
15. Carey (D) W
16. Murphy (D) W
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) W
23. Bingham (D) W
24. Biaggi (D) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Galifianakis (D) R
5. Mizell (R) R
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) R
8. Ruth (R) R
9. Jonas (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) W

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) R
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) R
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) R
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) PW
20. Stanton, James V. (D) W
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) W
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) R
2. Edmondson (D) W
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) R
6. Camp (R) R

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) PW
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) W
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) W
15. Rooney (D) W
16. Eshleman (R) PW
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) W
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Gaydos (D) W
21. Dent (D) W
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) W
25. Clark (D) PW
26. Morgan (D) W
27. Conover (R) W

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) W
2. Nix (D) W
3. Byrne (D) W
4. Eilberg (D) W
5. Green (D) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) W
2. Tiernan (D) W

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) R
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) R
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) PW
2. Abourezk (D) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Baker (R) R
4. Evans (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) PR
3. Collins (R) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) R
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage(D) R
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Price (R) PR
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) W
21. Fisher (D) R
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) R
4. Abbitt (D) R
5. Daniel (D) R
6. Poff (R) R
7. Robinson (R) R
8. Scott (R) R
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) W
3. Hansen (D) W
4. McCormack (D) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) W
7. Adams (D) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) W
2. Staggers (D) W
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) W
5. Kee (D) W

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) W
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Byrnes (R) R
9. Davis (R) R
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) W

Needs of Elderly Stressed:

Senior Citizens Set New Benefit Goals

The National Council of Senior Citizens focused on the economic, housing and health care needs of the elderly in reaffirming goals of a better life for all Americans at its 11th annual convention.

The immediate concern of the 3-million member NCSC is the legislative drive for a substantial increase in social security benefits. And the 3,000 delegates to the two-day meeting in Washington were buoyed by predictions from key senators that a 20 percent across-the-board hike would be enacted this year.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said Congress won't adjourn "until we enact a 20 percent increase." He promised comparable boosts in railroad and civil service retirement benefits.

Fifty-nine senators—44 Democrats and 15 Republicans—have sponsored legislation that would boost benefits 20 percent, as compared with the Nixon Administration's proposal of a 5 percent hike.

The NCSC is also urging Congress to establish an income floor of at least $4,500 a year to lift more than 5 million elderly persons out of poverty.

"The second challenge facing us is whether we will provide quality health care to the elderly of this nation," Kennedy said.

To meet the health care needs of the elderly and all Americans, he called for passage of the National Health Security bill, which has the strong backing of organized labor and the NCSC.

The Administration's health insurance proposal, Kennedy noted, falls short of closing the gap on Medicare and solving the crisis of the existing health delivery system.

The convention reaffirmed the NCSC campaign for enactment of Health Security and for additional health legislation that would make long-term care programs and facilities more available for the elderly.

NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank in his report to the convention expressed appreciation for organized labor's support of the council's programs.

He noted that critics have called the NCSC too "labor oriented." But he pointed out that much of the organization's "senior power" comes from its cooperation with labor, liberal and civil rights groups.

"If senior citizens get an additional 20 percent social security increase—and I believe they will—it will be largely due to our close working relation with the AFL-CIO," Cruikshank stressed.

In major convention action, the delegates called for expansion of government programs for employment of the elderly, improved mass transportation and community services, and the construction of 120,000 housing units a year for low-income older persons.

Between convention sessions, delegates marched to a Washington office of the Federal Housing Administration to protest the delays in housing program for the elderly that has been recommended by the Senate Special Committee on Aging and the White House Conference on Aging.

Two members of Congress received awards of merit from the NCSC. They were Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), for his efforts to raise nursing home standards, and Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), for continuing to fight for additional funding of programs for the elderly.

Cruikshank, former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, was re-elected to a two-year term as president of the NCSC under a new rule providing for biennial conventions instead of annual sessions. Matthew DeMore, retired secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, was re-elected a vice president of the organization.

William R. Hutton, who continues as executive director, stressed the importance of a stepped-up membership drive in an effort to make the NCSC a self-supporting organization.

MERIT AWARD of the National Council of Senior Citizens is presented to 80-year-old Walter R. Newburgher, right, who heads the Greater New York NCSC affiliate. NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank made the presentation at the NCSC convention.

McClellan Wins Arkansas Runoff

Little Rock, Ark.—Conservative Sen. John L. McClellan was renominated for a sixth term in a Democratic primary runoff election over Rep. David H. Pryor.

McClellan pulled 52 percent of the votes to 48 percent for Pryor who had strong labor support.

Pryor, 37, a three-term congressman, forced McClellan into the runoff two weeks earlier in a four-way race for the Senate nomination. In the first primary, McClellan polled 44.6 percent of the vote to Pryor's 41.5 percent.

McClellan, 76, will face Republican nominee Wayne Babbitt in the November general election.

Furniture Union Charts Major Organizing Push

Memphis—Delegates to the Furniture Workers convention here voted to launch a major organizing drive—and overwhelmingly approved a dues hike to finance it.

The campaign will be aimed at the southeastern states, where unorganized plants paying low wages are undercutting union conditions and job opportunities elsewhere.

For a full day, delegates discussed the issue with representatives of nearly every local taking a turn at the microphone.

The consensus was that no one is happy about higher dues—but "we can't afford not to do it." Because of low-wage competition, some members are working short weeks; others have lost their jobs as their employers moved production to non-union areas.

By a 4-1 margin, the convention approved a two-step raise—one dollar this year and another dollar in 1973, with 50 cents of each year's raise going to the international union per capita. Before the increase, the union's basic per capita was $1.85 a month.

The union's top officers were unanimously re-elected. They include Pres. Fred Fulford, Sec.-Treas. Carol Scarbrough and Vice Presidents Frank Marino, Fred Stefan, LeRoy Clark and Robert Sebera.

The union's successful drive to organize the South Carolina branch of the La-Z-Boy Chair chain was hailed by delegates—and they were enthusiastic about the support the union received from the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the federation's Dept. of Organization and the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

AFL-CIO Organizing Director William Kircher was warmly greeted as Fulford told the delegates that during the La-Z-Boy strike, Kircher was "the best friend we ever had."

Earlier at the five-day convention, delegates approved a resolution mandating their officers to continue merger discussions with the Upholsterers. The president of the Upholsterers, Sal B. Hoffman, received a warm welcome when he addressed delegates.

A "first" at the convention was the Women's Caucus—called by women delegates when they realized they represented almost 20 percent of the convention. The caucus recommended a resolution, which the convention unanimously adopted, which urged "proportional representation—at a minimum—of women on all UFWA bodies." An immediate result of that resolution was the appointment of a general executive board member, Maggie Mae Edwards, to the post of international trustee—the first time a woman has held this position.

A convention resolution called for withdrawal of both American "troops and prisoners from Indochina."

Another resolution urged members and locals to "help build a strong alliance with civil rights groups in the fightback against the Nixon Administration."

The convention strongly endorsed the labor-supported National Health Security legislation and called for tax reform and equal opportunities for all Americans.

Black Unionists Awards Honor 3 for Service

New York—More than 1,000 unionists joined in the first annual award ceremonies of the Black Trade Unionists Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council.

Recipients of the committee's award of merit were Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers, and William H. Bowe, treasurer of the Central Labor Council. A special award was presented to Carole A. Graves, president of the Newark Teachers Union.

John T. Burnell, area director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute who heads the Black Trade Unionists group, said "our purpose is to serve as a bridge to better understanding and more effective action for all."

"This committee stresses unity, not separation," he continued. "The best and strongest hope of any working man or woman for justice is a strong united labor movement. We are going to help the AFL-CIO fulfill the principles of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity the labor movement is dedicated to, and we are going to help black workers make the most of job opportunities."

Other officers of the committee include Annie B. Martin of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, recently named Deputy New York State Industrial Commissioner; Frederick D. O'Neal, president of Actor's Equity, and Bowe.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph joined with Burnell in presenting the awards.

Guinan and Bowe were honored for "years of outstanding leadership and service to the trade union movement." Mrs. Graves' award was "in recognition of steadfast devotion to her union duties in the face of inordinate pressures."

She was released from jail in New Jersey in March after serving more than six months for her participation in the 1970 Newark teachers strike. She is still under sentence to an additional term for her role in the 1971 strike which is being appealed.

Union-Industries Show Displays Labor's Skills

(Continued from Page 1)

art of bottle-blowing as demonstrated by the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Designs created by the skilled cake decorators of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers impressed the visitors similarly; the artistry of the chefs, cooks and others of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers drew the praises of the audience.

Shopping bags provided by Retail Clerks were loaded with the giveaways provided by the exhibitors. These ranged from hundreds of decorated cakes to electrical appliances, a wide variety of products produced by members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Doll & Toy Workers among others.

Masons, Plasterers, Operating Engineers, Iron Workers, Barbers, Carpenters, Garment Workers, Communications Workers were only some among the many who demonstrated to the public the high level of skills and services developed through their respective labor organizations and industrial concerns.

At the luncheon preceding the opening of the exhibition Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson praised the labor movement for its cooperation in training skilled craftsmen under Manpower Administration contracts with the Labor Dept. "In 1968, unions held less than $8 million worth of our training contracts. This year the amount will be over $30 million," Hodgson said.

"Of those who have completed their training by unions, a much better than average 86 percent have been placed in jobs, and they have been placed as union members," Hodgson pointed out.

Improvements Pressed In Housing Legislation

The AFL-CIO gave high marks to a Senate-passed Housing & Urban Development bill but urged the House Banking Committee to improve on it.

A statement by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller called for the House to drop a requirement in the bill for local government approval for subsidized housing of more than eight units.

"In practice, it will probably provide a mechanism by which low-income, federally assisted housing will be shunted aside," Biemiller said. "Much of what Congress has done over the years to promote fair housing would be negated, construction would come to a standstill and thousands of low-income families would be forced to remain in substandard housing."

The AFL-CIO favors instead establishment of metropolitan housing authorities that would address themselves to all aspects of housing, including the relationship between housing and job opportunities.

Another area of concern is that the bill would raise the percentage of subsidized housing funds to be used on existing units, instead of building new ones.

"If the housing goal of 26 million units, including 6 million low- and moderate-income units, is to be met, these subsidy programs should be used primarily to stimulate new housing production," he said.

Biemiller declared that maximum income limit for families seeking subsidized rental housing is too low at its present 80 percent of median income in the region and should be raised to 90 percent.

He applauded a provision that would permit the setting aside of 60 percent of subsidized rental housing for elderly persons "whose incomes are too low to afford the basic rentals."

And he hailed a provision to regulate closing costs and settlement procedures of all housing on a regional basis.

On the matter of public housing, Biemiller said the AFL-CIO urges "intensified efforts to deal personally with all public housing families and individuals."

"Overall, public housing has provided the most housing at the lowest price and this base should be continually built upon—as a human concept and not as a cost-accounting problem."

In Mail Order Plan:

Senate Probes Low Insurance Benefits

The nation's largest seller of mail order health insurance was accused at Senate hearings of making excessive profits at the expense of policyholders, many of them low-income elderly persons.

Sales and advertising practices of the insurance firm, National Liberty, also were sharply criticized during hearings by the Senate's Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee.

National Liberty had presented figures to the subcommittee which showed that it returned to policyholders only about 50 cents for each dollar of premiums.

The head of National Liberty, Robert E. Slater, conceded his firm was making a substantial profit on its mail business but said that was because of "a great volume of new business recently on which claims have been minimal because of restricted benefits in the first two policy years."

The subcommittee then revealed figures which showed that of the more than 270,000 people who bought National Liberty's most popular policy in 1970, only 147,000 had continued it through March of this year, a lapse rate of 47 percent.

Of 78,577 claims filed during that period, 30,291 or 38 percent were rejected, mainly because of restrictions of benefits during the first two policy years.

Slater was asked if he felt that the lapse rate and rejection rate could be because people didn't understand his company's policies and their advertising.

Slater answered the question from subcommittee staffer Dean Sharp saying that by and large, people don't understand insurance policies.

Subcommittee figures to show that National Liberty's after-tax profit of 27 percent of shareholder equity in 1970 was three times that of American Telephone & Telegraph and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

An Atlanta, Ga., mother whose family has repeatedly been hit by long, sometimes fatal, always costly illness, testified from the viewpoint of the health consumer.

Mrs. Jeanette Osborne told the Senate panel that insurance benefits have fallen far behind the rise in hospital costs.

Another witness, Charles A. Siegfried, vice-chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., raised eyebrows with the comment that "we aren't in business to make money, we are in business to help people who need help."

Subcommittee Chairman Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), then asked why Metropolitan refused to insure people employed as laborers, porters, carwashers and unskilled workers.

Siegfried replied that to insure these people would mean an increase in premiums for all policyholders because people in these occupations had "high loss ratios."

He said this meant that they submitted a lot of claims which drove up the cost of insurance.

Hart then asked if he thought these people could get adequate insurance and Siegfried admitted that they couldn't.

Persons who live in the inner city and others of "borderline economic status," he said, make insurance more costly for everybody.

The goal of the Senate hearings is to determine if the public is being fairly and adequately served by the health insurance industry.

Blue-Collar Wage Bill Wins Senate Approval

The Senate defied a presidential veto threat and voted to provide two additional pay step-ups for the federal government's 650,000 blue-collar workers.

The labor-supported bill, approved by a 56-19 vote, now must go to a House-Senate conference committee to be reconciled with a bill the House passed last year.

Wages of federal blue-collar workers are keyed to prevailing rates in private industry in the areas where they are employed—although a time lag in the wage-setting procedure generally leaves the government workers behind.

Under existing law, hourly-paid federal employes start at 4 percent below the area pattern, move to parity after six months, and one year later qualify for an additional 4 percent increase.

Both the House and Senate bills would add two additional 4 percent step-ups to this schedule—each step coming after a two-year interval. That would bring the wage structure closer to the within-grade step-ups provided for the government's white collar salaried employes.

The Senate bill would postpone the effective date of the legislation until economic controls are ended, but not later than Apr. 30, 1973. The House bill, which was passed before the President imposed wage controls last summer, would take effect immediately.

The legislation would also extend the prevailing wage system to an estimated 140,000 employes of military post exchanges and other self-financing activities.

Pres. Nixon vetoed a compromise four-step wage bill in the final hours of the 91st Congress—too late for Congress to act on overriding the veto.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House was debating an appropriations bill carrying funds for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept., and other agencies.

A strong effort was being made to increase funds for quality education programs in schools serving large numbers of disadvantaged children from families below the poverty level.

A letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to all House members strongly urged support for the added funding.

House leaders scheduled a new try at passing a revenue-sharing bill approved by its Ways & Means Committee under a closed rule that would bar all amendments.

The committee made a number of changes in the original legislation introduced by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.). And in the AFL-CIO's view, the changes were very much for the worse.

The federation urged House members to vote down the closed rule and open the bill to amendments "because we believe the legislation can be substantially improved."

The committee changes weakened the incentive for states to adopt progressive income taxes, watered down labor standard protections, further loosened federal direction as to the use of the money and gave less aid directly to cities.

Several affiliates, including the State, County & Municipal Employes, are supporting the closed rule as necessary to get revenue-sharing enacted.

Jobless Benefit Extension Bills Draw Support

(Continued from Page 1)

it. House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills is a co-sponsor of the extension bill.

The other bill would remedy a serious weakness in the permanent program of extended benefits for workers in states where at least 4 percent of the workforce covered by unemployment insurance is without jobs.

The catch is that the program applies only during periods of steadily rising joblessness. It is "triggered-on" only when the unemployment rate is at least 20 percent above what it was during the same period in the past two years. With unemployment having been consistently high, a state might have a jobless rate of 9 percent but be disqualified because the rate hasn't increased substantially this year.

Under the proposed legislation, the requirement for a 20 percent increase in unemployment would be dropped.

Still uncertain is whether the Nixon Administration will hang a veto threat over the extended benefits bills—or throw its support behind them, as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged in a letter to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson.

Hodgson was supposed to have given Congress his recommendations on continuation of the Magnuson Act last month. He begged off then and asked Congress to hold off action until June.

With the expiration of the emergency program only weeks off, the latest word from the Labor Dept. was that the Administration's position was still being "formulated."

6-17-72

U.S. Worker Delegate Elected To Key Post at ILO Conference

Geneva, Switzerland—U.S. worker delegate Rudolph Faupl was elected vice president of the International Labor Organization's annual conference as the worldwide assembly of trade union, employer and government representatives began its 57th session here.

Coupled with the unopposed election as president of Gerard Veldkamp, Netherlands government official, the designation of Faupl as the choice of the worker delegates for vice president was a major victory for the democratic forces in the ILO.

It was a vindication for the walkout that Faupl led in 1966 when Veldkamp, then his country's minister for social affairs, was defeated for the presidency by a single vote by the Polish government delegate whose country had been repeatedly found in violation of the ILO's Convention on Freedom of Association.

The 1966 contest marked the only success the Communist bloc has had in capturing the conference's highest post, traditionally reserved for a government delegate.

In pre-conference maneuvering the Soviet Union sought to gain the presidency for itself this year by contending that its "turn" had come under the principle of geographical rotation. But the hostility it encountered led Moscow to back off with the result that Veldkamp was elected without a formal vote.

Faupl's election as vice president by the conference was automatic once he had been nominated for the assignment at a private caucus of worker delegates. With the worker representatives of 45 countries voting for him, his Communist opposition could muster only 30 votes. Faupl is the international affairs representative of the Machinists.

Veldkamp's nomination for president was wormly endorsed on behalf of the worker delegates by their chairman, Joseph Morris, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress. The workers, Morris said, had "absolute confidence" in the Dutch official because he was known to be "totally committed to the principle of tripartism."

This is the principle that assures that all the ILO's 122 member states are represented in the organization with full voting rights by delegates of their trade unions and employer organizations as well as of their governments. It was established by Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, and the other framers of the 53-year-old ILO constitution.

In his presidential address, Veldkamp said that the conference would be taking a "further major step forward in the direction of social justice" in dealing with the items on its agenda.

Among these is the drafting of new international standards for reinforcing the fight against child labor, a problem shown by an ILO report to persist in many parts of the world. William T. Dodd of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters is the U.S. worker adviser on the committee dealing with this question of minimum age for admission to employment.

Another member of the AFL-CIO team, Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers, is on the committee dealing with the impact on the livelihood of stevedores of the technological developments in cargo-handling.

Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers president, and Joseph T. Power, president of the Plasterers, are voicing the AFL-CIO views in a committee charting ways for dealing with the overall problem of how to enable workers to live with the advances of automation and other job changes.

Labor attorney Edward J. Hickey, Jr., is again helping with the annual assessment of how governments abide by their ILO pledges, while AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman drew the resolutions committee assignments, always a hot conference battleground.

In addition to serving on the conference's key steering committee, Faupl is a member of a group that is reviewing ILO constitutional questions.

Income Gap Grows Wider Over 10 Years

The dollar gap between the top and bottom levels of personal income in America is growing each year, according to a report issued by the Cambridge Institute.

"In 1958, the difference in incomes of the lowest and highest fifths of families averaged $13,729. By 1968, the difference was $18,888," the report states. It showed that:

- In 1970, the 10.4 million families in the bottom fifth had an average income of $3,054, and the 10.4 million families in the top fifth had average incomes of $23,100.
- The top fifth receives close to half of all wages and salaries and 65 percent of all unearned or property income.
- The top one-fifth of U.S. families receive more income each year than the bottom 60 percent.

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House Slashes 20 Million From Job Safety Coverage

YOUNG VOTERS are signed up at a registration booth operated by Frontlash volunteers at the New York Union Label Exposition. Ed Rothstein, director of the Frontlash register-and-vote campaign at the exposition, assists the new voters with registration forms.

Price Index Shows New Rise in May

Consumer prices rose three-tenths of 1 percent in May, and a sharp increase in food costs and wholesale prices since the government survey was taken pointed to another substantial cost of living increase for this month.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the continued price rise "proves conclusively that the Nixon new economic program is just not working."

"The only cost factor that is vigorously controlled is wages, kept in a strict straitjacket by a Pay Board aided by willing employers acting as enforcers," Meany said.

"It is intolerable to expect the wage earner to continue to pay even higher prices while his income is rigidly controlled and his employer makes unconscionable profits.

"It is high time the President paid some attention to the inequitable, unworkable economic mess he has created," the Federation president declared.

Future increases in consumer prices are clearly on the horizon, Meany noted, because of increases in wholesale prices during May—a jump of six-tenths of 1 percent led by a huge 4.5 percent increase in the price of livestock.

Real spendable earnings—the purchasing power of take-home pay for a worker with three dependents—edged up from $95.08 to $95.24 a week in May.

But the BLS said that on a seasonally adjusted basis this amounted to a decrease of six-tenths of 1 percent from April, because earnings normally rise even more at this time of the year.

The bureau also noted that it had collected some of its price reports, including those on food, during the first week of May and that the date did not reflect the upward trend of wholesale prices.

During May, the BLS said, food prices dipped slightly for the first time in seven months—but still were 3.5 percent above a year ago. Meats, poultry and fish were 7.8 percent higher than in May of 1971.

Most of last month's increase in the consumer index was due to higher prices for clothing, used cars, gasoline and household services.

The May price increases brought the Consumer Price Index to 124.7, meaning that the same market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in 1967, now is priced at $12.47.

When based on the former 1957-59 base period, the CPI stands at 145, showing that what cost $10 then costs $14.50 now.

Small Firms Win Support To Gut Act

The House voted to exclude almost 20 million workers from the protection of the job safety and health law by barring federal inspectors from about 90 percent of the nation's workplaces.

The 213-154 vote followed a campaign by small business firms to escape coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act. The House amended an appropriations bill to prohibit use of federal funds to enforce the law against employers with 25 or fewer workers—regardless of how hazardous the conditions of work.

Organized labor and other supporters of a strong job safety and health program promptly called on the Senate to reject the attempt of a conservative coalition in the House to gut the law.

The weakening amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.), was pased with the votes of 133 Republicans and 80 Democrats. Voting against the slash were 133 Democrats and 21 Republicans. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

The National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety & Health accused the House of reacting to "unfounded rumors and misinformation" in excluding the smaller firms from coverage.

The committee, made up of labor, management and government representatives, expressed "surprise at the untimely action and inappropriate method" taken by the House to restrict scope of the safety law.

Noting that the House amendment undermines the intent of the law, the advisory committee said that 98 percent of the nation's farm employers and 90 percent of farm workers would be excluded. In the non-farm sector, the amendment excludes 90 percent of the employers and 30 percent of the workers.

"It was the intent of Con-

(Continued on Page 8)

6-Month Extension:

Jobless Benefit Bill Clears House Unit

The House Ways & Means Committee voted quick approval of a bill to continue—at least for six more months—an emergency program of extended unemployment benefits in states with the highest jobless rates.

At the urging of the AFL-CIO and a bipartisan group of congressmen and senators from high unemployment states, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson belatedly announced the Administration's endorsement of a temporary extension of the Magnuson Act.

With a veto threat lifted, the House committee promptly approved the legislation. The present law, providing up to 13 weeks of additional benefits in 18 states and Puerto Rico, expires on June 30.

Hodgson delayed for more than a month compliance with a congressional directive for him to submit recommendations on continuance of the law—and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote him that labor found "this omission of concern startling and heartless" in view of continued high unemployment.

But when the Secretary of Labor did finally act, he was quick to claim credit for the Administration, declaring:

"Our bill will circulate up to 220 million high velocity dollars. They are spent almost immediately on the basics of life, rent, groceries, clothing and the like. That is the Nixon Administration's first concern."

Senate sponsors of the bill are expected to seek a full year's extension of the law, which has been in effect only since February of this year.

Still awaiting action is another labor-backed bill designed to prevent the cutoff of benefits to additional hundreds of thousands of workers who are still unemployed when their state benefits run out. Under the permanent Extended Unemployment Compensation Act, additional benefits are payable only when a state's unemployment has risen sharply over the level of the past two years. States where unemployment remains at high levels are dropped from the program.

Pilots Backed In Action to Halt Hijacking

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged the complete backing of organized labor to the Air Line Pilots campaign to protect airline crews and passengers from skyjackers.

There was strong support for the pilots' campaign in Congress as well. Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) proposed to cut off all commercial air traffic with nations that offer sanctuary to hijackers.

Meany's statement of support followed a 24-hour, worldwide strike of pilots in which many ALPA pilots participated despite a U.S. Supreme Court order barring a shutdown.

"There must be an end to this dastardly threat to life and civilized human relations," Meany said. He

(Continued on Page 3)

School Funds Boosted To Help Poor Children

The House challenged the Nixon Administration's definition of "quality education" by voting more money for schools to provide extra services for disadvantaged children in the poorest neighborhoods.

It voted 212-163 to boost educational aid funds $364 million over the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee and a total of $665 million over the President's budget request. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

Republican leaders fighting the increase warned of a possible veto and reminded the House that Nixon had vetoed an education appropriations bill two years ago because it exceeded his budget. Supporters of the added funds noted that Congress had promptly overridden that veto.

Ten of the 52 members of the Appropriations Committee, led by Rep. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.), joined in sponsoring what they termed a "quality education" amendment providing the additional funds, with about 60 percent of the increase earmarked for the "Title I" programs for the educationally disadvantaged.

Labor strongly supported the move and AFL-CIO Legislative

(Continued on Page 8)

3 of 4 Workplaces Fail Safety-Health Inspections

Three of every four workplaces inspected during the 10 months ended April 30 were found in violation of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Only 5,791 of the 23,662 employers inspected were in compliance with federal job safety and health standards, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration reported.

Federal inspectors attributed 75,864 violations in government safety standards to 18,449 employers. Fines proposed by the enforcement agency—subject to appeal by employers—total $1.7 million.

The 23,662 workplaces that were inspected during the period employ 4.6 million workers. The federal job safety act has jurisdiction over more than 4.1 million employers covering more than 57 million workers.

Celler Upset In New York Primary Vote

New York—Rep. Emanuel Celler, liberal chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and dean of the House, lost his bid for renomination in the Democratic primary here by about 500 votes but will be on the November ballot as the nominee of the Liberal Party.

The upset defeat of Celler, 84, by Elizabeth Holtzman, 30, a Brooklyn Democratic district leader, highlighted the Democratic primaries in the city which saw two other incumbents lose renomination bids and four others survive challenges.

Redistricting by the GOP-controlled legislature forced liberal Democrats to fight it out in two districts with Rep. William F. Ryan defeating Rep. Bella Abzug by a 2 to 1 margin and Rep. Jonathan Bingham edging out Rep. James Scheuer.

Rep. John J. Rooney beat back a strong bid from former Democratic Rep. Allard Lowenstein while in other races Representatives Herman Badillo, Charles Rangel and James Delaney turned back primary challengers.

In Maine, veteran Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, 74, handily turned back by a 2 to 1 margin her first primary challenge since 1954 to win the GOP nomination for a fifth term. She defeated Robert A. G. Monks, 38, a wealthy businessman.

Sen. Smith will face Democratic Rep. William D. Hathaway in November. Hathaway, a four-term congressman, easily won the Democratic Senate nomination.

Early Start Urged On Alaska Pipeline

Early construction of the Alaska pipeline was urged by the executive board of the Operating Engineers in a statement stressing the project's importance to the economy.

Hunter P. Wharton, president of the union, said the privately-financed construction would generate 30,000 jobs.

"If it is built through Alaska," Wharton added, "construction of this pipeline also would mean that American labor, working on American soil, would deliver American oil to American consumers through the use of American-built tankers."

3-DAY LEGISLATIVE conference of the Lithographers & Photoengravers pressed labor's program, including passage of National Health Security and strengthened enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act. Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) is welcomed to the conference by Harry E. Conlon, left, secretary of the LPIU legislative committee.

Judge Hears Challenge To $1.90 Pay Controls

Labor urged a federal court to overrule Pres. Nixon's Cost of Living Council and free millions of low-income workers from wage controls—as Congress intended.

A panel of labor attorneys cited congressional committee reports and the language of the Economic Stabilization Act itself to make the case that Congress intended all of the working poor to be exempt from wage controls—not just those making under $1.90 an hour.

The suit to overturn the Cost of Living Council's ceiling of $1.90 on exempt wages was filed by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and joined by the Meat Cutters and the AFL-CIO.

Federal District Judge William Jones, who heard the case, withheld an immediate decision.

The IUE suit proposed that the amount of wages exempt from controls be set at $3.35 an hour—approximately the amount necessary for a city family of four to achieve the minimum adequate budget determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The IUE assistant general counsel, Richard Scupi, stressed that the language Congress adopted in exempting substandard wages from control was taken from the House version of the legislation. And that in turn was interpreted in a House Banking Committee report on the bill as directing that the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget be considered in setting the actual exemption figure.

Scupi told the court that the Cost of Living Council "exercised discretion it did not have."

The thrust of the union argument, Judge Jones noted at one point, was that "Congress meant what it said" in directing the exclusion of substandard wages

Union and government attorneys clashed over the reasoning of the Cost of Living Council that a $1.90 figure isn't substandard since the pay of more than one wage-earner must be considered in determining whether a family's income is adequate.

In fact, the Justice Dept. attorney argued, the lower the income the more likely that there will be more than one wage-earner. In his words, "In low-income families there are more workers because more of them have to work."

AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas Harris charged at the hearing that the Cost of Living Council has "manipulated" figures to reach the "arbitrary and capricious" $1.90 figure.

And Al Gore, representing the Meat Cutters, reminded the court that low-income workers are "not profiting from inflation; they are the ones being hurt."

Asbestos Union Head A. E. Hutchinson Dies

Pres. Albert E. Hutchinson of the Asbestos Workers died of lung cancer and asbestosis June 20 in a Fairfax, Va., hospital. He was 61.

Hutchinson was a leader in organized labor's efforts to effect more stringent controls on airborne asbestos dust—including the recent battle with the Labor Dept. to reduce the allowable level on the job of 2 fibers per milliliter of air. The Labor Dept., however, retained a 5-fiber standard and will not impose the 2-fiber standard until mid-1976.

In a telegram to the union, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed the labor movement's deep sorrow that Hutchinson died a victim of the disease he spent years fighting.

"Even more tragic is the refusal of the Labor Dept., despite his poignant plea, to move to combat this occupational hazard to the lives of thousands of other Asbestos Workers," Meany and Kirkland declared.

"It was typical of Pres. Hutchinson, a staunch trade unionist and a fighter for decency, that his last official act was on behalf of the workers he served," the message said.

Hutchinson, who has headed the Asbestos Workers since 1967, joined the union's Local 83 in Norfolk, Va., in 1939. He later served as business agent of Local 5 in Los Angeles.

He became a vice president of the union in 1950 and was appointed secretary-treasurer in 1958 and elected to that post in 1960.

Sec.-Treas. Andrew T. Haas said the union's executive board was scheduled to meet shortly to appoint an interim president, who would serve until the Asbestos Workers' convention in September when a new president will be chosen.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, who was closely associated with Hutchinson in asbestos-cancer studies, said that cancer was detected in the late union president last year.

Hutchinson is survived by his wife, Almeda, a daughter and two grandchildren. Services were held in Springfield, Va., June 22. Burial was in Norfolk.

CLC Appoints Lang Legislative Director

Ottawa, Ont.—Ronald W. Lang, a political science professor at York University, has been named director of the legislative and government employes departments of the Canadian Labor Congress.

A former member of the Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers, Lang takes over the position held by the late Andy Andras.

Convention Priority:

Organizing Drive Charted by CWA

Los Angeles—Organizing the unorganized was the major theme and top priority of the 34th Communications Workers convention here.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told the delegates "there are millions of workers in the communications field with no union representation. Their wage levels, for the most part, are below ours. Their participation in the processes of American life are more limited than ours. They need us and we need them," he declared.

Organized workers, Beirne said, "have the obligation to make the first move—to go out and meet them. Our responsibility is to bring them into the labor movement."

In a bid to step up organizing activity, the union for the first time presented a permanent trophy to a member chosen by the executive committee as the person having done the most for union growth during the past year.

The winner was Fritz Clark, president of Local 1119 in Elmira, N.Y. His local in recent years has doubled its membership among both telephone workers and others previously without union representation.

Delegates also demonstrated that they placed a high priority on equal rights for women who make up more than 52 percent of the union's membership. During a special Women's Activities Conference preceding the convention, Beirne told more than 500 women and men present that CWA was committed to stamping out discrimination both in companies employing women represented by the Communications Workers and elsewhere where such discrimination is in evidence.

Convention delegates approved a resolution urging ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment by state legislatures which have not yet acted, coupled with enactment of protective legislation covering men and women equally. That resolution contained an amendment calling for appointment of more women to union posts. The resolution called also on states with protective laws for women workers to retain them in conjunction with the Equal Rights Amendment.

The convention gave the executive board the authority to transfer jurisdiction of Communications Workers locals in Canada to the newly formed Communications Workers of Canada, affecting about 4,000 members.

Delegates adopted a foreign policy statement affirming that the nation's freedom "depends on the strength and the determination of the American people to safeguard their national survival, protect their way of life, and assure the maintenance of world peace." The resolution noted that the "Administration in its latest proposal to Hanoi has gone as far as it could go without yielding to the Communist demand for an abject, unconditional surrender by the United States."

Delegates also approved a new salary schedule which increases the salary of the president $3,240 to $43,740 annually. Other increases approved were: secretary-treasurer, $2,720 to $36,720; executive vice presidents, $2,520 to $34,020; vice presidents, $2,080 to $28,080, and national directors, $2,000 to $27,000.

Resolutions were adopted urging national presidential primaries for both major parties; coordinated anti-crime and rehabilitation programs; exploration of group auto insurance programs for members; opposing compulsory arbitration legislation and supporting a Senate bill which would improve collective bargaining in the transportation industry.

Pattern Makers Elect Romelfanger President

Chicago—Charles Romelfanger, Jr., was elected president of the Pattern Makers at the union's 26th convention here.

Romelfanger, business manager and financial secretary of the Pattern Makers organization in San Francisco, succeeds Gunnar Hallstrom, who will retire on Sept. 30. Hallstrom has been president since 1959.

Two incumbents and three new members were elected to the executive board. Re-elected were Robert Welte of Rockford, Ill., and William McMaster of Providence, R.I. New members are James Caliguri of Cincinnati, Frank Bernard of Muskegon, Mich., and William Kelly of Montreal, Que. All officers serve a five-year term.

The 106 delegates, representing almost 13,000 members in the United States and Canada, approved an increase in per capita tax of 25 cents a month.

The convention also approved a $1 a month per capita tax increase to bring the union's strike assistance fund up to $500,000.

When the fund reaches that figure, the per capita will be reduced by $1. It would automatically go back up if the fund dropped below $500,000. The increase is subject to referendum approval. But pending the referendum, the $1 will be collected in the form of an assessment levied by the executive board.

Delegates at the five-day convention also voted to intensify organizing campaigns wherever needed.

The need for new organizing efforts was stressed in the report of the president and executive board to the convention. The report noted that the economic slowdown resulted in a net loss of members since the Pattern Makers' last convention in 1967.

Before the convention, Hallstrom said long strikes in 1970 and 1971 depleted the assistance fund and assessments were made to rebuild the fund. He also stressed the need for the increase in the union's general fund. While the union is numerically small, he noted, it is highly dispersed geographically and organizing costs are substantially higher per potential member than in more concentrated unions.

Fire Fighters Seek Safety Law Coverage

The Fire Fighters—whose members are currently excluded from the direct protection of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act—are seeking mandatory coverage of the law for members.

The IAFF's safety and health committee cited the high death toll in the fire fighting service.

Meany Pledges Support:

Labor Backs Pilots On Hijacking Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

told ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell that the AFL-CIO will push the campaign undertaken by the federation's Executive Council in 1969 to achieve international agreements providing that:

- No government shall permit its airlines to fly to any country which gives sanctuary to hijacked planes or hijackers.
- Governments shall agree to extradite hijackers to the country where the skyjacked flight originated.

The 24-hour stoppage of air service hit hard in Europe, Canada and South America. In the United States, Chief Justice Warren Burger signed an order prohibiting American pilots from participating in the demonstration against air piracy. Nevertheless, Eastern and Northeast airlines were completely shut down with 1,500 flights cancelled.

The strike grew out of demands by the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations that the United Nations take some action to halt hijacking. When the UN Security Council failed to act, the walkout was called by that group.

An anti-hijacking bill is before the Senate Commerce Committee, and Magnuson proposed an amendment that would prohibit U.S. airlines from flying to any country that provides a haven for skyjackers.

In addition to barring U.S. planes from flying to countries which fail to prosecute or return hijackers, Magnuson's amendment would deny landing rights at American airports to foreign carriers that continue to serve nations protecting hijackers.

He called the approach the only one which promised success—"a total air transport boycott of nations which continue to jeopardize the lives of millions of air passengers."

Commenting on Magnuson's proposals, the ALPA's O'Donnell declared, "this is exactly what we had in mind when we planned the demonstration and suspension of service.

"The planned amendments," O'Donnell said, "will provide the momentum needed to put teeth in our anti-hijacking legislation by providing penalities to countries harboring air criminals and for airlines that fail to join in boycotts against them."

Magnuson had praised the pilots strike as having "fortified the position of the Commerce Committee to do what I and the other members have been trying to accomplish for a long time."

Meanwhile in Montreal, the International Civil Aviation Organization called on its 142 member states to organize against hijackers and approved sanctions against states that harbor hijackers. The resolution must be ratified by members of the ICAO.

In the United Nations, the Security Council agreed on a statement condemning aerial hijacking and calling for steps to prevent it.

U.S. WORKER DELEGATE to the International Labor Organization, Rudolph Faupl, presides over an ILO conference session in Geneva. At right is Xuan Caballero Tamayo, ILO Assistant Secretary-General.

ILO Re-Elects Faupl To Governing Body

Geneva, Switzerland—Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, was elected to a fifth consecutive term on the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization.

He begins his new three-year term with a vote of confidence from worker delegates of 67 of the 107 nations represented at the ILO Conference.

Joseph Morris, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, also won re-election to the Governing Body with an identical 67-vote endorsement.

By winning the overwhelming majority of the 24 seats assigned to worker delegates on the ILO's top body, free trade unionists scored their biggest ILO electoral victory in recent years.

This year's conference moved speedily ahead with discussions of the problems raised by technological changes as the conference president, Gerald Veldkamp, firmly blocked all attempts to inject extraneous political issues.

Veldkamp, who is the Netherlands government representative, ordered Carlos Lehuga Hevia, the Cuban government representative off the speaker's platform. Hevia had attempted to use the forum to portray Puerto Rico as a U.S. "colony" whose people are denied political and trade union rights.

The action by the conference's president provoked a futile objection from Augusto Jimenez, Chile's Undersecretary of Labor, the Chilean said he wanted to "protest" over what he termed the president's "unusual attitude" in ordering off the platform a delegate in mid-speech.

Experienced observers of ILO conferences commented that Soviet bloc delegates had apparently taken heed of Veldkamp's readiness to raise his gavel because they limited their remarks on Vietnam events to a passing mention, with no direct reference to the United States.

The government delegates of Guinea and the Congo failed to follow this example and were cut short by Veldkamp, who ordered their remarks expunged from the record.

Priority was assigned by the conference's important resolutions committee to a request by Faupl and other free workers that the ILO continue to place emphasis on its activities in the industrial field.

The resolution they proposed would have the conference call on the Governing Body to instruct Director General C. Wildred Jenks "to do his utmost" to insure that the agency's industrial activities program is carried out fully.

Another free-worker resolution given priority by the committee urges the ILO to contribute fully to the effort to clean up the environment.

A third would have the director general prepare a "coherent program of activities designed to promote true equality of treatment and opportunity for women workers."

Indiana Votes To Increase Per Capita Tax

Indianapolis — Delegates to the 8th biennial convention of the Indiana AFL-CIO answered a call from Pres. Willis N. Zagrovich "to formulate programs and finances that will lead Indiana to the path of progress for every working man and woman."

The 700 delegates approved a 3-cent increase to 10 cents monthly in per capita tax paid by the 300,000 AFL-CIO members in the Hoosier state. One cent of the increase was earmarked for educational purposes and another 1 cent for political action.

Both Pres. Zagrovich and Sec.-Treas. Max F. Wright were re-elected—to their first four-year terms—after delegates voted to increase the terms of state central body officers by two years.

The size of the state AFL-CIO's executive board was expanded from 16 to 20 members by convention action.

The convention went on record as supporting all Democratic candidates running for seats in the state's 11 congressional districts and empowered the federation's top officers to endorse candidates for state offices.

Speakers included Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO's Building & Construction Trades Dept., Director Clarence Mitchell of the Washington NAACP office, and COPE Director Al Barkan.

Court Rules for Union In 'R-T-W' Challenge

Tulsa, Okla.—A U.S. district court has upheld the Auto Workers union security provisions in its contract with McDonnell Douglas, specifically the system of rebating agency shop fees of workers who object to economic, social and political programs supported by the union.

Judge Allen E. Barrow granted a judgment in favor of the UAW in a suit filed by some employes of the aircraft firm aided by the National Right to Work Committee.

He found that the internal rebate procedure is "reasonable, fair and available to each of these plaintiffs (but) none of these plaintiffs has seen fit to attempt to use this rebate procedure." He added that "no legal wrong has been done the plaintiffs until they have been refused an adequate rebate by the union."

The system spelled out in the contract and in UAW internal procedures is that any employe who does not pay union dues must pay agency shop fees as a condition of retaining employment.

If he objects to the use of a portion of his fees by the union in supporting economic, social or political programs with which he disagrees, he has a right, after specifically informing the union of his objection, to request and receive a pro-rata rebate.

UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock said the decision "overruled efforts of the so-called 'National Right to Work Committee' and its tax exempt foundation to stop these UAW activities and try to get the agency and union shop provisions declared invalid."

He added that the decision also "affirms the constitutional right of the UAW to engage in political activities."

Initially, the district court dismissed the action on the ground that the National Labor Relations Board has exclusive jurisdiction. An appeal the circuit court reversed the lower court and said it had jurisdiction.

Stephen L. Schlossberg, UAW general counsel, said this is the first case in current litigation openly financed by the Right to Work Committee and that the UAW is involved in six other cases and many other unions are involved in other cases.

Another Anti-Labor Charge Upheld Against J. P. Stevens Textile Firm

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond has upheld a National Labor Relations Board decision finding the J. P. Stevens & Co., guilty of still another unfair labor practice—this one involving a union election at its Shelby, N.C. plant.

The board had ruled that Stevens was guilty of violating the National Labor Relations Act when it announced to employes the establishment of an additional paid holiday—two days before a scheduled union representation election in May 1969. This was one of a long list of unfair labor practice charges the courts upheld against Stevens.

The court also affirmed a part of the NLRB decision ordering reinstatement of a hosiery mender, whom it ruled quit her job because the company "deliberately" made her "working conditions intolerable."

The worker, Geneva M. Beck, had been employed for three years at the plant and was making $1.91 an hour.

When she decided to support the union, management's attitude toward her turned hostile, she testified to the NLRB. The company cut her wages by putting her on a piece rate basis and forced her to do her work on a manually operated machine, instead of an electric portable sewing machine.

In addition to reinstating her, the company was ordered to mail a notice of the NLRB decision to all employes, to grant the union reasonable access to bulletin boards for one year, to make available to the union the names and addresses of all employes and to read, or allow an agent of the NLRB to read, the contents of the notice to employes.

Stevens had claimed that the board had exceeded its authority in directing these measures. But the appellate court disagreed and also noted that the "company has a long history of improper anti-union activity."

George Burdon Dies; Headed Rubber Union

Chicago—George Burdon, former president of the Rubber Workers, died at his home in Oak Forest on June 17. He was 63.

Burdon, a pioneer in organizing the Rubber Workers on the West Coast, held a number of posts in the union, winning election to the presidency in September 1960. He served until 1966 when he joined the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration as a manpower specialist.

He served the union as a district director and director of organization before succeeding to the presidency on the retirement of L. S. Buckmaster in 1960. Burdon served on the AFL-CIO Executive Council from December 1965 to May 1967.

He is survived by his widow Elizabeth, four sons and a daughter and 11 grandchildren. Services were held June 19 in Oak Forest.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed their sympathy to Mrs. Burdon in a telegram "on behalf of the entire Executive Council, on which he served with distinction."

Union Labels Slated For Montana Dam

Kalispell, Mont. — The Libby Dam, one of the largest construction projects completed in the nation recently, will have a union label—in fact, a number of union labels.

Pres. John A. Fleming of the Northwest Montana Building & Construction Trades Council said affiliates are responding to an invitation from the Army Corps of Engineers that unions representing workers on the dam display their emblems on permanent plaques at the dam's visitors center.

A Reassuring Verdict

LAST YEAR the AFL-CIO opposed the nomination of William H. Rehnquist to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court on the grounds that his nomination "is a direct rebuff to the rights and liberties of individuals guaranteed by the Constitution and its first 10 amendments."

One of the points involved Rehnquist's record as a strong proponent of the government's right to wiretap and bug without warrants in alleged national security cases, a position that the AFL-CIO has vigorously opposed.

Last week the Supreme Court voted 8 to 0 against Rehnquist's position (with the new justice not participating) handing the Nixon Administration a "severe blow," in the words of the Wall Street Journal, to its "aggressive use of electronic 'bugging.'"

Slapping down the Administration and the position of its former Attorney General John Mitchell and his successor, Richard Kleindienst, the court's decision written by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., dealing with domestic security cases said in part:

"We conclude that the government's concerns do not justify departure in this case from the customary Fourth Amendment requirement of judicial approval prior to initiation of a search or surveillance.

"Although some added burden will be imposed upon the attorney general, this inconvenience is justified in a free society to protect constitutional values. Nor do we think the government's domestic surveillance powers will be impaired to any significant degree.

"By no means of least importance will be the reassurance of the public generally that indiscriminate wiretapping and bugging of law-abiding citizens cannot occur."

THE AFL-CIO pointed out the inherent dangers back in 1969 when the Executive Council declared that "governmental snooping and eavesdropping has often been rationalized with the argument that it is done to protect our loyal citizens against criminals and Communists. But we also need to be protected against those who would salvage our security only at the cost of destroying our individual freedoms and privacy."

The federation had strongly opposed the wiretapping provisions of the 1968 Crime Control & Safe Streets Act and had condemned the Administration's announced intentions in February 1969 to use wiretaps in cases not involving national security and permit eavesdropping on private conversations other than in cases associated with the nation's security. It had, in fact, called for repeal of those sections of the act and enactment of stiff penalties for use of wiretaps or bugs.

The AFL-CIO's concern that the Administration approach held the potential "of reducing the nation to a police state morality," has also now been voiced in effect by the Supreme Court.

The need for remedial legislation is still acute, for the act still goes too far. And in terms of future court decisions perhaps Justice Rehnquist will take to heart the judicial spanking administered by his colleagues.

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'Hail Caesar!'

A Word Edgewise:

Angela Davis' Action Awaited On Soviet Political Prisoners

By John P. Roche

NOW THAT A JURY of her peers has cleared Angela Davis of criminal charges, the time has come to raise some questions on a different level.

Throughout the world, the Communists orchestrated a "Free Angela" campaign, arguing that she was a "political prisoner." From this we can gather that Miss Davis is a woman of influence, notably in the Soviet Union. Has the time not come for her to exert her moral authority in behalf of the dissident Soviet intellectuals who have been shipped off to labor camps or, worse, tucked away in mental institutions?

There is reason to be hopeful. On leaving the courthouse, Miss Davis announced that she would devote herself to freeing "every political prisoner in the world." This is a splendid objective, one that I share.

However, I have no favorite "political prisoners." As this column has recorded over the years, I have protested the actions of the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of China, the Greek military regime—as well as the clumsy efforts of the United States to invoke the conspiracy statutes against various anti-war militants.

Indeed, much to the annoyance of some California readers who expressed themselves in sulphurous letters, I defended Miss Davis' academic freedom at the time she was under assault by the Regents. It was nothing personal—I have never known Miss Davis—but was simply part and parcel of my convictions about the nature of academic freedom, convictions that led me to defend in similar fashion the rights of a classicist-Bircher at the University of Illinois some years earlier.

The point of this is not to award myself a medal, but rather to indicate that in my judgment I have earned the right to demand a few answers from Angela Davis. And right now I want to hear from her on the subject of Soviet oppression.

Take, for example, the use of mental institutions for penal functions. There is a bizarre logic behind this practice: given the Marxist-Leninist theoretical background, a man or woman would have to be a clinical nut to dissent from "socialist legality." Communism was supposed to create a "new man," freed from environmental corruption of capitalism.

In the old days if you asked a dedicated Communist how his society would deal with prostitution, he would reply that under communism there would be no prostitutes or juvenile delinquency or larceny or any of the other characterological perversions of capitalist society.

BY THIS STANDARD one could easily argue that any "revolutionary" in the United States is obviously deranged. Instead of going into a courtroom protected by the Constitution, Miss Davis could have been brought before a panel of well-chosen psychiatrists and packed off to an asylum. Such has been the fate of numerous Soviet intellectuals. How does Angela Davis feel about it?

Or take the Soviet Jews whose crime is that they want to leave Russia for Israel. Probably Angela Davis has seen a good many bumper stickers that growl: "America: Love It or Leave It." How does she feel about the Soviet equivalent: "Russia: Love It or 15 Years Hard Labor?"

As I said, Miss Davis' statement that she wants to free "every political prisoner in the world" is most encouraging. However, before any of us takes it seriously let us await her replies to these specific questions.

Speak up, Angela!

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1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

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Meany Cites 25-Year Experience:

Taft-Hartley Act Restrictions Proved Barrier to Organizing

The following is excerpted from an article by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the June 18, 1972, New York Times on the 25th anniversary of the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

IT IS THE OPINION of every union official and organizer, and it is certainly my opinion, that the changes Taft-Hartley made in the Wagner Act have been major obstacles to organizing.

Some major segments of the economy, such as the southern textile industry, are today still substantially nonunion and low wage, and Taft-Hartley has surely played a major role in perpetuating those conditions.

Among the Taft-Hartley provisions that have had an anti-union impact are:

● The so-called employer free speech provision, which was specifically intended to sanction employer harangues to captive audiences of employes required to attend on company time. This sort of compelled listening is demeaning to the employes and is inherently coercive in its parading of the employer's power and authority over his workers. Two-thirds of the employers use captive audience speeches during organizing campaigns.

● Taft-Hartley required the NLRB to conduct a hearing before every election. This bogged down the board's election machinery and gave employers abundant time to pressure and brainwash employes.

● Taft-Hartley broadly prohibited secondary boycotts, thereby preventing unions from helping each other, although employers are under no such disability.

● The Taft-Hartley Act invites the states to legislate the compulsory open shop, while forbidding them to permit the closed shop. The 19 so-called "right-to-work" states are exactly one-half as organized as the rest of the country: union membership averages 16 percent of the nonfarm workforce, as against 32 percent in the rest of the country.

The main impact of the Taft-Hartley Act has been its adverse effect upon new organizing, and it has had relatively little effect where unions were already strongly established by 1947.

The act is largely concerned with regulating the conduct of employes and unions during organizing campaigns, and as Frank W. McCulloch, former chairman of the NLRB, has noted, "the bulk of [the NLRB's] unfair labor pratice caseload arises out of organizing and election situations."

Once a union has been recognized and accepted by the employer, the Labor Act is of only peripheral significance.

In consequence, the wage gap has widened during the years since 1947 between industries that were solidly organized then and industries that were then unorganized, or where the percentage of organization was too small for unions to bargain effectively, and where Taft-Hartley has blocked subsequent unionization.

The question remains as to what sort of revision of the Taft-Hartley Act the AFL-CIO would support.

In general, we would like to see two things done. First, the act should be strengthened to make real once more its purported guarantees of the rights to organize and bargain collectively. Second, the act should be revised so as to make it fair as between unions and workers on the one hand and employers on the other.

These problems are interrelated. For example, the act mandates prompt and drastic remedies against various types of union activities that are forbidden by the act and that have major impact upon employers. Among these union practices are secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes, hot-cargo clauses and organizational and recognition picketing.

Once a charge is filed that a union has engaged in a practice of this sort, the general counsel of the Labor Board undertakes, as a matter of priority, a preliminary investigation, and, if the investigation discloses "reasonable cause to believe that such charge is true," he is required by the act to petition the District Court for injunctive relief pending board hearing and adjudication of the matter.

THE VERY FAST and effective enforcement mechanism safeguards employers against all of these forbidden union practices, which are apt to be most harmful to employers.

In marked contrast, there is no provision for mandatory injunctions against employers, no matter how crass their violations of the act and no matter how injurious they may be to unions and workers. The commonest violation of the act, after nearly 30 years, is still the discharge of workers for joining a union. Ordinarily no remedy whatever is forthcoming in these cases for three or four years, during which the discharged employes may be thrown on relief and the organizing efforts will certainly be permanently thwarted. Is this even-handed justice?

Again, the Taft-Hartley Act provides for private damage suits by employers against unions for any violation of the secondary boycott and jurisdictional dispute provisions, but it affords no right of action to unions or workers against employers for any conduct, however unlawful or however harmful to employes or unions.

As long as the Taft-Hartley Act fails to protect the basic rights of workers and unions, and is heavily and unfairly slanted in favor of employers, unions must and will refuse to accept it and will and must seek to change it. It is not a matter of doctrinal dogmatism but of simple justice.

Cost, Quality Controls Missing:

Profit Motive Bars Insurers From Full Health Care Goal

PROFIT-MOTIVATED insurance companies have demonstrated they cannot fulfill the goal of "health care as a matter of right" for all Americans—the common goal of the various national health insurance proposals now before Congress.

That charge was made on Labor News Conference by spokesmen for national citizen organizations and organized labor, which are spearheading the drive for universal coverage of comprehensive medical and hospital insurance, financed through and administered by the social security system.

"After 30 years of effort, the insurance companies have failed to control the costs of health care—they have failed to control the quality—they have failed to provide universal coverage," declared Max W. Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance and the Health Security Action Council.

He stressed that today, "some 30 million people have no coverage whatsoever . . . many millions of others have coverage only if they're in the hospital . . . and even those who have coverage are protected for only about 40 percent of their health costs."

Fine charged that the insurance industry is "part of the problem, not part of the solution," as the Nixon Administration and companies claim.

Appearing with Fine on the public affairs interview was AFL-CIO Public Relations Rep. Allen Y. Zack, who said that recent Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee hearings "detailed the role of . . . the private insurance companies in denying health care to the American people." Pointing out that "insurance is a risk business," Zack said the industry's "motive is to maximize the premium dollar . . . for the company's benefit," by denying claims or cutting back services.

"Insurance companies consider every claim a loss," he declared, not "a benefit paid or help for the American people." He said insurance companies have "secret data banks to compile information on the health records of the American people without their knowledge," to try to weed out "people who are going to get sick," and use the protection they pay for.

By Press Associates, Inc.

RECONVERSION of the American economy from war to peace —already in progress despite continuation of the war in Vietnam—is of prime importance, notably to the 5 million unemployed.

The Nixon Administration so far has paid little or no attention to this pressing problem. Democratic candidates for the presidency, however, have been talking more and more about it. Here is what is involved:

As early as 1969 it was clear to organized labor that the levelling off of military spending which had begun in mid-1968 would have grave consequences for workers in war industries. Labor witnesses before congressional committees foresaw the need for exploring "plans, guides and priorities for a smooth economic and social adjustment to lower levels of defense expenditures."

These witnesses were right. They pointed to the inevitability of difficult economic adjustments when defense spending slows down. It was true after World War II and after the Korean War. At the very time that they were presenting their arguments to Congress, employment was dropping off in defense industries, notably in California and Washington.

On top of the normal drop in defense spending of the period, we now have the wind-down of the Vietnam War with almost half a million veterans back in the job market at a time when unemployment is at a 6 percent rate and the growth of jobs is barely holding its own with the growth of the American labor force.

In 1969, a labor witness before the Senate Labor Committee said:

"Of paramount importance in effectuating a smooth transition from defense to civilian production is the existence of a prosperous, full-employment economy."

The tragic fact is that after almost three-and-a-half years of the Nixon Administration we do not have such an economy.

Labor economists warned in 1969 that there must be a rapid rise in investment in the public services, both for the public good and to provide the necessary employment and consumer buying power that would be needed. Only token efforts have been made in this direction.

In May 1971, labor once again called for Administration policies that would "create enough job opportunities for a civilian labor force that is growing by 1.5 million a year, as well as for returning GI's and workers displaced by declining defense production and technological changes."

TO COMPOUND the seriousness of the problem neither Congress nor the Administration has shown the necessary concern for the future of the Vietnam veterans now looking for jobs. It is true that efforts have been made to help veterans find such jobs as there are, but nothing comparable to the major effort that characterized the G.I. Bill of Rights after World War II has been made.

The Senate Labor Committee has before it a bill that would redirect scientific research and development from military to civilian projects, but there are no signs that even this partial approach to the reconversion effort will come before Congress in the near future.

What is needed is a far more ambitious attack on the problem such as has been suggested by labor.

This would include a Cabinet-level committee to coordinate federal programs in the reconversion area; a nationwide public service employment program that would go far beyond the current one; the unfreezing of billions of dollars appropriated by Congress for public facilities that are not now being used; expansion of research into the use of defense facilities for civilian job-producing purposes; extension of the federally-financed extended unemployment compensation program; protection of blue-collar job rights of civilian employes of the defense structure; a long-range national inventory of needed facilities and services that can be developed in times of job stress.

PROFIT-MOTIVATED insurance industry can't fulfill the aim of quality health care for all Americans, Max W. Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance, and AFL-CIO Public Relations Rep. Allen Y. Zack, second and third from left, charged on Labor News Conference. They were questioned by Judith Randal of the Washington Evening Star and Mal Schecter of Hospital Practice magazine.

Rollcalls on Education, Safety Issues

Two key votes in the House on June 15 resulted in a split decision from labor's viewpoint. Both were on amendments to an appropriations bill.

***Column I** shows the 212-163 vote approving the Quality Education amendment that added $364 million to federal school aid funds. Most of the added money was earmarked for special assistance to schools attended by large number of disadvantaged children from poor families. On labor's scoreboard, 172 Democrats and 40 Republicans cast right votes (R) for the added funds, while 117 Republicans and 46 Democrats who opposed the amendment voted wrong (W).*

***Column II** is the 213-154 vote for a labor-opposed amendment exempting firms with 25 or fewer employes from the Occupational Safety & Health Act. Wrong votes for the amendment were cast by 133 Republicans and 80 Democrats. Right votes against reducing coverage were cast by 133 Democrats and 21 Republicans.*

Other symbols: A—absent. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Andrews (D)	R	W
4. Nichols (D)	A	A
5. Flowers (D)	R	W
6. Buchanan (R)	R	W
7. Bevill (D)	R	R
8. Jones (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Begich (D)	R	R
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2 Udall (D)	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	A
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	R	W
2. Mills (D)	A	A
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	R	W
4. Pryor (D)	A	A
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	W
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	A	A
7. Dellums (D)	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	R	W
11. McCloskey (R)	A	A
12. Talcott (R)	A	A
13. Teague (R)	W	R
14. Waldie (D)	R	A
15. McFall (D)	W	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	R	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R
35. Schmitz (R)	W	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
38. Veysey (R)	R	W
Los Angeles County		
17. Anderson (D)	R	R
19. Holifield (D)	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Rousselot (R)	A	A
25. Wiggins (R)	A	A
26. Rees (D)	R	W
27. Goldwater (R)	W	W
28. Bell (R)	A	A
29. Danielson (D)	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	A	A
COLORADO		
1. McKevitt (R)	W	W
2. Brotzman (R)	W	A
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Steele (R)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	W	W
4. McKinney (R)	R	W
5. Monagan (D)	W	R
6. Grasso (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	W	R
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	A	A
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Frey (R)	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	W	R
7. Haley (D)	W	W
8. Young (R)	W	W
9. Rogers (D)	W	W
10. Burke (R)	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	A
12. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Hagan (D)	A	A
2. Mathis (D)	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	R	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Thompson (R)	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. Davis (D)	R	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	A	A
10. Stephens (D)	A	A
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R
2. Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. McClure (R)	A	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	R
ILLINOIS		
12. McClory (R)	R	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	A
15. Carlson (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	R
17. Arends (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	R
19. Railsback (R)	W	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Gray (D)	R	A
22. Springer (R)	A	A
23. Shipley (D)	R	W
24. Price (D)	R	R
Chicago—Cook County		
1. Metcalfe (D)	A	A
2. Mikva (D)	R	R
3. Murphy (D)	R	A
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	W	R
6. Collins (D)	R	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R
13. Crane (R)	W	W
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Landgrebe (R)	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	R	W
5. Hillis (R)	A	A
6. Bray (R)	A	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W
10. Dennis (R)	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R
IOWA		
1. Schwengel (R)	R	W
2. Culver (D)	R	W
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W
5. Smith (D)	W	R
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
7. Scherle (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Roy (D)	R	W
3. Winn (R)	A	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	W
2. Natcher (D)	W	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W
6. Curlin (D)	A	A
7. Perkins (D)	A	A
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	A	A
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Caffery (D)	R	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	A	W
6. Rarick (D)	W	W
7. Vacancy		
8. Long (D)	A	A
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	A	A
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R
MARYLAND		
1. Mills (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	R
3. Garmatz (D)	A	R
4. Sarbanes (D)	R	R
5. Hogan (R)	W	W
6. Byron (D)	R	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	W	R
2. Boland (D)	W	R
3. Drinan (D)	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R
5. Vacancy		
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	A
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. Hicks (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	W
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Keith (R)	W	W
MICHIGAN		
2. Esch (R)	R	R
3. Brown (R)	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	R	W
7. Riegle (R)	R	R
8. Harvey (R)	W	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	R	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	R	W
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	A	A
19. McDonald (R)	A	A
Metropolitan Detroit		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	A	A
17. Griffiths (D)	A	A
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	R	R
7. Bergland (D)	R	R
8. Blatnik (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Abernathy (D)	A	A
2. Whitten (D)	W	W
3. Griffin (D)	W	W
4. Montgomery (D)	A	A
5. Colmer (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	R	R
3. Sullivan (D)	A	A
4. Randall (D)	R	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Hull (D)	W	R
7. Hall (R)	A	A
8. Ichord (D)	R	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	W
10. Burlison (D)	W	R
MONTANA		
1. Shoup (R)	R	W
2. Melcher (D)	R	W
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	R	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Baring (D)	R	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	R	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	W	W
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	A	A
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W
6. Forsythe (R)	R	W
7. Widnall (R)	R	W
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	R	A
13. Gallagher (D)	A	A
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	R	W
2. Runnels (D)	R	W
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	W
2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	R
5. Lent (R)	R	W
25. Peyser (R)	R	R
26. Reid (D)	R	R
27. Dow (D)	R	R
28. Fish (R)	W	R
29. Stratton (D)	R	W
30. King (R)	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	A	A
32. Pirnie (R)	W	W
33. Robison (R)	W	W
34. Terry (R)	W	W
35. Hanley (D)	R	R
36. Horton (R)	R	W
37. Conable (R)	W	A
38. Hastings (R)	W	W
39. Kemp (R)	R	W
40. Smith (R)	W	W
41. Dulski (D)	R	R
New York City		
6. Halpern (R)	A	A
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Celler (D)	A	A
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R
13. Podell (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	A	A
15. Carey (D)	R	A
16. Murphy (D)	R	A
17. Koch (D)	R	R
18. Rangel (D)	R	R
19. Abzug (D)	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R
22. Scheuer (D)	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	A	A
24. Biaggi (D)	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	R	W
2. Fountain (D)	R	W
3. Henderson (D)	R	W
4. Galifianakis (D)	R	W
5. Mizell (R)	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	R	W
7. Lennon (D)	W	W
8. Ruth (R)	W	W
9. Jonas (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	R	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
1. Andrews (R)	W	W
2. Link (D)	A	A
OHIO		
1. Keating (R)	R	R
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	R	W
8. Betts (R)	A	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	A	A
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Bow (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, James V. (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	W	W
24. Powell (R)	R	W
OKLAHOMA		
1. Belcher (R)	R	W
2. Edmondson (D)	A	A
3. Albert (D)	R	R
4. Steed (D)	R	R
5. Jarman (D)	R	W
6. Camp (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	R	R
2. Ullman (D)	W	A
3. Green (D)	W	W
4. Dellenback (R)	W	A
PENNSYLVANIA		
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	W	W
8. Biester (R)	R	R
9. Ware (R)	W	A
10. McDade (R)	W	R
11. Flood (D)	W	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	W
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	A	A
16. Eshleman (R)	A	A
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	R	W
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	W	W
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	W
26. Morgan (D)	R	R
27. Conover (D)	W	W
Philadelphia		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	W	R
3. Byrne (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Green (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	A	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	W
4. Mann (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	A	A
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Denholm (D)	R	W
2. Abourezk (D)	A	A
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	R	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Baker (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	W	R
5. Fulton (D)	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	R	W
7. Blanton (D)	A	A
8. Jones (D)	R	W
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	A	A
2. Dowdy (D)	A	A
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	W	W
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	W
10. Pickle (D)	W	W
11. Poage (D)	A	A
12. Wright (D)	R	W
13. Purcell (D)	R	W
14. Young (D)	R	W
15. de la Garza (D)	R	W
16. White (D)	R	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Price (R)	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W
22. Casey (D)	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	W
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	A	A
2. Lloyd (R)	W	W
VERMONT		
AL Mallary (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	W	W
5. Daniel (D)	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	R	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pelly (R)	W	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	W
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	W
2. Staggers (D)	R	W
3. Slack (D)	W	W
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
5. Kee (D)	A	A
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	R	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	A	A
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	W

A portion of the thousands of visitors to the six-day show mills around floor exhibits.

Union Craftsmen Exhibit Skills at San Diego Show

San Diego—Members of scores of AFL-CIO unions exhibited their skills and craftsmanship at the San Diego Community Concourse to the delight of several hundred thousand visitors.

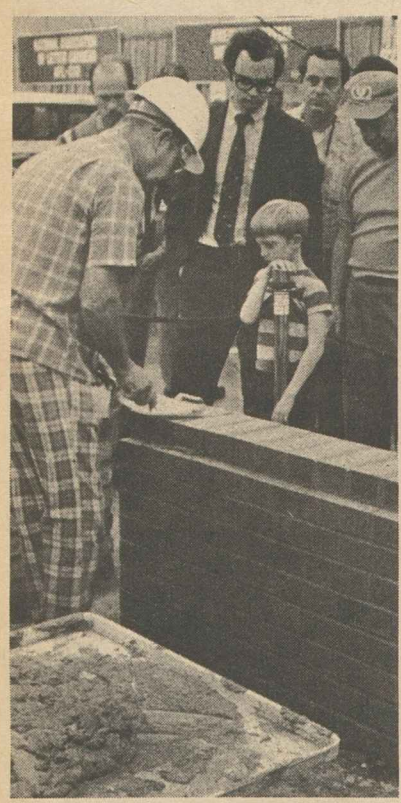
Ninety-seven exhibitions made up the 27th Union-Industries Show, sponsored by the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., illustrating the wide role organized labor plays in American manufacturing and service industries.

In addition to souvenirs and information on labor programs, nearly $100,000 in prizes and gifts were distributed to visitors during the six-day show.

Edward P. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the union label department, described the show as "a success in every way."

The almost lost art of glass bottle blowing is demonstrated.

Homemakers get tips on icing cakes from union bakers.

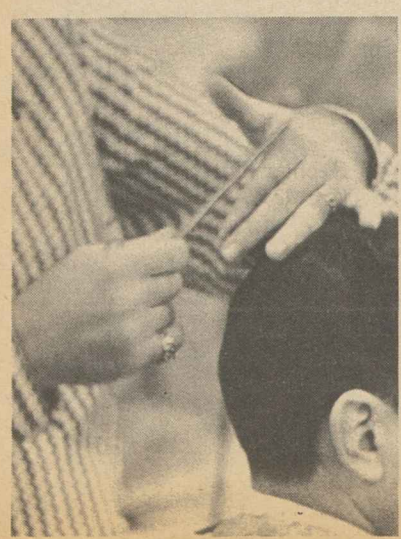


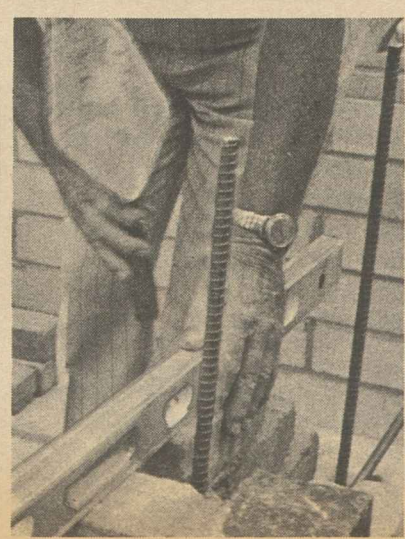
A brick wall rises in the auditorium.

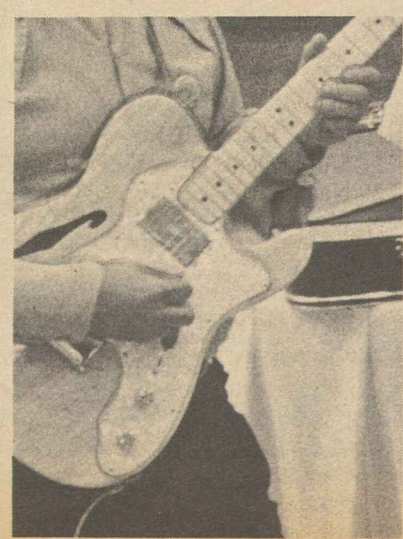
Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson tries his skills at a model construction site.

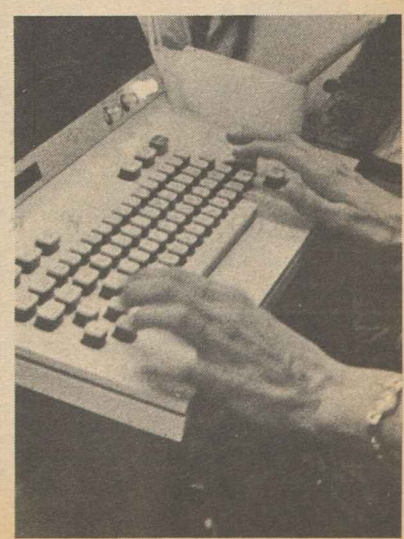
Printing Press craftsmen give away reproductions of historic documents.

Tired show visitors take a break.









The skilled hands of trade unionists practicing their crafts at the San Diego exhibition.

To Help Working Mothers:

Senate Votes Child Care Bill Designed to Avoid Nixon Veto

The Senate voted 73-12 approval of a comprehensive child care bill intended to set up quality day care centers available to working mothers with fees scaled on ability to pay.

Pres. Nixon last year killed child care legislation with a veto message that parroted the language of right-wing extremists by warning against "communal approaches to child rearing." AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the time termed the veto "indefensible."

This year's bill was scaled down somewhat in scope and included provisions intended to shorten the Administration's long list of objections in an effort to avert another veto. And the Senate approved, 45-38, an amendment to further appease the White House by allowing the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to channel child care funds to state governments rather than local community groups actually operating the programs.

It rejected other weakening amendments, however, and Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.), who sponsored two of them, warned that the bill might still face a veto if approved intact by the House.

As passed by the Senate, it would authorize $1.2 billion in federal funds for fiscal 1974, the first full year of the program, and $1.6 million the following year. But both year's figures would include the $400 million a year now being spent for the Head Start program.

An important facet of the legislation is the provision for medical, dental, nutritional and educational services for children left at day care centers while their parents work—in contrast to the "baby-sitting" nature of many existing day care facilities.

In other major congressional developments:

- The House approved a revenue-sharing bill drafted by its Ways & Means Committee under a closed rule that prevented any amendments.

The bill it sent to the Senate would distribute more than $5 billion a year in federal funds to state and local governments under an automatic formula that would not require annual appropriations. The key vote came on adoption of the rule—by a 223-185 margin.

The AFL-CIO, which supported the revenue-sharing bill first sponsored by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) but not the committee-revised version, had opposed the no-amendment rule. Several affiliates in the public employe field endorsed the House action as necessary to help out financially burdened local and state governments.

- **The Senate voted 69-10 approval of a labor-backed bill that would create an independent federal agency to set and enforce safety standards for consumer products. Its powers would include a number of the functions of the Food & Drug Administration.**

An Administration proposal, which the AFL-CIO rejected as inadequate, would put a product safety program in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. There, the federation testified, it could be "lost amid a host of competing programs in a heavily-layered bureaucracy."

An amendment to bring the Senate bill in line with the Administration's recommendations was defeated by a 51-32 vote.

- A House-Senate conference committee will have to decide whether to continue the Subversive Activities Control Board, established 22 years ago but relatively inactive in recent years. The House had voted $450,000 to finance the agency another year. But the Senate voted 42-25 to eliminate the money and thus abolish the board.

In the week ahead, three issues of major importance to the labor movement are expected to reach the House or Senate floor.

In the House, when an agricultural appropriations bill is called up, Rep. Robert Michel (R-Ill.) has said he will introduce an amendment that would bar persons on strike and their families from receiving food stamps—regardless of their need.

Michel introduced a similar amendment last year with the strong support of employer organizations and it was beaten on a 225-172 rollcall.

The Senate will be taking up the minimum wage bill, and conservatives are preparing a double-edged attack.

On the bill itself, they are pushing amendments that would cutback the step-up to $2.20 an hour in the Senate Labor Committee bill to the $1.80 ceiling supported by the Administration, abolish all new coverage, and set a sub-standard wage level for youth.

And Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) is expected to seek to add his compulsory arbitration amendment to block strikes in transportation industries as a "rider" to the bill.

House Coalition Guts Job Safety Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

gress," the advisory committee stressed, "to cover all employers who have an obligation to provide a work environment which complied with the most practicable standards of occupational safety and health."

Chairman Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) of the Appropriations subcommittee labeled it "an amendment that would give a license to kill."

"We are saying to the employer of under 25 employes: 'You don't have to worry about health hazards. Don't worry about injuries. Don't worry about hazards that may result in fatal accidents. We are giving carte blanche to him.' "

Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), who had led the campaign in the House for enactment of the job safety law, pointed out statistics showing that the majority of accidents occur in small business firms—the very workplaces being excluded from coverage.

The House did approve an increase in the appropriations for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to $69.2 million for fiscal year 1973, about $1.7 million more than the Nixon Administration requested.

But the amount still falls far short of the $102 million the AFL-CIO said was needed to effectively enforce the federal job safety standards.

The appropriations measure also provides $29.5 million for the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health and $5.7 million for the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission. Both amounts are increases over the current fiscal year and what the Administration had budgeted for fiscal 1973.

In hearings earlier this month, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. called for an additional appropriation of $1 million to provide expanded technical services for small firms which would help them comply to job safety standards. This, the IUD stressed, would be better for the small business employers and their workers, rather than excluding them from coverage.

Manpower studies show that in less populated states, the number of workers employed by small firms is greater than those working in large plants. In Iowa, for example, 65 percent of the state's workers are in the small firm category.

Michigan High Court Voids Voters Purge

Lansing, Mich.—A step toward reform of voter registration laws was taken by the Michigan Supreme Court when it ruled unconstitutional a long-standing statute requiring election boards to drop from the registration rolls those persons who had not voted for two years.

The law, the court held in a 5-2 decision, "by removing otherwise qualified citizens from the voter rolls, clearly affects the right to vote."

NAM Sees Unemployment Healthy Economic Sign

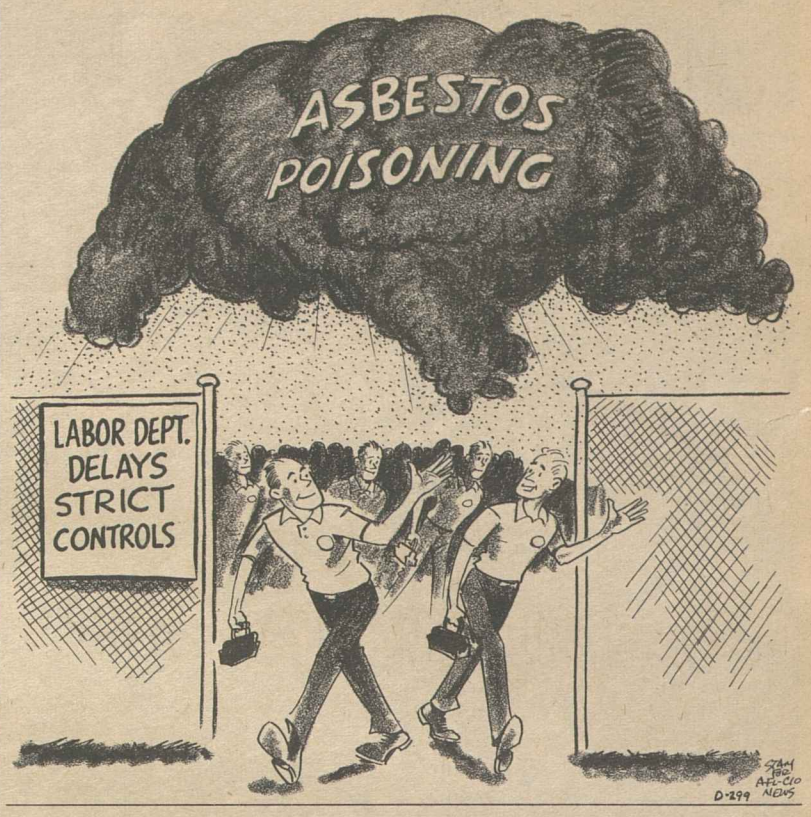
A 6 percent unemployment rate isn't too high for the National Association of Manufacturers.

The NAM's chief economist, George Hagedorn, thinks it may be a healthy sign that the nation's jobless rate has been stuck close to 6 percent for more than 18 months.

Hagedorn, who is also a vice president of the employers' organization, suggests in an article in the NAM publication that "a fairly stable unemployment rate of about 6 percent is a reasonable norm for an economy in which economic growth is taking place but in which inflation is being gradually decelerated."

Hagedorn acknowledges that the unemployment rate could be brought down, but he advises against it. As he puts it, "some form of government action may indeed drive unemployment to the neighborhood of 4 percent. But that same action might overheat the economy."

Fallout



Health Insurers Reap $96 Million Windfall

Six big insurance companies reaped a $96 million windfall from group health insurance in late 1971 as a result of the Administration's economic policies and high unemployment, the Committee for National Health Insurance charged.

An even sharper increase in profitability for 1972 was forecast by CNHI.

In releasing its actuarial study, the committee called on the Price Commission to change its guidelines and force the companies to reduce premiums.

The six companies—Aetna, Travelers, Metropolitan, Prudential, Connecticut General and Equitable of New York—write 50 percent of the commercial health insurance business.

The companies had geared their group health premiums for 1971 and for many contracts in force for 1972 to continued skyrocketing of hospital and doctor costs. When premium rates were set, hospital costs had been rising between 12 and 15 percent annually, while physician fees had been increasing about half that rate.

But Price Commission guidelines only permit a 6 percent increase in hospital charges and 2½ percent for physicians' fees.

CNHI noted that due to high unemployment and a tight job market, there has been a reluctance among the marginally employed to leave work for elective surgery, fearing they wouldn't have a job when they returned.

"The result," the study concluded, is "lower than expected benefits paid by the companies and fewer than expected hospital-surgical claims; and a windfall for the six insurance companies of $96 million from their group health operations. Other commercial insurers shared an additional windfall from their group health business."

In 1971, the six companies achieved profits in group health operations amounting to $32 million, compared with losses of $64.3 million in 1970.

Historically, the CNHI study stated, insurance companies used group health insurance as a "loss leader" for the sale of more profitable packages: group life insurance, pension plans and accidental death and dismemberment coverage.

"Any losses incurred by the insurance companies in one year," the report said, "are generally made up in a following year" through increased premiums.

Max W. Fine, CNHI executive director, asked the Price Commission "to require repayment by group health insurers of the 1971 and 1972 windfall profits resulting from the lower inflation" rate.

At present, the Price Commission allows insurers to anticipate a higher rate of inflation than the commission's guidelines permit.

"The rules of the game have been changed to favor the insurance companies over consumers even more than they used to," Fine added.

6-24-72

House Boosts Education Aid Despite Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all House members before the vote that failure to adequately finance these programs "would seriously jeopardize our country's commitment to quality education for all."

The term "quality education" was used by Pres. Nixon to define his alternative to court actions to achieve integrated schools. The Administration submitted what it labeled the Equal Educational Opportunities Act. But as the AFL-CIO noted at Senate hearings, the bill called for no new federal funds and was strictly "a political document."

On the key vote in the House, 40 Republicans joined 172 Democrats in adding the $364 million, while 46 Democrats voted with 117 Republicans against the motion.

Senate Votes to Cut Back on Job Safety

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Joins House In Limiting Act's Scope

The Senate joined the House in telling millions of workers that the Occupational Safety & Health Act Congress passed with such fanfare 18 months ago is not intended to protect them on their jobs.

It voted 45-41 to prevent the Labor Dept. from enforcing the law or sending inspectors into any establishment that employs 15 or fewer workers.

That's a little better than the House, which 10 days earlier had voted to exclude workplaces with 25 or fewer workers. The Senate on a 44-41 vote rejected the House-passed limitation, and a House-Senate conference committee will seek to resolve the difference.

Even if the Senate version prevailed, however, it would be a bitter blow to on-the-job safety and health standards—a sharp defeat for workers and a victory for the small business lobby.

Under the House bill, an estimated 20 million workers would be cut off from coverage. The Senate bill would eliminate 15 million workers.

Supporters of strong enforcement had looked to the Senate to repair the damage done by the House. But only 27 Democrats and 14 Republicans were on hand to oppose the 15-worker cutoff. They were outvoted by a coalition of 28 Republicans and 17 Democrats. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) sponsored the amendment for the 25-worker cutoff in safety inspection. When it was beaten, he succeeded in switching the votes that made the difference by lowering the exemption figure to 15.

Ironically, the legislation faces a veto threat—although not because of its crippling effect on job safety enforcement.

Both the House and Senate actions were "riders" on an appropriations bill carrying funds for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept. and other agencies. From the Nixon Administration's viewpoint, both houses added too much money for federal aid to education and health programs. The House bill is $1 billion over the President's budget request; the Senate bill twice that amount.

Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) warned the Senate that there was a "real possibility" of a veto.

Meanwhile business groups are pushing for permanent legislation reducing coverage of the job safety-health law.

Nixon Price, Job Policies Sharply Scored by Meany

THE "FINEST AMBASSADOR" of the Musicians, Duke Ellington, is honored with a lifetime membership card presented by Pres. Hal C. Davis at the union's 75th convention in Honolulu. AFM Pres. Emeritus James C. Petrillo is at left. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Assails Administration On Consumer Aid Pose

Sacrificing American jobs on the theory that imports from low-wage areas of the world will keep consumer prices down "is absolute pure bunk," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a sharp attack on the Nixon Administration and its special-interest business allies.

Despite rising imports and Nixon's economic policies, Meany said, consumer prices have continued to soar.

He called on the Administration, in the name of fair play and decency, "to either control all prices or scrap the whole damn program."

American workers are America's consumers, Meany stressed in a speech to the convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE).

"And if they lose their jobs to these foreign imports, where the hell are they going to get the money to consume anything?" Meany demanded of the Administration and those "posing as champions of the consumer."

Meany said one of the barriers to passage of the Burke-Hartke bill that would regulate imports and multinational corporations is an effort by business groups to brainwash the public into thinking that imports keep prices down.

"Since 1964, imports have tripled," he noted. "But prices have continued to go up. Since 1968, imports have gone up from $20 billion to $30 billion. And the prices went through the roof. Today, 20 percent of the automobile market in this country consists of imports. Yet, auto prices are still going up."

The federation president noted that the 900,000 jobs lost to imports in the past five years amount to more than 1 percent of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Trades Hit Drive to Gut Davis-Bacon

Building trades unions called on Congress to reject an attempt to gut the Davis-Bacon Act by exempting federal housing projects from prevailing wage requirements.

Pres. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. ripped into bills introduced by two conservative Republican senators at hearings held by a Senate Housing subcommittee.

The bill by Texas Sen. John G. Tower would weaken the Davis-Bacon Act, and Tennessee Sen. William E. Brock's proposal would overrule collective bargaining agreements dealing with construction methods. Its effect, Bonadio said, would be to prevent unions from negotiating on new construction techniques.

Sharply rejecting the claim of the sponsors that the bills would hold down housing costs, Bonadio told the Senate panel that the

(Continued on Page 3)

Through Voluntary Donations:

High Court Upholds Union Political Role

The Supreme Court has strongly reaffirmed the right of unions to have political funds and to make contributions to candidates for federal office from such funds so long as the funds consist of donations voluntarily made by individuals for political use.

By a 6-2 decision the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower federal courts and rejected the contention of the Justice Dept. that contributions to candidates for federal office are illegal if made from a fund which is controlled by a union or by union officials, whether or not the individual donations to the funds were voluntary.

The court's ruling upheld the contention of the AFL-CIO as set forth in its brief filed with the court that the intent of Congress when it passed the Taft-Hartley Act, and previous court decisions, made it clear that unions may operate political funds so long as the individual donations to such funds are made voluntarily and with the understanding that they will be used for political purposes.

The federation brief was filed in a case involving the conviction of three officers of St. Louis Local 562 of the Pipefitters for violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

The court sent the case back to the District Court, holding that its instructions to the jury were clearly erroneous because they permitted the jury to convict simply on the basis that the fund was union controlled, and without finding that donations to the fund had been actual or effective dues or assessments.

In his decision for the majority, Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., said that "nowhere has Congress required that the political organization be formally or functionally

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Rallies Support To Victims of Floods

Harrisburg, Pa.—Organized labor rallied to the support of tens of thousands of trade unionists and their families left homeless and often jobless as floods ravaged major industrial sections of the Mid-Atlantic states.

Trained disaster experts from union ranks—assigned to the Red Cross—were on the scene in hard-hit Pennsylvania and other flooded areas, working in cooperation with the Civil Defense, AFL-CIO local and state central bodies and other agencies.

In all, 95 cities and counties in five states—Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia—have been declared major disaster areas by the federal government.

Pennsylvania was most severely affected with 50 dead, 250,000 homeless and $1.5 billion in property damage.

The Ladies' Garment Workers immediately pledged $1 million for the relief of garment workers and their families in Pennsylvania, as well as other forms of assistance.

If more is needed, the union said, it "will call upon its members to

(Continued on Page 6)

Emergency Jobless Aid Extended by Congress

Congress voted to keep alive an emergency program of extended unemployment benefits in states with the highest jobless rates.

If final action hadn't been taken before Congress closed shop for a two-week recess, jobless workers in the 18 high-unemployment states and Puerto Rico would have been ineligible for further weeks of benefits after their state program runs out. The current law, which took practical effect only last February, was due to expire on June 30.

The House voted a six-month extension of the law on June 28 by a 273-110 vote. The Senate cleared it the next day for the President's signature on a non-record voice vote. The new bill finances the program through a slight increase in the unemployment insurance tax paid by employers in all states.

During the first four months of the program, 662,000 persons received up to 13 weeks of extra benefits. An estimated 300,000 to 400,000 persons who are still jobless when their state benefits are used up are expected to be helped by the program during the next six months.

The emergency program, known as the Magnuson Act because of its original sponsorship by the senator from Washington, is separate from the permanent program of extended unemployment benefits which has proved inadequate during periods of continued high unemployment.

(Continued on Page 8)

Office Union Posts Victory At D.C. Bank

Office & Professional Employes Local 2 was recognized as the bargaining agent for the more than 500 employes at the National Bank of Washington, one of the major financial institutions in the District of Columbia.

Recognition came after an overwhelming majority of bank employes signed membership cards for OPEIU representation.

The successful organizing campaign overcame a drive by small group of dissident employes, assisted by the National Right to Work Committee, seeking to block the cardcheck recognition. A bank official reported that only 32 signatures were on the petition when it was presented to the bank's management.

The recognition of the OPEIU at the Washington bank was the second major organizing victory for the union during the month of June. Earlier, 1,700 employes of the Blue Shield in San Francisco had also voted for OPEIU representation.

OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin hailed the Washington effort as a "significant victory for white collar unionism. Coupled with the overwhelmingly pro-union vote of the Blue Shield employes, it disproves the old wives' tale that banks and insurance companies are almost impossible to organize."

He further noted that within the past six weeks, more than 6,000 white collar workers have joined the OPEIU.

Officials of OPEIU Local 2 said that contract negotiations are expected to get under way within a few weeks with management representatives of the National Bank of Washington.

El Paso Bishop Backs Strike Against Farah

El Paso, Tex.—A Catholic bishop here voiced strong support for the Clothing Workers strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co.

In a letter to the strikers, Bishop Sidney M. Metzger of El Paso said "the church has to defend demands of social justice—the dignity of man, the dignity of labor and the right of workers to a living wage."

The workers struck May 8 here and at San Antonio after a number of active union supporters were fired by Farah, one of the world's largest manufacturers of men's slacks and sportswear. The walkout spread to plants at Victoria, Tex. and Las Cruces and Albuquerque, N. M.

"In justice," Bishop Metzger told the strikers, "you are entitled to a living wage and . . . you have a right to collective bargaining to receive this living wage."

Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged all trade unionists to support the struggle by boycotting Farah products.

The strikers, mostly Mexican-Americans, also received a pledge of support for the boycott from two human rights groups in Philadelphia.

A joint statement by James H. Jones, president of the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council, and Albert Atcovitz, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, pledged "full support to the goals of this humanitarian campaign."

"A victory for the Farah workers would mean America would be that much better," they said.

"EITHER CONTROL all the prices or scrap the whole damn program"—that would be the fair and decent economic policy for the Nixon Administration to pursue, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells IUE convention delegates.

Court Limits Access To Union Organizers

The Supreme Court has ruled that a company can order union organizers off its parking lot without committing an unfair labor practice.

The ruling was coupled with another holding that owners of large suburban shopping centers can bar distribution of political leaflets from their premises.

The decisions indicated a halt or reversal to a series of decisions that started in 1968 to the effect that large shopping centers and other such places be open to leafleting, union organizing and other expressions of political opinion.

In the parking lot case the court ruled 6 to 3 against the Retail Clerks. The court, with Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., writing for the majority, said Central Hardware Co. in Indianapolis could enforce a no-solicitation rule against union organizers without violating the Taft-Hartley Act.

The high court held that the NLRB and the circuit court erred in their reading of a 1968 decision that allowed peaceful picketing by union organizers on a parking lot within a shopping center. The court stressed the fact that no large shopping center was involved in the Indianapolis case, just company parking lots.

Powell made the point in his majority opinion and also in the shopping center opinion, adopted by a 5 to 4 vote, that great consideration must be given to property rights.

The shopping center case involved the distribution by anti-war advocates of leaflets at the 50-acre Lloyd Center in Portland, Ore. The decision by Powell was supported by Chief Justice Warren E. Berger and Justices Harry A. Blackmun and William H. Rehnquist, all appointees of Pres. Nixon, and Justice Byron R. White.

Making the case for property rights, Powell wrote, "it would be an unwarranted infringement of property rights to require them (the owners) to yield to the exercise of First Amendment rights under circumstances where adequate alternative avenues of communication exist."

The 1968 decision said that a large shopping center's refusal to let union members picket on the sidewalks outside a store violated the workers' First Amendment rights. Powell held it did not apply to the anti-war protestors because their campaign could be accomplished outside the center.

The 1968 Warren Court decision made the point that large shopping centers have many of the attributes of a public facility and free speech rights have to be taken into consideration.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, joined by Justices William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Potter Stewart, dissented, defending the 1968 decision and its constitutional reach in the area of free speech.

In the Retail Clerks case, the AFL-CIO had filed a friend of the court brief contending that a company parking lot cannot be put off limits to union organizers where there is no other practical method of reaching all of the workers.

Under present patterns of workers living in scattered areas of a city and its suburbs and driving cars to work, the AFL-CIO brief said, neither street meetings nor personal contacts off the job are feasible. The costs of trying to reach one group of workers in a metropolitan area with television, radio and newspaper advertising is likewise unreasonable and impractical, the brief noted.

Legal Counsel Named For Job Safety Panel

Donald F. White, executive vice president of the American Retail Federation, has been appointed general counsel of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission. The commission handles appeals on decisions imposed under the federal job safety health law.

Jennings Tells IUE Delegates:

Defeat of Nixon Key To '73 Bargaining

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers warned delegates to the union's 15th biennial convention that if Pres. Nixon is not defeated in November, electronics management will have a staunch ally in the White House for 1973 negotiations with the IUE.

Jennings deplored Nixon's failure to curb imports, which have cost 900,000 American jobs since 1966, scored the Administration's opposition to the Burke-Hartke bill and maintained that the President's economic stabilization program "must have been blueprinted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers."

"This is a one-constituency administration," the IUE president declared in his keynote address.

"And that constituency is business. In every policy, on every issue, we have seen the Nixon Administration come down on the side of business."

The IUE, representing 300,000 trade unionists in 600 local unions has negotiations coming up next year with the General Electric Co., Westinghouse and other giants in the electrical industry.

Jennings told the delegates meeting in the nation's capital that a labor-management confrontation is much more likely if big business has an ally in the White House.

Jennings brought loud applause from the convention floor when he declared that "in a very real sense, our first negotiations of 1973 will come this fall, in the November elections."

One of the principal programs urged by the convention was "Remember November," a campaign aimed at raising money for COPE and getting out the vote "against Richard Nixon in November."

Jennings was elected to his third four-year term by acclamation along with Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice, who will be beginning his second four-year term. Both men are 54.

The IUE's nine vice presidents are elected by the constituency of their respective districts.

In stating the union's all-out support of the Burke-Hartke bill to regulate foreign trade, Jennings detailed the history of closing after closing of electrical plants that have cost thousands of IUE jobs.

While American plants continue to lower the American flag for the last time and shut their doors to workers, Jennings charged that the Nixon Administration will not do "one thing which might interfere with the global chess game" of multinational corporations.

"The President opposes Burke-Hartke," Jennings said, "Why?"

"Because it will limit the ability of the giant U.S.-based corporations to sacrifice the jobs and daily bread of human beings for their own profit.

"So the Nixon Administration has joined the Chamber of Commerce, the NAM, the Emergency Committee for American Trade and other ad hoc groups in a massive campaign of 'new protectionism,' protecting the companies from the demands of the public interest."

Resolutions adopted during the first days of the convention included the following:

- **Ecology**—Calling for $3 billion in federal grants in each of the next five years to aid municipalities in construction of adequate sewage treatment plants and legislation requiring employers to prove claims that anti-pollution enforcement will cause loss of jobs.
- **Housing**—Calling for immediate reduction of FHA-VA interest rates and a firm commitment to enforce the Fair Housing Act of 1968.
- **Noise Pollution**—Calling for amendments to the Occupational Safety & Health Act including an across-the-board reduction of decibels from 90 to 80 an hour's working time and from 115 to 105 for one-quarter of an hour or less working time and for a full investigation of noise and its effects on the public.

Hodgson Fills New Public Affairs Post

Labor Sec. James D. Hogdson announced the creation of a new post of public affairs director for the Dept. of Labor and the appointment of an official of the Chicago Board of Trade to fill it.

Hogdson named Frank S. Johnson, Jr., a former newspaperman who is vice president and public relations director of the Board of Trade, which is the nation's largest commodity exchange. Johnson will be responsible "for the development and direction" of the Labor Dept.'s public affairs program.

Meany Scores Nixon-Business Ties In Setting Policies on Prices, Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

American labor force. Some 120,000 jobs, alone, have been lost in the American radio-television industry during that period.

The reason for the loss, he stressed, is not that American workers have priced themselves out of the market—as the Administration and its friends in big business are often fond of implying.

Nor is it because the workers being paid wages 50 to 90 percent less in "Taiwan, Hong Kong, Mexico, South Korea and Japan . . . are more skilled and more productive" than American workers.

Meany placed the blame on "the insatiable greed of profit-hungry American-based multinational corporations that are exporting American technology and capital to low-wage countries abroad."

"They assemble these products with cheap labor abroad," he said, "and they ship them back here to be sold at high American prices."

He told the delegates:

"This is not foreign competition. This is American technology, American capital, Americans consuming the product and paying high prices. The only thing different about it is that it's not American labor.

"It's cheap, coolie labor from overseas," Meany said.

"We're not isolationists," he declared. But "it's nonsense to talk about free trade when the countries we trade with all have barriers and restrictions and quotas on American products."

As for imports controlling prices, Meany pointed to the 25 percent increase in the rate of inflation over the past four years and characterized the history of Nixon's new economics as a "history of abject and complete failure."

But in the face of these difficulties, Meany expressed faith that organized labor can meet the challenge.

"Presidents come and go and candidates come and go. Political parties have their ups and downs. Sometimes they can't control their suicidal impulses.

"But, the labor movement does not come and go . . . we remain the bedrock, democratic institution, not only in the United States, but wherever democracy exists or strives to exist in this world."

Through Bargaining, Legislation:

Musicians to Spur New Job Drive

Honolulu—There aren't enough jobs for America's 315,000 professional musicians and their union is looking to both the bargaining table and the legislative halls for answers to the problem.

That was the theme of Pres. Hal C. Davis' report to the 75th annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

On the bargaining front, Davis told more than 1,000 delegates, the AFM is committed to negotiating shorter-term contracts as a necessary step "to achieve new jobs and keep abreast of the economic picture."

Recent agreements in the phonograph recording and motion picture industries have moved toward that goal, he said. Previous agreements in both industries ran for three years, while the new phonograph contract is for 16 months and the movie industry agreement runs 27 months.

In the legislative area, he cited strengthened laws against "musical piracy" and the defeat of proposed high amusement taxes on live performances in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The union must concern itself with legislation, Davis stressed, "and this means we must participate in the political arena."

Delegates were told that new auditing procedures will result in increased payments to the Music Performance Trust Fund and the Special Payment Fund. The Performance Trust Fund pays the salaries of musicians who perform for non-commercial special programs that are free to the public. Revenue from the Special Payment Fund is divided among recording musicians.

The convention unanimously re-elected Davis, Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard and Canadian Vice Pres. J. Allan Wood. Vice Pres. Victor Fuentealba was re-elected by better than a 10-1 majority. All other incumbent executive board members also won re-election— J. Martin Emerson of Washington, David Winstein of New Orleans, John Tranchitella of Los Angeles, Max Arons of New York and A. A. Tomei of Philadelphia.

Delegates approved a boost in initiation fees but voted to keep the present per capita tax and to retain annual conventions.

The union honored one of its own, giving its honorary "gold card" life membership to Duke Ellington. Ellington, who traveled from New York for the presentation, was praised by Davis as "one who has brought so much honor to the profession that we love."

The usual welcoming ceremonials had a distinctly Hawaiian flavor. Thus the gavel presented to Davis by State Senate Pres. David C. McClung, who is also a 25-year member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was a ceremonial poi pounder. And each delegate of course received the traditional flower lei and a kiss.

A DRIVING RAIN STORM fails to halt a seven-mile march by 30,000 members of the Building & Construction Trades to the Montgomery County courthouse in Norristown, Pa., to protest a picketing ban at a construction site. Workers from five states—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York—joined in the march seeking to have the anti-labor injunction lifted and to protest increased non-union construction.

ILO Acts to Prod Czechoslovakia To Live Up to Human Rights Treaty

Geneva, Switzerland—The government of Czechoslovakia has been forced to undertake to bring its labor code into conformity with ILO-guaranteed human rights.

This action at the annual conference came through a committee whose assignment during the assembly of union employer and government delegates of 118 countries is to insure that nations abide by their pledges as members of the UN specialized agency.

The committee last year placed Czechoslovakia on the list of delinquent nations over vehement Communist protests because its labor code permitted the firing of a worker not found "sufficiently reliable" to the Communist regime.

ILO experts ruled that this violated the ILO convention, a form of international treaty, prohibiting discrimination in employment on racial, religious, political or other grounds.

Labor attorney Edward J. Hickey, Jr., pressed the issue as the U.S. worker delegation member of the watchdog committee. A Czechoslovak government assurance that a revision of the discriminatory code was under study was not equivalent to an undertaking to make it conform with the ILO convention, Hickey declared. The Czechoslovak government finally said that the promised study was being made so as to have the code meet the ILO standards.

Hickey promptly noted for the conference record that the statement represented a "formal undertaking" by the Czechoslovak government to get into step with the ILO convention outlawing job discrimination.

The fight against such discrimination was continued in the conference's general debate in plenary meetings by Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director, on behalf of the U.S. worker delegation headed by Rudolph Faupl, a vice president of the three-week session.

With the conference having reaffirmed last year the top priority assigned by the ILO to the ending of discriminatory employment practices, Seidman said it was "all the more shocking that since that time in the Soviet Union, Jewish workers have been fired from their jobs solely because they have sought to emigrate to Israel."

"Such discriminatory employment practices," he said, "violate the fundamental rights of the citizen and of the worker and must be condemned wherever they occur."

In a reference to the delay in payment of dues to the ILO by the United States, Seidman said:

"Despite certain strong criticism of the ILO, the AFL-CIO never favored the holding back of these funds; I am happy to report that the U.S. Congress has assured full payment of the arrears."

But he cautioned that the decision to pay "has not set to rest doubts which the AFL-CIO and others in the United States have had about whether the ILO is still committed unreservedly to defending the freedom and safeguarding the welfare of workers all over the world."

Seidman noted with satisfaction the firm action taken by recent conference presidents to keep to a minimum the exploitation of the sessions for "political purposes." He likewise praised the rejection by the watchdog committee of the Soviet bloc's contention that a "double standard" should be applied in its favor on the question of observance of ILO standards.

Warning that the ILO must be on guard against new attempts by the Soviet bloc to obtain a privileged status, the AFL-CIO representative concluded:

"If the ILO remains faithful to its tranditional tenets of liberty and human dignity, it will continue to enjoy the wholehearted support of the American trade union movement and of free workers everywhere."

Trades Score Attack On Prevailing Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

effort to nullify the Davis-Bacon Act "is not an anti-inflationary measure. It is simply an attempt to revert to the labor conditions of the early 1930s before the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage act was passed."

He said that "if this bill is really aimed at stemming rising costs of housing by trimming labor costs and eliminating so-called restrictive work practices, then it misses the target completely."

The legislation, he noted, fails to take into account the real causes of housing inflation: the skyrocketing costs of financing, land and materials.

He cited a national study that showed a decline in labor costs in housing construction in the 20 years between 1949 and 1969 when most other costs increased.

While on-site labor costs dropped from 33 percent in 1949 to 18 percent in 1969, Bonadio pointed out that financing costs jumped from 5 percent to 10 percent and land costs increased from 11 percent to 21 percent.

Bonadio said that the Davis-Bacon Act is needed today as much as it was when Congress adopted it in 1931. At that time, he noted, itinerant contractors were traveling throughout the country underbidding local contractors on federal projects by the use of out-of-state and low-wage labor.

This caused the undermining local economic conditions and wage structures, he pointed out, that resulted in local contractors being put out of business and local workers being put out of work.

The BCTD effort to have the Senate reject the Tower and Brock measures was reinforced by high-ranking officials of the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

Labor Under Sec. Laurence H. Silberman said the legislation "would sacrifice a lot to get very little in return." HUD Under Sec. Richard C. Van Dusen said he fully supported the position of Silberman.

Prepaid Legal Plans Conference Slated

The AFL-CIO has joined with consumer, minority and other labor organizations in convening a national conference on prepaid legal service programs to help make such services more readily available.

The conference, to be held in Washington July 21-22, is sponsored by top leaders of the Consumer Federation of America, National Council of Senior Citizens, A. Philip Randolph Institute, National Urban League, Teamsters, Auto Workers and the AFL-CIO.

In a letter announcing the conference the sponsors said "it is our hope to establish a permanent national center" to help make quality legal services available through prepaid plans to persons of moderate means who lack effective legal representation.

Nixon Education Bill Termed Political Ploy

Pres. Nixon's proposed equal educational opportunities bill is a "political document" that provides no new funds to help disadvantaged children and does nothing to promote integration, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The federation's position was spelled out before a House Education & Labor subcommittee by Kenneth Young, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, who declared that the bill "would do nothing when so much needs to be done."

The President's proposal for a busing moratorium was also strongly challenged by Young who said "we join with those who seriously question the constitutionality of the proposal," and characterized it as a "cynical attempt to reward those who said 'never'."

The federation is strongly on record, he said, as opposed to any Administration or legislative proposal that would flatly prohibit all busing, even for a specified period of time. To prohibit busing when other remedies are unworkable is to tamper with the rights of children, he stressed.

As to other provisions, Young said that "if the President had supported, rather than opposed, congressional effort to provide additional funds for compensatory education, tens of millions of additional dollars already would have been spent to bring quality education to the disadvantaged."

Proper funding of basic provisions of aid-to-education laws would have a greater impact on providing equal education opportunity than any other approach.

He declared opposition also to the President's proposal to commingle basic school aid funds and those set up under an emergency school aid act designed to help school districts engaged in legitimate desegregation programs. Commingling of the funds "is an effort to secure more Administration discretion in the distribution of funds. This is in sharp contrast to congressional intent," he said.

Young noted that the AFL-CIO looks forward to supporting legislation to aid badly needed national education programs, but that despite its impressive title it must oppose the Nixon measure because it is before the committee to achieve a purely political purpose.

A Pledge Reaffirmed

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is four years away from marking its 200th birthday and there are commissions and committees of all sorts planning a proper celebration and commemoration of the historic event.

An anniversary, especially one marking 200 years of a continuing democracy, is a time for looking back over the road traveled and for looking forward to the problems still to be resolved. What is badly needed is some sense of perspective and understanding that in this period of "instant" problems and solutions there has been a yesterday.

It is becoming more and more evident that not everyone in the country understands that America's nearly 200 years of democratic experience are mankind's most splendid achievment of self-government, and that accordingly destroying it would be mankind's most unspeakable desecration.

We must, in the few years left before the 200th anniversary, put an ever-increasing stress on the achievements of American democracy—the evolution and extension of freedom and liberty from a well-intentioned but shaky beginning to the legal, economic and social institutions of today.

The tremendous progress in building a nation in a democratic framework with strong and meaningful guarantees of civil liberties has been marked by continual struggle. These past few years have not been the first when our basic rights and freedoms have been called into question by extremists of the right and left who would best serve their own means by abolishing democracy as we have know it and under which we have survived and grown and prospered for nearly 200 years.

BUT PERHAPS the most significant perspective of our nation's history and traditions is to go back to the roots—in this case the essential principles set out in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, when evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. . . ."

To these principles the signers of the Declaration pledged "to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." On this Fourth of July, and the 200th anniversary to come in a few years, we must unitedly reaffirm that pledge to keep democratic government alive in face of all enemies.

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The Real Fireworks

A Word Edgewise:

Goals of Liberals Advanced By Celler's Service in House

By John P. Roche

IN 1923, I was born in the Brooklyn congressional district held by a bright young Jewish lawyer, Emanuel Celler. He had won it the year before and has held it ever since. I vaguely recall the election posters in the 1928 presidential campaign: "Vote for Celler and Smith" (in that order).

Now Manny has gone down, defeated in the Democratic primary by a vigorous young woman, Miss Elizabeth Holtzman.

As is usually the case in primaries, the Holtzman victory was a spectacular exercise in nonparticipatory democracy. She got about 16,000 votes, barely edging out Celler. In the 16th District about 35,000 Democrats participated in the primary. In the general election, November 1970, Celler received 78,000 votes. But that is ancient history; Miss Holtzman won by the rules of the only game in town.

Her victory, and Allard Lowenstein's near-miss in his effort to unseat Rep. John Rooney in the 14th New York district, emphasize the fact that the old pols simply have no real organizations.

I doubt if Manny Celler will go down in history as a great legislative statesman, but I do think a few words are in order on his remarkable service to various liberal goals. These have long gone virtually unnoticed because, ironically, they were founded on his thoroughly undemocratic powers as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

We liberals have always had problems dealing, for example, with the selection of congressional committee chairmen. There is great enthusiasm for the committees electing their own chairmen . . . until you do a head-count and figure out how many liberal chairmen would survive.

In the same way, we have always believed abstractly that Congress should be permitted to vote on matters submitted to it, that the Rules Committee, or individual committee chairmen should not have arbitrary control over traffic. But then we also know that, if given a chance, the Congress on occasion can pass the most appalling legislation.

This was particularly the case in the 1950s when subversion hunters were loose in the land. Take a look sometime at the 1954 Communist Control Act—an incredible legal monstrosity—and then recall that it passed the House 305-2 and the Senate 81-1. (By the way, the single dissenter in the Senate was that forgotten paladin of liberalism, Estes Kefauver.)

Every time you turned around in those hectic years, somebody was popping up with a bill to deprive the Supreme Court of jurisdiction over security cases, to deprive Communists of social security benefits, and literally dozens of other repressive measures.

Most congressmen were personally opposed to most of these schemes—or at least so they said—but once the proposals reached the floor for roll-call votes, the representatives and senators had to protect themselves from their inflamed constituents. So, meek as lambs, they would approve the damnedest legislation.

THUS THE BASIC liberal tactic was to try to keep these idiocies from ever reaching the floor. Here we were fortunate; Emanuel Celler was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which became a veritable potter's field for the inspirations of the right-wingers. For every 100 that went in, about one eventually emerged, usually substantially modified.

On the positive side, of course, Celler piloted all the civil rights legislation of the last generation through the House. The hard rules of politics insist that if you get beaten, you deserved to lose.

But without challenging in any way the decision of the Brooklyn Democrats, I think that Manny Celler deserves a warm spot in our collective liberal memory: both for his many positive accomplishments and for his quiet work as chief executioner of Yahoo projects.

The American Plan
Be Union-Buy Union
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Imports Far Exceed Exports:

Rising Foreign Trade Deficit Wipes Out More U.S. Jobs

The following is excerpted from a column by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger that appeared in the Washington Post on June 25, 1972.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY is in trouble at home and abroad. The deterioration of the American position in international trade resulted in the net loss of about 900,000 job opportunities from 1966 to 1971. The situation is worsening at present. The industrial base of the American economy is being undermined and narrowed.

Merchandise imports were $2.9 billion greater than exports in 1971, according to the Commerce Dept.'s official accounting—the first reported trade deficit since 1893. This deficit jumped to a yearly rate of $6.5 billion in the January-March quarter of 1972. Many more jobs are being wiped out by the rising tide of imports than are involved in exports.

This deterioration has been accelerating in the past decade. Imports of manufactured products more than quadrupled between 1960 and 1971—from $6.9 billion to $30.4 billion. In the January-March quarter of 1972, manufactured imports were up to a yearly rate of $35.9 billion.

Moreover, in 1960, such imports were only about half the level of manufactured exports; by the first quarter of this year, the United States imported a greater volume of manufactured goods than it exported. The major causes of this deterioration are the following:

● In the world of the 1970s, nations manage their economies. Other countries have direct and indirect subsidies for their exports plus direct and indirect barriers to imports. The result is that foreign products surge into the huge American market, while U.S. exports are often blocked or their expansion is retarded.

● The export of American technology has been reducing or eliminating America's technology and productivity leadership in many industries and product lines. U.S. firms have transferred American technology and know-how to their foreign subsidiary plants. And there have been additional technology transfers through patent agreements and licensing arrangements of U.S. firms with foreign companies.

As a result, foreign plants, operating with American technology, probably are nearly as efficient as similar factories in the United States. But employment costs frequently are 50 to 90 percent lower, and there may be the additional advantages of lower taxes and operating in markets protected by foreign governments.

● Sharply rising investments of U.S. companies in foreign subsidiaries have been key factors in the export of American technology and the loss of American jobs. Direct investments of U.S. firms in foreign facilities shot up from $3.8 billion in 1960 to about $15 billion in 1971. The book value of such investments in foreign facilities rose from almost $32 billion in 1960 to more than $78 billion in 1971.

Although an estimated 25,000 foreign affiliates are controlled by about 3,500 U.S. corporations, the bulk of these foreign operations is highly concentrated among the corporate giants. Prof. Peggy Musgrave of Northeastern University reports that, in 1966, "Over 80 percent of taxable income which U.S. corporations received from foreign sources . . . went to 430 corporations with asset size in excess of $250 million."

The Chase Manhattan Bank's newsletter reported last year that "foreign sales of U.S. affiliates in manufacturing alone totalled almost $60 billion in 1968 and are estimated at between $70 and $75 billion in 1970." That is more than twice the volume of exports of manufactured goods from the United States.

● The mushrooming growth of multinational corporations, most of them U.S.-based, is a new factor in the accelerating deterioration of the American position in the world economy.

A U.S.-based multinational corporation can produce components in widely separated plants in Korea, Taiwan and the United States, assemble the product in Mexico and sell the item in the United States at American prices, possibly with an American-brand name. Or the item is produced and sold in foreign markets, in competition with U.S.-made products.

Rep. James Burke and Sen. Vance Hartke have introduced the Foreign Trade & Investment Act of 1972, which is aimed specifically at dealing with these basic causes of America's deteriorating position in the world economy.

The Burke-Hartke bill's restraints on imports and on the outflow of technology and capital are tailored to meet America's needs in a world of managed national economies and multinational corporations. The bill represents a practical way of dealing with a serious economic and social problem.

As Productivity, Prices Rise:

Nixon Clamp on Wages Spurs Big Boost in Corporate Profits

THE ADMINISTRATION'S hard clamp on wages, compounded by rising productivity and sales and loose price controls, has produced "a stupendous increase" of after-tax corporate profits, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger charged.

"The payoff is now clear" in the Commerce Dept.'s report on corporate profits showing an after-tax rise of 21 percent on a yearly basis for the first three months of 1972, Goldfinger said.

He said the new quarterly figure reflects "one of the sharpest increases in profits in years—perhaps decades," and results largely from a "double standard" of "pushing profits for business—particularly big business and the banks—and, on the other hand, holding down the level of wage increases and . . . other sectors of society."

"If we are going to have controls, let's have genuine controls" with fair and equitable application, Goldfinger stressed. "What we have now is a phony kind of setup."

Some parts of the economy have no price controls at all—as is the case with three-quarters of the retail stores, he noted, and in other sectors that are supposed to be controlled, "there's no machinery to enforce controls."

Goldfinger disputed claims of the Administration that the average American worker has made "great gains" in purchasing power.

Although there has been some spotty improvement since 1965, he said the worker has been in an economic squeeze for the past six years.

Goldfinger said the various game plans the Nixon Administration has used to try to combat inflation since it took office in 1969 add up to "one big flop." He said the economy remains the "mess it has been for a number of years," despite Administration claims "that it it indeed winning the battle against inflation and higher prices."

QUESTIONED BY REPORTERS on Labor News Conference, the federation's chief economist stressed that both wholesale prices and consumer prices are moving up at a yearly rate of "4 or 5 percent . . . very far from anything near the Administration's price target of 2.5 percent." He said that such signs as the renewed rise of interest rates can be taken as a warning that "we may be into a new bulge of inflation," pointing out that interest is a cost of doing business and is reflected in the prices of wholesale and retail goods.

The consumer gets hit with all of this "at the end of the road—in the price tag," Goldfinger asserted, adding that consumers realize despite all the "gobbledygook" about price controls, "that from week to week, from month to month, the same amount of money buys less and less at the supermarket."

Reporters questioning Goldfinger on Labor News Conference were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT WAS MORE THAN a year since Pres. Nixon held a formal news conference in Washington with full television and press coverage before his session on June 29.

Starting with Franklin D. Roosevelt, presidential news conferences have been a primary source for providing information to the public and assuring the right of the people to know.

Since his formal conference in Washington on June 1, 1971, Nixon has spoken on a number of television broadcasts to the nation but in these he provides his own subject matter, his own coloration and is not subjected to embarrassing questions.

The President has appeared three times in the White House newsroom this year before the small group of newsmen constantly covering the presidency. However, there was no advance notice and no opportunity to plan meaningful questions.

Washington reporters are not happy over the lack of real news conferences. Not since the days of Herbert Hoover has a President been so determined in declining to engage in a real give-and-take, question-and-answer session with the press.

Many reporters have been preparing questions for the President. The questions are both serious and humorous. Labor editors have some very serious questions, too, that they would like to ask the President. Here are a few:

Mr. President, why have you used unemployment to combat inflation when you promised organized labor that you would not?

Mr. President, since prices have risen almost as sharply in the six months since the wage-price freeze as in the six-month period before the freeze, how can you claim that your fight against inflation has been successful?

Mr. President, what plan do you have to stop the erosion of American jobs resulting from the export of U.S. technology and capital while our trade deficits are reaching all-time heights?

Mr. President, corporation profits are spiraling to new highs. Is it really fair to permit profits and dividends to soar while a worker's wages are held to a rigid guideline?

Mr. President, wouldn't it be fairer if all people were taxed upon the basis of ability to pay? Why not plug the huge tax loopholes, enjoyed almost exclusively by the corporations and the wealthy, to provide needed Treasury revenues?

Mr. President, why do you support a subminimum wage for younger workers which would result in family heads losing employment?

Mr. President, why is organized labor—which played a key role in the passage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act—being denied a voice in the training and programming to make the workplace safer?

Mr. President, why do you tamper with free collective bargaining by advocating compulsory arbitration in transportation disputes?

Mr. President, does it bother you that the number of people in government-defined poverty are on the increase after a decade when the number had been declining?

Mr. President, why has your Administration sought to slow down progress for civil rights for all people?

Mr. President, why has your Administration not presented to the Congress a carefully drawn program for reconversion from war to peacetime production to protect American jobs?

Mr. President, why do you still fight a genuine program of national health security when it is so critically needed in this nation?

These, of course, are just a sample of the questions that labor editors would like to ask the President. However, they would like to be able to follow up and develop the questions to get to the heart of the issues.

Only in this way can the people's right to know be truly advanced.

THE PAYOFF in Pres. Nixon's double-standard economic policy of rigid wage curbs and loose price controls is now clear in the "stupendous" 21 percent jump in corporate profits for the first quarter of 1972, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

PETITION CAMPAIGN of the Screen Actors Guild asks the Federal Communications Commission to limit the excessive number of rerun programs on television so that the production of new programs will provide vitally needed jobs. Guild Pres. John Gavin and Board Member Kathleen Nolan help publicize the campaign.

Trained Union Disaster Workers Pitch In to Help Jobless, Homeless

(Continued from Page 1)

make voluntary contributions to assist the flood victims."

State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer reported that labor's statewide community services network is cooperating fully with the Red Cross, Salvation Army and government relief agencies.

In near-devastated Harrisburg, he said, the large meeting hall of Steelworkers Local 1688 is being used by the state's Bureau of Employment Security, the Dept. of Public Welfare and the Red Cross.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg said reports from the stricken areas were "heartbreaking."

"Families have barely escaped with their lives, fleeing to points of refuge with nothing but the clothes they wore.

"Whole towns are under water. Factories have been inundated, inventories ruined, machines wrecked, structures crumbled. Although our reports are still fragmentary because communications are either nonexistent or poor, we are persuaded that the flood is a catastrophe of major proportions."

"In the case of Pennsylvania," Stulberg said, "we feel the pain of the tragedy very personally since thousands of our members and their families are involved."

In the flood-ravaged areas, the toll included 130 dead and more than $2 billion in damages. But the damage estimates do not include the loss of income to tens of thousands of workers without jobs to go to—an estimated 50,000 in Pennsylvania alone. For some, the work loss will only be a week or two; for others, workplaces destroyed may never be rebuilt.

Congress moved quickly to rush through emergency appropriations for the stricken areas. with indications that the amout would be double the $100 million requested by Pres. Nixon.

Under the Disaster Relief Act, workers left jobless by the floods are entitled to federally financed unemployment compensation, regardless of whether their jobs were covered by their state's unemployment compensation law, if they apply within 30 days. Both the amount and duration of benefits are the same as that set by the regular state program.

Kenneth L. Kramer, AFL-CIO liaison with the national Red Cross headquarters, phoned the AFL-CIO News from the disaster area reporting that "thousands of union members are involved in distributing food and clothing." He said four full-time members of the State AFL-CIO staff were working with the relief team.

In addition to Kramer, AFL-CIO Community Services-Red Cross liaison experts rushed to Pennsylvania included Lucius Webb of Alexandria, Va., aided by four Pennsylvania AFL-CIO staffers and Harrisburg Community Services Rep. Gloria Hendershot; David Oliver of Birmingham, Ala.; A. B. Smith of St. Louis and AFL-CIO Red Cross Liaison Evelyn Thomas of Detroit in the Wilkes-Barre area. Walter Holmes of Atlanta was working in flood relief in the Virginia-Maryland area.

It was the second major assignment in a month for the labor and Red Cross diaster relief program. Earlier, union workers in the Midwest were called in to help victims of the flash floods that deluged Rapid City, S.D.

Grim Social Problems Linked to Joblessness

The real unemployment story is one of human suffering and vast economic waste, two members of the AFL-CIO research staff stress in an article in the June issue of the Federationist.

Economist Rudy Oswald and Research Assistant Phillip Ray note that unemployment, which has increased drastically since 1969, "begins with personal tragedy and ends in some of the most grievous social problems of the day."

"Crime, drugs, racial discord and many other social problems are nurtured by unemployment," they assert.

Since Pres. Nixon took office, the article notes, the average number of long-term unemployed —those out of work 15 weeks or more—increased by 75 percent, from 680,000 in 1970 to 1.2 million last year.

"One out of every four unemployed persons could not find another job for nearly four months," the authors write in the monthly AFL-CIO magazine.

"Similarly, the number of workers jobless for more than half the year—sometimes referred to as the hard-core unemployed—more than doubled in 1971 to more than 500,000. They make up about 10 percent of all unemployed workers."

To develop a true profile of the unemployed, Oswald and Ray maintain, annual figures must be used rather than monthly data.

These will show that ordinarily four to five times as many workers will suffer long-term unemployment as is suggested by the monthly report.

"This means that in 1971, probably close to 6 million workers were out of work for 15 to 26 weeks. Out of these, it is likely that at least 2 million were jobless for half the year, or even longer."

Joblessness among adult men accounted for 50 percent of the increase in unemployment during 1971, and married men—who have the heaviest family responsibilities —had a jobless rate of 3.2 percent last year, more than twice the annual level 1.5 percent in 1969.

Women 20 years old or over accounted for nearly a third of the rise in joblessness with an annual rate of 5.7 percent and teen-age unemployment averaged 16.9 percent.

The authors challenge the Nixon Administration contention that joblessness has remained high because women and teenagers, who have high unemployment rates, are entering the job market in large numbers. They write:

"In other words, women and teenagers are not bona fide workers, the Administration reasons. The implication of this logic slanders the contribution of women and teenagers to the economy and demeans the desires of these two parties as somehow less valid and less important than those of adult males."

No Slash in Prices Seen on Meat Import

The Meat Cutters said that Pres. Nixon's lifting of import quotas on foreign beef "is unlikely to have any visable effect on the price of beef steak" as the Administration claims it will.

The move on imported beef amounts to "political tokenism—it is unlikely to have any real economic effect," the union said.

Senate Record:

Key Rollcall Votes On Job Safety Cuts

America's workers took a licking when the Senate voted to bar the Labor Dept. from enforcing the Occupational Safety & Health Act in establishments with 15 or fewer employes. Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) sponsored the 15-employe cutoff after the Senate had rejected his earlier amendment to bar enforcement of the law in establishments with 25 or fewer workers.

VOTE NO. 1 was on the first Curtis amendment, for a 25-employe cutoff. It was defeated, 44-41. Right votes (R) against the amendment were cast by 30 Democrats and 14 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) for gutting the law came from 27 Republicans and 14 Democrats.

VOTE NO. 2 was the 45-41 passage of the amendment barring safety inspectors from workplaces with 15 or fewer employes. Twenty-seven Democrats and 14 Republicans cast Right votes against the amendment; 28 Republicans and 17 Democrats cast Wrong votes for its passage.

The AFL-CIO strongly opposed both amendments.

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. An asterisk after the A* indicates that the senator was announced Right (as against the amendment) at the time of the rollcall.

Democrats

	1	2		1	2
Allen (Ala.)	R	R	Kennedy (Mass.)	R	R
Anderson (N.M.)	R	R	Long (La.)	A	A
Bayh (Ind.)	A	A	McClellan (Ark.)	W	W
Bentsen (Tex.)	W	W	McGee (Wyo.)	A	A
Bible (Nev.)	R	W	McGovern (S.D.)	A	A
Burdick (N.D.)	R	R	McIntyre (N.H.)	R	R
Byrd (Va.)	W	W	Magnuson (Wash.)	R	R
Byrd (W.Va.)	R	R	Mansfield (Mont.)	A	A
Cannon (Nev.)	W	W	Metcalf (Mont.)	R	R
Chiles (Fla.)	W	W	Mondale (Minn.)	R	R
Church (Idaho)	R	W	Montoya (N.M.)	R	R
Cranston (Calif.)	R	R	Moss (Utah)	R	R
Eagleton (Mo.)	R	R	Muskie (Maine)	R	R
Eastland (Miss.)	W	W	Nelson (Wis.)	R	R
Ellender (La.)	W	W	Pastore (R.I.)	R	R
Ervin (N.C.)	W	W	Pell (R.I.)	A	A
Fulbright (Ark.)	W	W	Proxmire (Wis.)	R	R
Gambrell (Ga.)	PW	PW	Randolph (W.Va.)	PR	PR
Gravel (Alaska)	R	R	Ribicoff (Conn.)	A*	A*
Harris (Oka.)	A	A	Sparkman (Ala.)	W	W
Hart (Mich.)	R	R	Spong (Va.)	W	W
Hartke (Ind.)	R	R	Stennis (Miss.)	W	W
Hollings (S.C.)	R	W	Stevenson (Ill.)	R	R
Hughes (Iowa)	R	R	Symington (Mo.)	R	R
Humphrey (Minn.)	A	A	Talmadge (Ga.)	W	W
Inouye (Hawaii)	R	R	Tunney (Calif.)	R	R
Jackson (Wash.)	R	R	Williams (N.J.)	R	R
Jordan (N.C.)	W	W			

Republicans

	1	2		1	2
Aiken (Vt.)	R	R	Hatfield (Ore.)	W	W
Allott (Colo.)	W	W	Hruska (Neb.)	W	W
Baker (Tenn.)	A	W	Javits (N.Y.)	R	R
Beall (Md.)	R	R	Jordan (Idaho)	W	W
Bellmon (Okla.)	W	W	Mathias (Md.)	R	R
Bennett (Utah)	A	W	Miller (Iowa)	W	W
Boggs (Del.)	R	R	Mundt (S.D.)	A	A
Brock (Tenn.)	W	W	Packwood (Ore.)	W	W
Brooke (Mass.)	R	R	Pearson (Kans.)	W	W
Buckley (N.Y.)	W	W	Percy (Ill.)	R	R
Case (N.J.)	R	R	Roth (Del.)	W	W
Cook (Ky.)	W	W	Saxbe (Ohio)	W	A
Cooper (Ky.)	R	R	Schweiker (Pa.)	R	R
Cotton (N.H.)	W	W	Scott (Pa.)	R	R
Curtis (Neb.)	W	W	Smith (Maine)	W	W
Dole (Kans.)	W	W	Stafford (Vt.)	R	R
Dominick (Colo.)	W	W	Stevens (Alaska)	R	R
Fannin (Ariz.)	W	W	Taft (Ohio)	W	W
Fong (Hawaii)	W	W	Thurmond (S.C.)	W	W
Goldwater (Ariz.)	A	A	Tower (Tex.)	W	W
Griffin (Mich.)	W	W	Weicker (Conn.)	R	R
Gurney (Fla.)	W	W	Young (N.D.)	W	W
Hansen (Wyo.)	W	W			

Wage Increases Slashed For 13,000 Retail Clerks

The Pay Board more than cut in half a 19 percent wage and fringe benefit increase negotiated by the Retail Clerks on behalf of 13,000 supermarket clerks in the Philadelphia area.

It slashed the increase, which the union negotiated with the Philadelphia Food Store Employers Labor Council, to 5.5 percent in wages and fringe benefits priced at 1.17 percent.

The panel also cut back deferred increases of 9.5 percent due 109 Operating Engineers and 9.3 percent for 15 Machinists at hospitals in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area to 7 percent in each case.

Perlik Asks Policy Shift:

Fuller Political Role Pressed for Guild

San Juan, P.R.—Abandonment of the Newspaper Guild's "moss-draped" tradition of refusing to endorse candidates in political elections was urged by Guild Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in opening the union's annual convention here.

Perlik urged the convention to call on the Guild's executive board to "give guidance to the Guild and to its members" on candidates in the November election. Perlik said the Guild has for too long accepted as the "appropriate role" of newspeople towards candidates for political office, from the presidency on down, an attitude of "sterile objectivity, political eunuchry."

Meanwhile, he said, "the publishers have used their editorial pages to praise to high heaven candidates pledged to bring 'big labor' down to size, or some other asininity designed to keep the working people in their place."

"It's time for the Guild to throw what weight it can, formally and officially, behind candidates offered to the respective electorates" in both the United States and Canada, Perlik declared.

He said the labor movement has been confronted with inequitable wage-price controls, a growingly hostile National Labor Relations Board and an increasingly reactionary Supreme Court because it lost the 1968 elections.

"That's what the winners win in elections, and that's what the losers lose" he declared.

Turning to newspaper industry problems, Perlik warned that "a new wave of new equipment and new processes is sweeping the industry," requiring the Guild to "freshen up" its policy and redirect its concern to the protection of its jurisdiction and members whose jobs may be at stake from "this new onslaught of technological achievement."

A forum on the new electronic equipment that is on the verge of revolutionizing the way newspapers are produced by reducing the writing and setting of stories and ads to a single step was a feature of the convention's first day.

Fred Loskamp, chairman of a new processes committee at the Washington Star, warned the delegates that 10 years from now they will find the industry's production methods changed beyond recognition.

James B. Woods, the Guild's international chairman, called for the defeat of Pres. Nixon if for no other reason than his 1968 statement that "a man who has been in office four years and hasn't settled the war doesn't deserve another chance."

Woods also assailed Nixon's "cynical stand" in opposition to school busing as one based on its apparent popularity with many voters. He said neighborhood schools" are still the best answer" to quality, integrated education but that "with the lack of open housing and fairly integrated neighborhoods, busing is a necessity if we are to help minority groups prepare for the future."

One of the major issues before the convention is a series of executive board proposals designed to heighten the national identity of the Guild's Canadian locals. They include a Canadian national office and director, a second Canadian vice president, and an annual Canadian Policy Conference before conventions. The recommendations flowed from a series of hearings conducted across Canada last winter by an executive board task force.

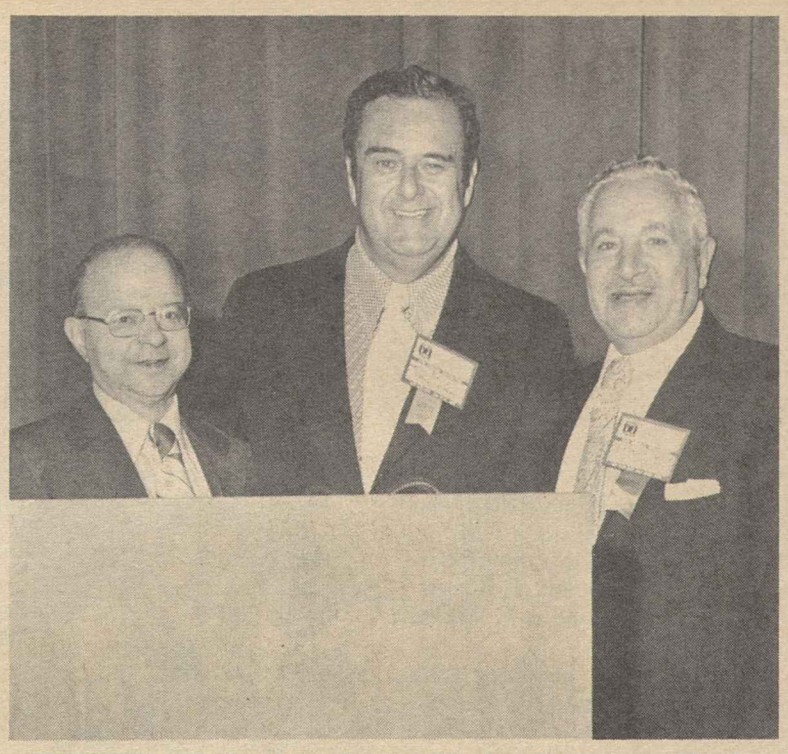
Black Caucus Pays Tribute To Randolph

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, a veteran of the trade union and civil rights wars, was singled out for his leadership by the Congressional Black Caucus.

Randolph was the recipient of the caucus' first Adam Clayton Powell Memorial Award. William Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights accepted the award for Randolph at the organization's annual dinner attended by 2,000 persons.

Caucus Chairman Louis Stokes, Democratic congressman from Cleveland, said that "from the very beginning Randolph perceived the fact that social and political freedom of black people in America must grow from economic freedom . . . that we can never be socially and politically free until we are economically secure."

Randolph received the AFL-CIO Murray Green Award earlier this year. The federation's top award was presented the president-emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters—the union Randolph helped found and headed for a number of years—for his efforts to inspire others who work for the common good of mankind.



OFFICERS OF Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers welcome James Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, to the union's New York convention. Sec.-Treas. Harry Frankel is at left, Executive Vice Pres. Benjamin Feldman at right.

Leather Goods Union Cites Record Growth

New York—Delegates to the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers convention hailed a report showing record membership gains and unanimously re-elected the union's entire slate of officers.

The convention voiced alarm, however, at the continuing inroads of cheap-labor imports in the industry, and declared in a resolution:

"We must make the issue of tariffs and trade our Number 1 legislative and political priority."

Pres. Charles Feinstein reported that since his administration took office in January 1970 the union's membership has risen from 35,000 to 50,000—an all-time high.

Feinstein, Sec.-Treas. Harry Frankel, Executive Vice Pres. Benjamin Feldman and Vice Presidents Frank Casale, Nathan Katz, Ben Stango, Charles R. Szabo and Irving Zeichner were all returned to office by acclamation, along with 22 other executive board members.

The convention strongly affirmed support for the Burke-Hartke bill and called on candidates seeking the union's endorsement "to support our position on imports."

Feinstein urged the 350 delegates to lead a major political effort in November.

"The choice is simple," he said. "Do we want an administration that pursues economic and political policies that favor the few at the expense of needed programs for the many? Or are we going to elect—to Congress, to the White House and to state capitals—leaders of vision and dedication who have a proper concern for the men and women who build America?"

Economic policies of the Nixon Administration were assailed in convention addresses by James Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and by Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

Gildea cited key Pay Board decisions, continued high unemployment and rising living costs as evidence that labor "has no hope for fairness, equity or justice" in the Nixon Administration.

Delegates heard an impressive list of prominent speakers, including the presidents of seven international unions—Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists, Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Newton W. Black of the Glass Bottle Blowers, Mort Brandenburg of the Distillery Workers, Francis Schaufenbil of the United Textile Workers, Frank E. Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters and Woodcock. Matthew DeMore, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Machinists, installed the officers.

Also addressing the convention were New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and other top state officials. Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., headed a group of U.S. Dept. of Labor officials who spoke to the delegates.

Major convention resolutions, in addition to trade, called for quick action by Congress to raise the minimum wage and enactment of National Health Security legislation. On the international front, the convention endorsed AFL-CIO policy positions on Israel, Vietnam and Northern Ireland.

Top Legislative Goals Set by Oregon Labor

Seaside, Ore.—Four hundred delegates to the Oregon State AFL-CIO convention adopted national and state legislative goals—and endorsed candidates they expect to help achieve them.

At the national level, the convention called for abolition of Pres. Nixon's Pay Board, opposed the "value-added" sales tax proposal, urged passage of the Burke-Hartke trade bill, enactment of National Health Security, backed child care legislation and called for earlier social security retirement benefits.

Delegates endorsed stronger collective bargaining rights for public employes in Oregon, including teachers. And they took a stand against further school tax increases until voters are given the choice of whether or not their school districts affiliate with the Oregon School Boards Association. State AFL-CIO Pres. Ed Whelan told the convention that "this is the only way that organized labor can combat the OSBA's anti-union activities."

Former Sen. Wayne Morse, unanimously endorsed in his bid to return to the Senate in the November election, was cheered as he told the delegates that "we just can't stand another four years of the Nixon Administration."

The Oregon labor federation endorsed two Democratic incumbent congressmen, Al Ullman and Edith Green, and one Republican, Rep. Wendell Wyatt, for re-election. Wyatt told the convention that he opposes the compulsory arbitration bill sponsored by Oregon Republican Sen. Robert Packwood. For the fourth congressional spot, delegates endorsed former Democratic Rep. Charles Porter in his race against GOP incumbent John Dellenback.

Delegates endorsed the Western Environmental Trade Association, in which labor and management work together to preserve jobs while seeking to protect the environment. Another resolution urged support for formation of a union bank, to be located in the Portland Labor Center.

South Dakota Votes Increase In Per Capita

Mitchell, S.D.—Delegates to the 1972 South Dakota AFL-CIO convention approved a 5-cent increase in per capita, effective Oct. 1, with part of the increase earmarked for union educational activities.

Pres. Cliff W. Shrader, Sec.-Treas. Francis K. McDonald and First Vice Pres. Rolf Anderson were re-elected along with six district vice presidents. It was Shrader's seventh two-year term and McDonald's 12th two-year term after five one-year terms.

Other adopted resolutions called for a study of the no-fault auto insurance plan, directed the state AFL-CIO to seek additional consumer protection legislation and removal of no-strike provisions from South Dakota's public employes' collective bargaining law.

The resolution on public employe bargaining noted that "in denying public employes the right to take concerted action to achieve their demands, the law does not provide other remedies for intolerable conditions."

"True collective bargaining cannot take place when one side at the bargaining table has all the power."

BRITAIN'S NEW LABOR COUNSELLOR to the United States, Lloyd Robert Davies, right, chats with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the outgoing counsellor, J. Jordan Watson, at the federation headquarters. Davies formerly was an assistant secretary in the Dept. of Employment in London. Watson is retiring after 40 years' service in the British government.

Summer Schools Set for Instructors

More than 50 sheet metal apprenticeship instructors will be attending school themselves this summer under a joint labor management program designed to sharpen their teaching skills.

The program is sponsored by the Sheet Metal Workers and the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors Association.

Purpose of the training program is to increase productivity and employment opportunities and to assure constant modernization of methods.

2-Week Recess Spurs Rush:

Major Labor Issues Confront Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

States where the Magnuson Act is in effect—based on a jobless rate of 6.5 percent computed by a special formula, are: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, there were these other pending developments.

● A strongly-supported move to attach a social security increase higher than the Administration wants to a veto-proof bill was under way.

A House-passed bill raising the legal limit on the national debt was chosen as the vehicle for the maneuver, because there is no way the President can veto it without throwing the fiscal affairs of government into legal chaos.

The original plan was for the Senate to attach a 20 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits to the House-passed bill. Then the House was expected to concur in the action.

But the Administration reportedly was applying heavy pressure to hold down the amount of the social security increase, warning of an increased federal deficit if the 20 percent figure was adopted. The President had proposed only a 5 percent increase in benefits.

● Before passing the debt limit bill under a no-amendment "closed" rule, the House rejected an attempt by tax reform supporters to open the bill to amendments.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), who led the fight, sought to propose two major tax reforms to close loopholes in the present law. He planned to introduce a repealer of the accelerated depreciation allowance that business can use for a tax windfall and an amendment to tighten the minimum tax requirement imposed on wealthy persons with large amounts of otherwise tax-exempt income.

On the key procedural issue, the House voted 207-180 against opening up the bill for amendments.

● The House moved towards a key vote on an issue that found the labor movement battling a powerful employer lobby that is seeking to declare strikers and their families ineligible for food stamps—regardless of how great the need.

● The Senate is expected to make the minimum wage bill its pending order of business when it returns from recess on July 17—after the Democratic convention. Administration forces will seek to substitute the House-passed bill providing for a smaller increase in the wage floor and no additional coverage. And Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) may seek to use the bill as a vehicle for a compulsory arbitration rider incorporating Administration proposals to prevent strikes in transportation industries.

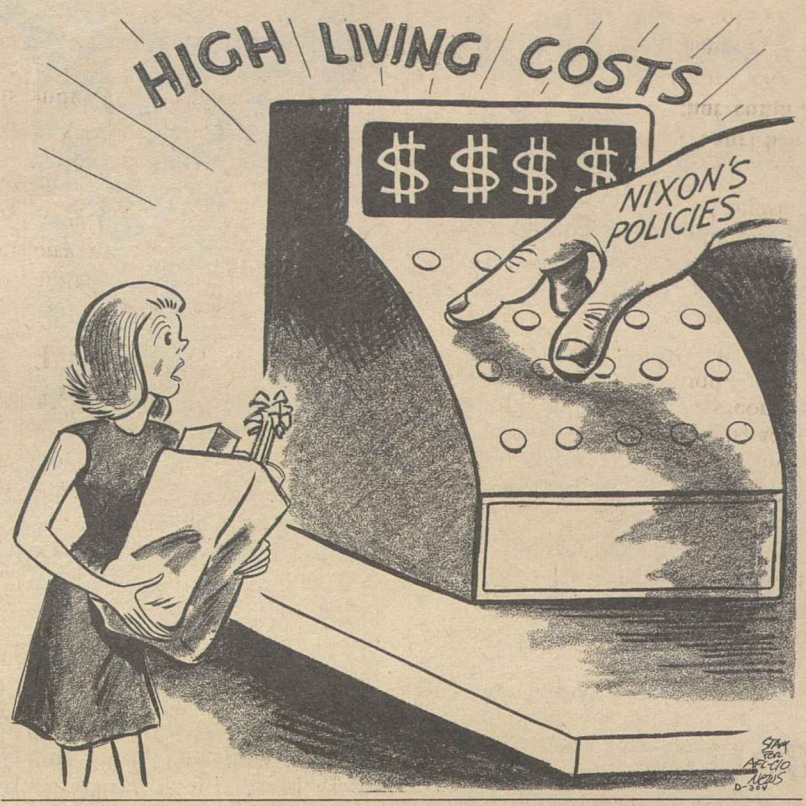
Campaign Security Urged on Parties

Tighter security measures to protect the presidential candidates from assassination attempts in this year's election campaign were urged in a platform proposal submitted jointly by the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

No candidate will want to be first to tighten security and remove himself from the people, the statement reasoned, lest he be accused "of having lost confidence in the electorate."

Thus the joint labor-business resolution called on the Democratic and Republican parties to impose tighter security measures on their candidates through their official platforms.

Key Punchers



Texas Rangers Cited For Anti-Labor Role

Brownsville, Tex.—Unconstitutional tactics used by Texas Rangers to snuff out a major organizing drive of the Farm Workers in 1966-67 were struck down by three federal judges—five years later.

Despite the long wait for justice, the ruling this week is a victory in the farm union's court battle that followed the hard and bitter organizing struggle.

The U.S. District Court at Brownsville declared unconstitutional Texas state laws barring "mass" picketing, secondary strikes and boycotts, unlawful assembly, breach of peace and abusive language.

The court further held that the Texas Rangers took the side of the farm owners in the labor dispute to break the Farm Workers' strike.

"The conclusion is inescapable," the court said, "that these officials had concluded that the maintenance of law and order was inextricably bound to preventing the success of the strike."

"Whether or not they acted with premeditated intent, the net result was that law enforcement officials took sides in what was essentially a labor-management controversy," Judge John R. Brown said in the decision. Other federal judges upholding the decision were Woodrow Seal and Reynaldo Garza.

The Farm Workers brought the suit against a detachment of Texas Rangers led by now retired Capt. A. Y. Allee, former Starr County Sheriff Rene Solis and three of his deputies, and Starr County Justice of Peace B. S. Lopez.

The three-judge panel noted that "the unjustified conduct of the defendants had the effect of putting those in sympathy with the strike in fear of expressing their protected First Amendment rights with regard to free speech and lawful assembly."

At the time of the Farm Workers organizing drive and strike action in Starr County, AFL-CIO national and state officials appealed to then Gov. John B. Connally to restrain the abusive tactics of the state police.

But Connally said the Rangers were sent to Starr County to uphold law and order and that he saw no reason to recall them.

The abuses were made widely known in 1967 in a study by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and in testimony before Congress.

Among the findings that came out of the Civil Rights Commission investigation were reports of:

● Physical and verbal abuse of strikers and supporters by the Rangers.

● Arrests of farm union members and organizers on complaints by farm owners and packers without full investigation of the complaints.

● Encouragement of non-striking workers to cross picket lines.

● Intimidation by law enforcement officers of farm workers taking part in representation elections.

In hearings by the House Labor subcommittee, one farm worker told congressmen how he was arrested with 15 other workers and a minister from California during a prayer vigil outside the Starr County courthouse. The charge was disturbing the peace.

Coverage of 2 Wage Laws Is Expanded

An estimated 150,000 employes of nursery schools and public and private kindergartens are covered by the minimum wage law as of July 1.

And the Equal Pay Act, requiring the same pay for men and women doing substantially equal work, will be extended to executive, administrative and professional employes and outside sales people—about 15 million according to the Labor Dept.

The new coverages are contained in the aid to higher education bill signed into law by Pres Nixon last week. One section provides for $1.60 an hour for preschool employes and overtime after 40 hours. The Labor Dept. estimates that there are about 20,000 preschools and that the number is increasing rapidly.

The equal pay section extends coverage against discrimination in wages and salaries to the groups previously exempted. Most of the discrimination is against women who stand to benefit most from the new extension. The Labor Dept. will issue legal interpretations of the application of the act to newly covered occupations and will inform employers of their new responsibilities.

Previously, coverage of the Equal Pay Act was the same as that of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Thus persons who were exempt from the wage-hour law also were excluded from equal pay protection.

Under the Equal Pay Act, sex discrimination can be remedied only by raising the lower pay rates. Thus, wages of male workers can't be cut to achieve equality with lower-paid women.

7-1-72

Improvements Urged In Pension Plan Bill

The AFL-CIO strongly reaffirmed its support for legislation establishing minimum requirements for vesting and funding of single-employer pension plans but exempting multi-employer plans.

The federation made clear also its long-term support for a law to insure pension plan beneficiaries against loss of their vested benefits if the plan is terminated.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate subcommittee holding hearings on pension legislation that the measure introduced by Senators Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) is the "best bill" before the subcommittee but that it can be "further improved."

The Williams-Javits measure would generally broaden and strengthen the rights of participants and beneficiaries in employe welfare and pension benefit plans.

It would establish federal minimal standards of vesting and funding, plan insurance against termination by the employer and standards of fiduciary conduct for persons occupying positions of trust in a pension, health or welfare plan.

Biemiller said that the bill makes "insufficient distinction" between single and multi-employer plans, particularly the vesting provision that provides that 30 percent of accrued pension rights be vested after eight years of service with an additional 10 percent each year until 100 percent vesting is attained after 15 years.

This vesting standard appears to be an attempt "to bridge the fundamental difference" between single and multi-employer plans, he said, and the standard "is not strict enough for single-employer plans and is too strict for multi-employer plans. We urge a 10-year vesting standard for single-employer plans and exemption of multi-employer plans."

In supporting the reinsurance proposal, he singled out especially a provision to make a multi-employer plan whole if one or more employers withdraw from the plan causing a significant reduction in contributions to the plan.

The AFL-CIO, he noted, favors a federal fiduciary statute enforceable through the federal courts which would give participants, beneficiaries or their representatives and the Secretary of Labor the right to sue for appropriate remedies if the statute is violated.

The federation also called on administration of the law to be placed in the Dept. of Labor with limits on the authority of the secretary to conduct investigations to prevent "fishing expeditions."

Volger Appointed To Key NLRB Post

F. Robert Volger has been promoted to deputy executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. He had been an associate executive secretary of the NLRB since 1965.

Volger, a former management industrial relations official, fills the post vacated when John C. Truesdale was elevated to executive secretary of the NLRB.

Court Upholds Unions On Political Donations

(Continued from Page 1)

independent of union control or that union officials be barred from soliciting contributions or even precluded from determining how the monies raised will be spent."

Brennan pointed to the 1971 election reporting and disclosure law's Hansen amendment which permits unions to establish, administer and collect voluntary contributions for a political fund.

Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and Chief Justice Warren Burger dissented, viewing with "genuine concern" the opening of doors to extensive corporate and union influence of the elective and legislative process.

In its friend of the court brief, the AFL-CIO said that committees such as COPE are clearly not required to be "separate and distinct entities, free of union control," and that organized labor "considers the right to associate to promote political interests to be a fundamental constitutional freedom."

In the majority decision, the court said that a legitimate political fund has to be separate from the sponsoring union only in the sense that its monies must be strictly segregated from union dues and assessments and solicitation must be carried on in a way that plainly indicates that the donations are for a political purpose and that persons asked to contribute can refuse without fear of reprisal.

The majority decision cited the legislative history during the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act and particularly the comments given by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft that a union would not be in violation of the act by spending political funds volunteered by its members.

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Nixon Fails in Bid to Block 20% Social Security Boost

Meany Sees Rights Gains Threatened

Detroit—The Nixon Administration does not share the common goals of the labor and civil rights movements and "threatens to undo the progress we have made together," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged in a message to NAACP delegates.

In a letter to the organization's 63rd annual convention here, Meany declared that equality has been "transformed from a great national goal into a divisive social issue by administrators who put political expediency above implementation of the law of the land."

He said "the need for quality integrated education for all children has been submerged in the politics of fear, as demagogues inflame racial passions."

"As a result, an otherwise fine Higher Education Act was, in our opinion, impaired beyond redemption."

But, Meany noted, the labor and civil rights movements have proved most effective when challenged. And organized labor intends to press forward—not only for full utilization of the new enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission but for labor's goal of a full-employment economy, as well.

"For, we know, as you do, from long experience, that unemployment at the unconscionable level that now prevails, can only pit black and white workers against each other and erode the foundation for true equality."

Meany pledged a continued fight for National Health Security for all Americans, "rich or poor, young

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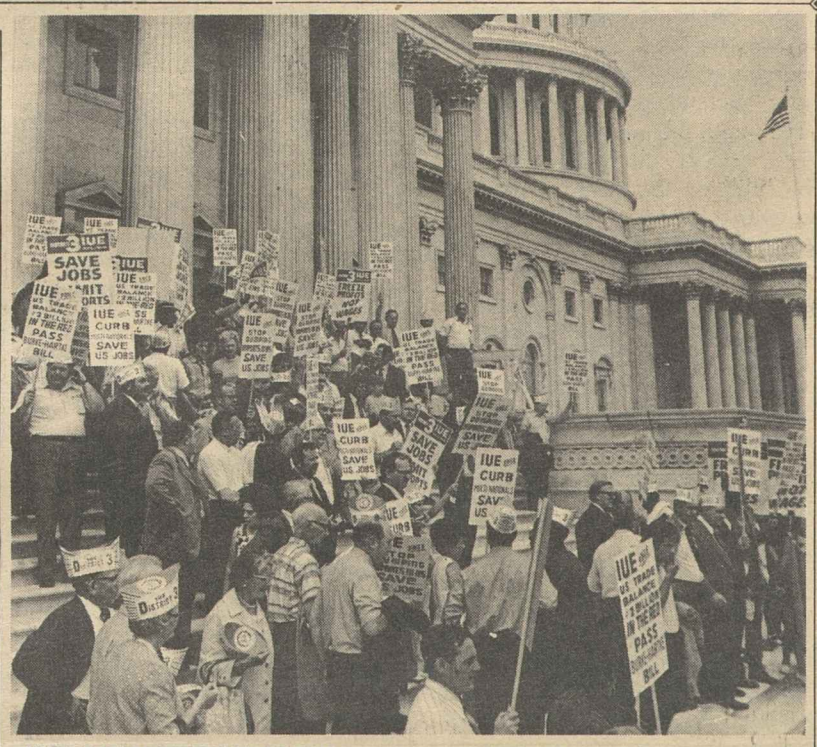


IUE MEMBERS RALLY on steps of U.S. Capitol in support of the Burke-Hartke bill that would regulate foreign trade. The rally was attended by 1,000 IUE members, including delegates to the union's biennial convention. **(Story, Page 2.)**

House Rebuffs Chamber:

Ban on Food Stamps For Strikers Killed

Republicans who sought to push through a ban on food stamps for the families of strikers were outvoted and outmaneuvered as the House completed action on an Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill.

Despite an all-out campaign by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other employer groups, the House rejected the anti-striker amendment, 199-180. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

The issue was whether Congress would legislate a double-standard of eligibility for food stamps, which currently are issued solely on the basis of need.

Under the amendment proposed by Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.), no family that was not already receiving food stamps could be eligible for the program if a member of the family were on strike—regardless of need.

Supporters of the Michel amendment quoted liberally from Chamber of Commerce material and a business-financed study to argue that it would be "unneutral" in a labor-management dispute to allow families of strikers to qualify for food stamps if they met the same need test as other groups in the population.

And, they contended, it would be "inflationary" because it might enable strikers to hold out for higher wages instead of being starved into calling off a strike.

Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.), one of a number of congressmen who spoke against the anti-striker amendment, made these points in his retort:

- Companies whose workers are on strike continue to receive a number of government-financed advantages including tax and depreciation deductions.
- If we accept the argument that food stamps prolong strikes, "should we not deny funds under the Medi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Union Volunteers Press Relief for Flood Victims

Harrisburg, Pa.—Labor volunteers took no holiday July 4 from their continuing efforts to assist thousands of flood victims in the five eastern states ripped by floods in the wake of Hurricane Agnes.

Several hundred union members in Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia spent the holiday weekend working in relief programs with the Red Cross, the AFL-CIO Community Services staff and other labor organizations.

Around Harrisburg and Wilkes-Barre—where the flooding was the most severe in the five-state area—more than 300 union members were on the job distributing 3,000 clean-up kits to families swamped by the flood waters and mud.

Other volunteers concentrated on clearing debris that blocked roads, bridges and many public facilities. Additional union members continued to function as disaster relief case workers in distributing federal food stamps and Red Cross supplies, locating housing for those left homeless and helping workers file for unemployment benefits.

Meanwhile, organized labor was

(Continued on Page 8)

Congress Thwarts Holddown Move

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted a 20 percent raise in social security benefits and persuaded a reluctant Pres. Nixon to approve the increase by attaching it to a virtually veto-proof bill.

The Nixon Administration had initially backed only a 5 percent rise and then made a last-ditch effort to hold the increase to 10 percent. But on the key votes, Republicans deserted the Administration in droves, rejected a lower amount and joined in passing the Democratic-sponsored 20 percent bill.

The increase is effective in September for the nearly 28 million persons on the social security rolls and will show up in benefit checks mailed in early October. It will also, of course, mean higher payments to all future beneficiaries—retired and disabled workers, widows and dependents.

A new cost of living clause added to the Social Security Act will provide further automatic increases, starting in 1975, whenever the consumer price index rises 3 percent or more.

Despite some misleading news reports and White House statements, a large majority of workers will pay less in social security taxes under the new legislation than they were scheduled to pay under the old law.

Both the tax rate and the amount of income subject to the social security tax will rise, starting next January. But an even larger increase in the tax rate had already been scheduled—and would have taken effect if Congress had not acted.

An angry Nixon accused Congress of fiscal irresponsibility even

(Continued on Page 8)

Veto Stalls New Funding Of Public TV

Pres. Nixon stunned supporters of public broadcasting with a harshly-worded veto of a bill authorizing increased federal funds for non-commercial television and radio services.

White House officials had sniped at the news coverage and public affairs programs originated by the National Educational Television network—as they had at commercial television's news commentators.

But there had been no hint of a veto when the legislation passed the Senate, 82-1, and was approved by the House, 254-69. Key amendments to trim the bill down to the Administration's budget proposal were defeated by a 58-26 vote in the Senate and a closer 183-166 margin in the House.

When Congress returns from its recess on July 17, supporters of the bill will decide whether to bid for the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto.

The vetoed legislation merely set a ceiling on the amount of federal

(Continued on Page 2)

6% Joblessness Persists In Third of Major Areas

June marked the 16th consecutive month that at least one-third of the nation's 150 major job markets were classified by the Labor Dept. as having "substantial" unemployment. The number of smaller labor areas with substantial joblessness jumped to an all-time high of 844.

The Labor Dept. defines "substantial" unemployment as a jobless level of at least 6 percent with that rate expected to persist for two more months.

The number of major areas so classified remained unchanged from May at 54. A 10-year high point of 65 was reached last October, and at least a third of the areas have suffered substantial unemployment since early 1970.

The Labor Dept. reported that three of the smaller areas were dropped from the substantial list, but that nine others were added. Deleted from the list were Jerome, Ida., and Roxboro and Wilson, N.C. Added to the list were Oneontan, Ala.; Tallulah, La.; Bath-Brunswick, Me.; Willimar, Minn.; Troy, Mo.; Nowata, Okla.; Butler, Pa., and Galveston-Texas City and Mexia, Tex.

TOP SERVICE AWARDS of the Consumer Federation of America are presented to Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan, right, and Columnist Sidney Margolius by CFA Pres. Helen Nelson. The federation cited Mrs. Sullivan for her leadership on consumer legislation and Margolius for the quality of his consumer articles and columns that appear in many union publications.

Union Coalition Gains Accord at California U.

Berkeley, Calif.—A coalition of more than a dozen local unions representing about 2,000 employes of the University of California succeeded in winning a settlement on prevailing wages after a protest that lasted more than 10 weeks.

More than 1,000 campus employes crowded into the Oakland Labor Temple to give unanimous ratification to the agreement—the first ever signed by a California state agency.

Settlement of the long dispute came after two marathon bargaining sessions by the unions' Bay Area Ad Hoc Committee and university negotiators. The committee is made up of locals of AFL-CIO affiliates, Teamsters and the Longshoremen & Warehousemen's union.

University negotiators had balked at serious contract talks until a march by more than 1,000 union members not employed by the university showed their solidarity with the protesting campus workers.

The landmark agreement provides for the return to prevailing wages for workers whose craft unions have area contracts, inequity wage increases for underpaid employes and a grievance procedure with neutral arbitration.

The protest started Apr. 14 when nearly 600 building trades craftsmen left their jobs at the Berkeley Campus and the Livermore Radiation Laboratories over attempts by the university administration to cut wages. The issue was a move to classify some of the craftsmen in a lower-paying "maintenance" wage structure, rather than the higher-paying "construction" category.

Three days after the building trades craftsmen left their jobs, about 1,200 members of several other unions joined in the protest.

The agreement calls for the restoration of prevailing wages for current employes who are members of the building trades and an additional 12 percent pay boost to correct inequities in wages for librarians, teaching assistants and others in related positions.

However, a special "maintenance" rate will be established for certain building trades craftsmen who are hired by the university after next Sept. 1, according to the agreement. Building trades craftsmen currently employed in maintenance categories will receive the higher scale, but will be "red circled" in their positions—meaning that their rates will be lowered after they vacate the positions.

Another major clause provides that no employe of the university who engaged in the protest can be fired or discriminated against.

Nixon's Veto Stalls Public Broadcast Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

funds that could be appropriated for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting—$65 million for the current fiscal year as contrasted with the Administration's figure of $45 million, and $90 million the following year.

Nixon had asked only a one-year authorization and said a longer financing period was "unwarranted in light of the serious questions yet unanswered by our brief experience with public broadcasting."

Nixon complained that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting has concentrated funds on developing nationally-distributed programs instead of merely channeling financial aid to local educational television and radio stations. He had words of praise only for two quality children's programs.

In blunter language, the director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, Clay T. Whitehead, had earlier charged that public television was "taking the taxpayers' money and using it to express controversial points of view."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council took an opposite point of view in a statement adopted early this year. The council praised the expansion of public broadcasting from its initial role as "an adjunct to the classroom teacher" into "broader areas of community concern." And it warned against Administration efforts to "inject public broadcasting into partisan politics at a time when public television and radio must be insulated from such pressures."

Urban League Fills Apprenticeship Slots

The National Urban League, which operates 33 Apprenticeship Outreach programs, has placed 3,738 minority youths as apprentices since January 1969, the Manpower Administration said.

Organizing Drive Launched:

IUE Delegates Press Action To Stem Loss of U.S. Jobs

By Tom Castor

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers wound up the union's 15th biennial convention with renewed determination to stem the export of American jobs and expand IUE membership.

The 500 delegates, joined by 500 other members from nearby states, took to the streets in support of the Burke-Hartke bill that would regulate foreign trade and curb multinational corporations.

After hearing an address by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), chief House sponsor of the bill, the IUE members assembled near the White House and marched to Capitol Hill, carrying placards and chanting slogans in support of Burke-Hartke and other measures aimed at protecting American jobs.

They marched around the Capitol building, rallied on the Capitol steps and spent the remainder of one afternoon buttonholing congressmen to build support for trade regulating legislation.

On the final day of the convention, Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.) told delegates he didn't believe "American companies should be skipping the country—with the encouragement of our tax laws—to make American brand products for the American markets in overseas plants."

The Democratic presidential aspirant said "something is wrong when consumers who prefer to buy American products to keep their countrymen working are tricked into thinking that Admiral televisions and Bendix radios made in Taiwan are still American products."

On the organizing front, delegates gave their approval to a resolution authorizing a loan of $300,000 from the IUE defense fund to be used exclusively by the international for union organizing activities.

"Unless we organize, we're going to lose strikes because of competition from unorganized plants," said IUE Vice Pres. Harry Block, speaking on behalf of the resolution.

Organizing Director Harry Shay assured delegates that the expanded organizing effort would not be limited to such large manufacturers as General Electric and Westinghouse. The money is to be used, he said, "in any area where there is a possibility of organizing."

The emphasis on organizing stems indirectly from the loss of jobs to imports and the consequent decline in union membership.

The resolution stipulates that the funds will be used exclusively to hire additional international representatives for organizing and to pay for the services of local union members on a lost-time basis.

Delegates also passed two major amendments to the IUE constitution which are subject to a membership referendum.

One constitutional change calls for the merger of Districts 10, 11 and 12 into one District (11), covering most of the states west of the Mississippi.

District 10 had only 4,300 members, District 12 had 2,400 and old District 11 had 9,900. The amendment was supported over opposition of delegates from Districts 10 and 12.

Another amendment would combine into one "multi-employer conference board" the RCA, Sperry Rand and Sylvania conference boards along with locals representing employes of "other companies who share matters of common interest."

Other conference boards may be established, the amendment says, "only in those cases where the executive board finds that the union represents a total of at least 15,000 employes of a company, in five or more plants of such company, situated in different localities."

A resolution on women workers put the union on record as supporting the equal pay amendments to eliminate the exemption for professionals, managers and administrative personnel and prohibitions on mandatory overtime.

The resolution also called for a re-examination of IUE's historical position on the Equal Rights Amendment, extension to men of the "beneficial" provisions of laws now applying only to women and "adequate" child care facilities for the children of all members.

Delegates approved a boycott of Philco-Ford products in an attempt to secure either reversal of the company's decision to close its Philadelphia plant or a fair termination agreement for members of IUE Local 101 there. Closing of the plant will cost 1,600 jobs.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings—who was re-elected by acclamation along with Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice—reported that the international has spent three-quarters of a million dollars in the strike against the Fedders Corp. in Edison, N.J., which was in its 24th week.

Fifty of the strikers were on hand for the convention and heard pledges of continued financial support from the international and its districts and locals.

In another resolution, the convention noted that six of every 10 members are covered by contracts that expire in 1973. Major negotiations will include 70 contracts, and an additional 100 smaller agreements also will expire during the year.

The resolution said that bargaining with the giant conglomerates of the industry — General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors —"will influence other negotiations in following years" and that coordinated bargaining should be utilized wherever possible to achieve adequate settlements.

RE-ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION were IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, left, and Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice during the union's 15th biennial convention in Washington, D.C.

IUD Denounces Cutback In Safety Law Coverage

Small business firms need government help in meeting job safety and health standards, not an exemption from enforcement of the law, a union witness told Congress.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., sharply criticized the actions of the House and Senate in barring enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in small establishments.

It "solves no problems," Clayman told a House Small Business subcommittee. "It punishes the employes of small business by regarding their lives and health as less sacred and important than those who work in larger establishments."

The moral question Congress must face, Clayman insisted, is "whether it shall be the convenience of employers or the life and health of working men and women that shall prevail."

The IUD witness agreed that small business firms have legitimate complaints about the operation of the law and the establishment of standards.

Most standards adopted by the Labor Dept., Clayman said, were "written by big business for big business." And he termed it "strange that the Labor Dept. spends government time and money on closed-circuit television for the National Association of Manufacturers," but can't provide technical help so a farm equipment dealer can comply with the law. Neither, he noted, is there any real effort made to inform unorganized workers—the bulk of employes at small establishments—of their rights under the law.

While the "ineptness" of the administration of the program provides ammunition for its opponents, Clayman said, the campaign to gut the law stems from the fact that "organized business simply does not want to spend the monies and make the efforts necessary to a safe workplace."

House Rebuffs Chamber:

Ban on Food Stamps For Strikers Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

care program for anybody who is a member of a striking family, or deny his child a federally subsidized school lunch? Would that not bring more pressure to stop the strike?"

- Families of criminals in prison are eligible for food stamps, but if families of strikers must go hungry "something is wrong with our sense of values." While supporters of the Michel amendment "pay lip service to the workers' right to strike," their premise is that "any action that breaks a strike on management's terms is in the public interest."

The clincher in terms of House action was not the debate but the vote—and the shifting alliances that brought it about.

Although the House last year handily rejected an identical anti-striker amendment, also proposed by Michel, the strong business lobby this year pointed to an extremely close vote that could go either way.

Indeed, the number of Republicans opposing the anti-striker amendment turned out to be exactly half the number who had voted against it last year—22 as compared with 44. A handful of Democrats, too, switched their votes after a barrage of letters from influential businessmen in their districts.

But before voting on the anti-striker amendment, the House voted on another perennial amendment to the agriculture appropriations bill—a motion by Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.) to set a $20,000 ceiling on crop subsidies for a single farm. The present limit, set in a 1970 compromise, is $55,000.

City liberals have almost solidly supported lowering the ceiling in past years—only to be rebuffed by 2-1 margins when the bill reached the Senate. Actually, limitations on crop subsidies to individual farms have been regularly evaded by large growers who subdivide their holdings among members of their families.

Last year, the Conte amendment passed the House, 214-198. This year, it failed on a 192-189 vote. Enough urban congressmen voted against it to make the difference.

And when the anti-striker amendment came to a vote, some conservative Democrats from rural areas joined in defeating it.

Republicans, who normally play their own games with southern Democrats to form a conservative coalition, expressed shock.

"There has been an unholy alliance forged here this afternoon," Michel fumed. He voiced indignation at "these shenanigans" and told the House that when the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Rep. George H. Mahon (D-Tex.), spoke against the anti-striker amendment, "my first inclination was to say some things which I might later be sorry for."

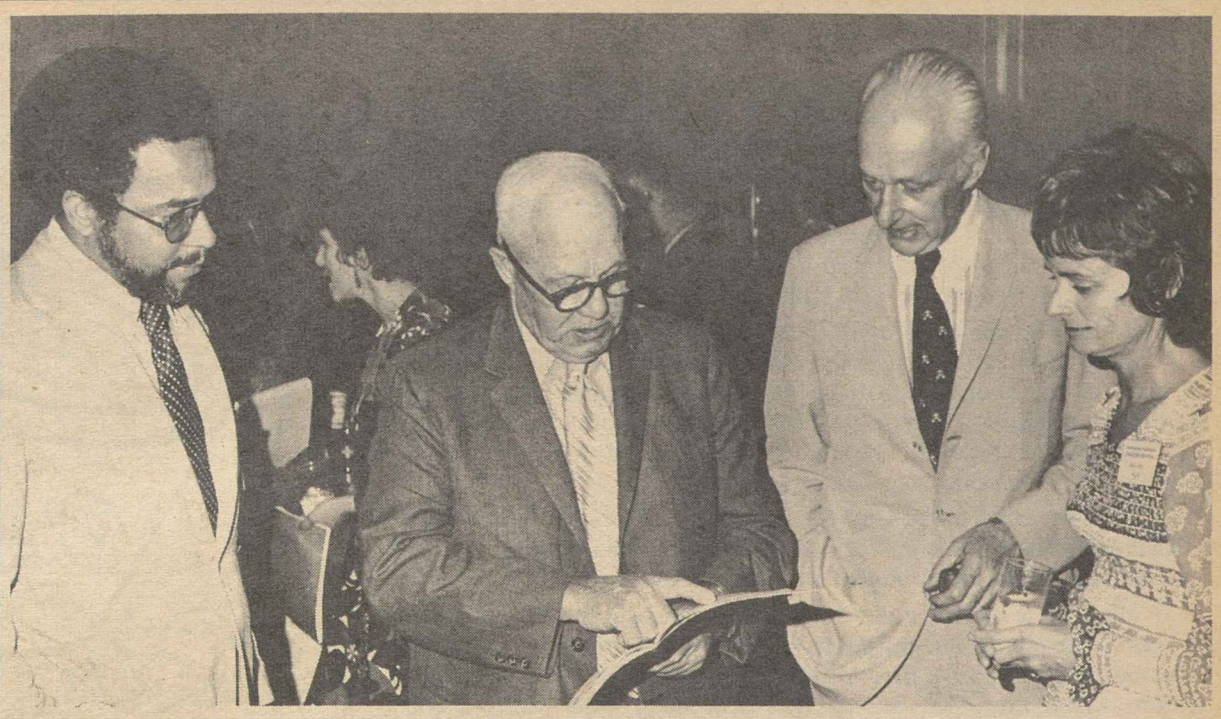
But when the votes were counted, 177 Democrats and 22 Republicans killed the anti-striker amendment that was backed by 131 Republicans and 49 Democrats.

State-County Adds Rhode Island Unit

Providence, R.I.—The 4,000-member Rhode Island State Employes Association has affiliated with the State, County & Municipal Employes, AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf announced.

Under a new state law, the association, chartered as AFSCME Council 22, stands to gain agency shop recognition in units where it is the exclusive bargaining agent.

Pres. William Martin of the association, who will serve as president of the newly chartered council, said "our members can best be served by joining forces with a larger, more experienced organization that has the resources to deal with the complex problems of public employment today."



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PROGRAM describing labor's role in the development of American folklife and culture captures the attention of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a reception for union members who participated in the annual folklife festival on the Capitol Mall, June 30-July 4. With Meany are Smithsonian officials, from left, Julian Evell, Dr. Rab Brooks and Mrs. Marian Hope.

ILO Backs Full Workers' Rights For Portugal's African Colonies

Geneva, Switzerland—The International Labor Organization's world assembly of trade unionists, employers and governments ended a three-week session by taking a fresh stand in defense of the right of workers everywhere to join together in "free and democratic trade unions."

The annual conference reaffirmed the basic tenets of the 53-year-old ILO in a worker-sponsored resolution strongly condemning the colonial rule of Portugal in the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

The resolution pledged the ILO's "entire support" to the peoples of the three territories in their bid for "self-determination and civil and trade union rights." It was adopted with no opposing votes despite concern by some government and employer representatives over diplomatic niceties.

In pushing the resolution's earlier passage through the committee stage, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman recalled that the American labor federation is firmly on record that the freedom movement in the Portuguese territories, as well as in South Africa and Rhodesia, deserves the support of the entire free world.

"The ILO and all its bodies should seize every opportunity to strike a blow for freedom and social justice wherever they are being denied," Seidman said on behalf of the U.S. worker delegation.

Rudolph Faupl, the U.S. worker delegate who served as the conference's vice president, described the resolution as "true to the ILO's objectives and principles."

Faupl, in his concluding statement, praised Gerard Veldkamp, the Netherlands government delegate who was president of the session, for having gotten the ILO "back on the track" by his firm rule over the discussions.

The president, Faupl told the 1,300 conference participants, had made "fully operative again" the spirit that had contributed much to past conference achievements but which "in recent years we have often lost."

The U.S. worker delegate's statement was a clear denunciation of Communist propaganda efforts, muted this year by the Soviet bloc, that had been sidetracking the conference into "irrelevancies, often leading to futility and acrimony," as he put it.

The conference's main thrust this year was on the need to adapt technological developments to best serve the legitimate aspirations of man. This was the subject of a general discussion in which Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers president, and Joseph T. Powers, president of the Plasterers, spoke for U.S. workers.

The specific problem of technological developments in cargo-handling at dockside was examined in a committee on which President Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers served. This committee prepared for adoption by next year's conference, in the form of an international treaty, new ILO standards for insuring that every effort be made to provide "regular and permanent employment" for all dock workers.

Also readied for final action by next year's session was a second treaty for ending child labor by binding nations to outlaw the employment of children under the age of 14.

The minimum employment age should be raised to 18 when the work involved is "likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons," under a draft prepared by a committee including Sec.-Treas. William T. Dodd of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

In other action the conference welcomed newly-independent Bangladesh as the ILO's 123rd member nation. It also called on ILO states to ratify an increase to 56 members in the size of the agency's governing body. This would give the workers and employers each 14 delegates, instead of the present 12, with governments having 28 seats, or 4 more than now.

The new governing body, or executive council, made John Mainwaring, Canadian government representative, its chairman for the first year of its three-year term of office.

On the proposal of Faupl, Canadian Labor Congress Executive Vice Pres. Joseph Morris was reelected as the council's worker vice president. Both votes were unanimous.

Pilots Back Bill to Penalize Nations Providing Sanctuary to Skyjackers

Air Line Pilots Pres. John J. O'Donnell gave the ALPA's full endorsement to legislation aimed at curbing skyjacking as he told members of the Senate Commerce Committee that "first and foremost is the need to eliminate sanctuaries" for airline hijackers.

Amendments to the Federal Aviation Act now before the committee would call upon the President to institute air-service boycotts against nations that offer sanctuary to skyjackers.

The President would be required to deny landing rights at U.S. airports to carriers from nations that harbor skyjackers. Additionally, the bill calls for "secondary boycotts" of nations that continue to provide air service to countries offering sanctuary.

O'Donnell urged swift passage of the proposals introduced by Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), and Sen. James B. Pearson (R-Kan.).

O'Donnell pointed out that the amendments strongly supported a four-point goal adopted by the ALPA:

- The elimination of every sanctuary that may exist in the world for skyjackers and extortionists.
- The prompt return of hijacked passengers, crews and aircraft.
- The return of extorted funds.
- Extradition of skyjackers to the United States and imposition of sentences ranging from a minimum 20 years of imprisonment to death.

Another top priority, O'Donnell stressed, is airport security—including the screening of all passengers on all flights—plus the immediate development and procurement of on-board defense systems and structures.

"Carry-on hand luggage must be examined to ensure that weapons are not hidden in innocent-looking packages," O'Donnell said, "I understand this can be done rapidly through the use of low-pulse X-Ray devices."

"The trouble is that the government doesn't want to buy them and the airlines don't want to buy them because they cost money," he said.

O'Donnell was the only witness to give unqualified support to the amendments before the committee. Both government and management representatives expressed reservations about the United States taking unilateral action.

In another area, the ALPA reiterated its opposition to a proposal by the Federal Aviation Administration to put medical certification in the hands of doctors employed by the airlines.

Currently, such health checks are performed by 7,000 private physicians licensed by the FAA.

The Air Transport Association, representing most U.S. carriers, also is strongly opposed to the FAA proposal, which O'Donnell charged is "ill-conceived" and would generate "severe labor-management strife."

Elsewhere, the ALPA registered opposition to a new attempt to impose multi-carrier or industry-wide collective bargaining.

O'Donnell told a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing that "transportation and the economy cannot afford the industry-wide confrontation between labor and management that would be produced by" such negotiations.

"ALPA, representing 39 pilot units and 22 flight-attendant groups, has found carrier-by-carrier bargaining to be in the public interest in that it prevents proliferation of labor disputes and permits solution of individual carrier problems," he said.

Ship Engineers Win Pay Boost Of 6 Percent

New York—The Marine Engineers announced new three-year agreements with major steamship companies that call for a first-year increase of 6 percent in base wages, overtime, non-watch standing allowances and night and weekend relief engineer's pay.

The union estimates the engineers were making about $45 a day before the new contracts were signed with the Maritime Service and Tanker Service Committees.

The two committees represent companies having an aggregate fleet of more than 200 American-flag dry cargo and tanker vessels operating in the off-shore trade.

The union said second- and third-year increases will be made on the basis of monies available.

Other benefits include an additional day of paid vacation on dry cargo vessels and similar additional vacation on container and fast-turnaround vessels and on tankers.

Also negotiated was a provision for 30-year pensions in addition to current pension benefit schedules after 20 and 25 years of service.

Novelty or Solutions

WE LIVE in a strange era of shifting moods and fashions. Novelty has become a cardinal virtue. Image is all. Politics takes on the attributes of theater, dominated by the media. New personalities rise on the horizon—stars that shine brightly and briefly and then fade from view. Public opinion polls bounce up and down. The opinion-makers and arbiters of political style have led us in a few brief years down a long road littered with the remains of burned out causes, dead slogans, and stillborn revolutions.

And it still seems to us in 1972, as it has for many decades, that the central problem facing most Americans is to secure a fairer division of the abundance of this land—an equitable share of the wealth we produce. We aim to democratize economic opportunity, security, leisure and all of those good things of life that a privileged few have enjoyed since the dawn of history.

This is the chief purpose of the labor movement—its reason for existing. This is what guides our efforts at the bargaining table, in the legislative halls, and at the ballot box.

In all of these efforts, today, we confront an Administration which is entirely hostile to our purposes. This is an Administration which does not want a fairer distribution of income. This is an Administration which does not believe that everybody who wants a job should have a job. This is an Administration which does not care whether poverty is eliminated. This is an Administration dedicated wholly to the interests of the boss, tempered only by the desire for re-election.

To believe otherwise is to assume a gap between intent and performance which can only be attributed to a level of incompetence unprecedented since the founding of the Republic. I do not believe that the Nixon Administration is all that incompetent. I think it is very competently pursuing policies that are detrimental to the interests of the vast majority of the American people.

THERE ARE THOSE parading as the liberals of the new order who regard these matters as quaint, old-fashioned and not a little boring. But we hope that some of our liberal friends will forgive us.

We are, right now, preoccupied with the fact that poverty is growing again in America—for the first time in 10 years.

We're concerned by the addition of another 4½ million more Americans to the welfare rolls, in the last three years.

We're worried about the 5 million or so Americans who cannot find jobs.

We're thinking about the millions of senior citizens on fixed incomes who are being ravaged by inflation.

We're trying to do something to eliminate the heritage of racial discrimination and segregation.

We're determined to do something about the quality of education in America—and about the fact that there are millions of young people who want to go to college and can't afford it.

We're campaigning for national health insurance, to finance, guarantee and equalize access to comprehensive medical care for all.

We're pushing for programs that will revive our decaying cities, clean up our environment, and improve life for all Americans—whether or not they hold a union card.

When we have solved all of these problems—the problems of ordinary people trying to make ends meet—perhaps then we can turn to the more exotic preoccupations of the vanguard.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Newspaper Guild convention, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

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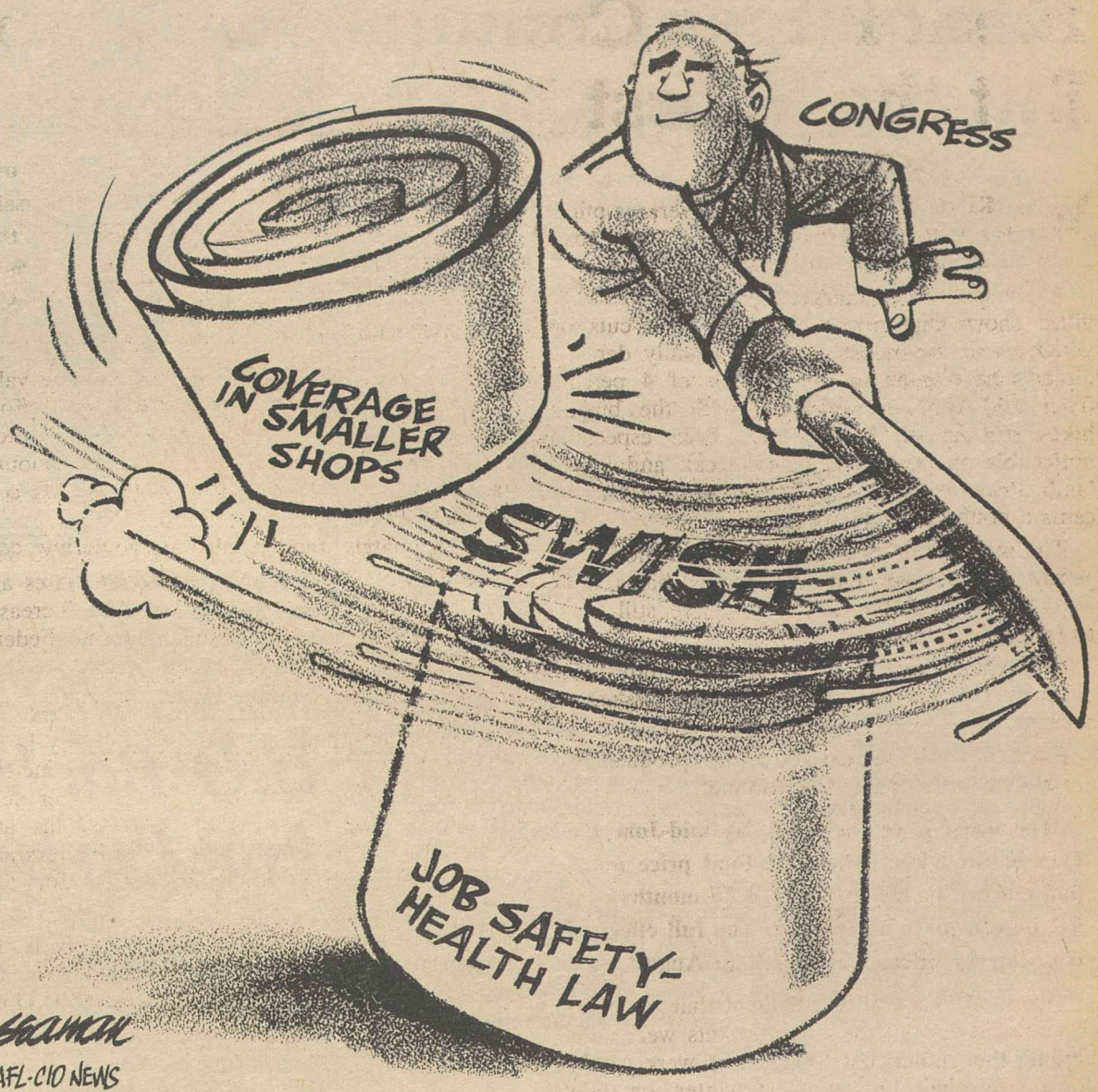


A Word Edgewise:

Collapse in Chain of Command Paved Way for Lavelle's War

By John P. Roche

GEN. JOHN D. LAVELLE'S private war with North Vietnam has justifiably touched off quite a stir.

Lavelle, it will be recalled, was Commanding General of the 7th Air Force and apparently decided to use the ambiguity of "protective reaction" as a justification for some pre-emptive strikes against North Vienamese military installations. He had the records of these strikes doctored up in such a fashion that they indicated compliance with the rules of engagement.

However, because the President subsequently authorized wider bombing, the chances are that many people will write off the Lavelle incident on the ground that he was premature but sensible.

Actually the Lavelle initiative is symptomatic of a far more basic problem than simple battlefield improvisation. Leaving aside the Strangelove scenarios which have local commanders joyously firing off Minutemen, what occurred was a complete failure of the command structure that should concern all of us.

It was far more than a breakdown in civilian control over the military; it was a breakdown in military control over the military. Not since Abraham Lincoln put U.S. Grant in command of the Union armies have we seen such a shambles as the command structure of the Vietnamese War.

Who is theoretically the top American official in the Republic of Vietnam? The Chief of Mission, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker. What was the official function of Gen. William Westmoreland and, later, Gen. Creighton Abrams? They were the ambassador's subordinates in charge of the Military Assistance Command (MACV). That is, in theory, these four-star generals had exactly the same status as, say, the colonel who is in charge of an American Military Assistance group in some Latin American nation.

For openers, then, the commanding general, MACV, worked for the ambassador, just like the local director of the Agency for International Development or the local head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Then came the war and half a million American troops—Army, Air Force, and Marines, plus the assets of the Seventh Fleet in the Gulf of Tonkin. Now who was in charge? Well, if you can believe it, the ambassador.

At this point General of the Army George C. Marshall must have been spinning in his grave. Vietnam was never made into a military theater of command with the highly structured lines of control that existed in World War II (and even then there were problems; George Patton, for instance, had a do-it-yourself view of strategy). Nor were our ambassadors, either by character or conviction, willing to take on the job of proconsul.

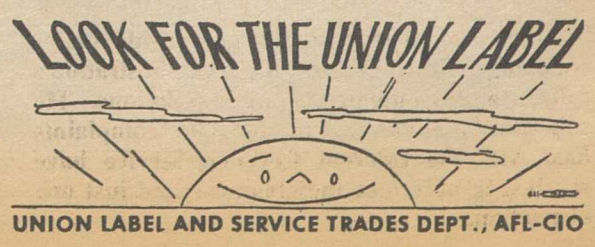
Which brings us to Gen. Lavelle and the 7th Air Force. Who was Lavelle's boss? In one capacity, he worked for Abrams; in another, for the Commander in Chief, U.S. Forces in the Pacific (CINCPAC)—an admiral in Hawaii; in still a third, for the Chief of Staff of the Air Force in Washington.

THE SAME SORT of command chaos permeated all the services. Indeed, if one looked at the chart, he sometimes wondered how anything ever got accomplished. But conversely, such a labyrinth is perfectly designed for a general who wants to go into business for himself.

In political terms, it is a classic case of hardening of the categories. Even though the character of the war radically changed between 1963-66, the fiction was maintained that we were merely providing "military assistance."

Thus we fell between two stools: there was no theater commander to run the show; there was no ambassador willing or able to exercise his theoretical responsibilities.

I have often thought in this context that perhaps Pres. Johnson's greatest error was in not accepting Robert F. Kennedy's offer to go to Saigon as ambassador. With Bobby at the head of the table there would have been no ambiguities in the command structure.



How to Buy:

Meat Prices Continue to Climb, But the Worst Is Yet to Come

By Sidney Margolius

WORKING FAMILIES are in a serious plight this summer. Led by meat prices, food costs are heading for a new record.

A comparison of market reports in three large cities shows that prices of seven meat cuts on which moderate-income families usually depend, already have gone up an average of 4 percent from mid-April to mid-June, with the biggest hikes still ahead. Boosts have been especially noticeable on pork loin, round steak and leg of lamb. Prices of these meats have jumped 5 to 14 cents a pound in eight weeks.

The meat industry is holding prices more diligently on chuck, ground beef, cooked hams, pork butts, chicken and turkey. These are still close to last spring's prices.

Compared to a year ago, meat prices in the three cities we checked are about 8 percent higher on average.

Prices of fresh, canned and frozen produce also are higher, on average, this summer.

The worst is yet to come. By mid-June the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index had reached its highest level in 26 months—up 8.2 percent over a year ago. The full effect of these higher prices will be felt in August.

Two months ago it was evident that the Nixon Administration and the supermarkets were either kidding the public that food prices were coming down after their big leap last winter, or didn't know what they were talking about. These figures prove it.

In general, people are little better off than before the price stabilization program went into effect last August. Overall, living costs have gone up 2 percent in the eight months of the stabilization program, compared to 2.5 percent in the previous eight months. In the six months from November, when the three-month price freeze ended and the stabilization program took over, the government's wholesale index for all commodities rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.2 percent compared to a rate of 4.7 percent in the six months before August 1971.

How are families reacting to the continued inflation? They are trying to defend themselves in a number of ways. The mail shows a particular spurt in letters asking about health insurance to supplement present policies—an apparent reaction to the climb in medical and hospital fees.

There also is a spurt of interest in forming buying clubs to buy food in wholesale lots from consumer cooperatives and other wholesale agencies. In a number of localities in the United States and Canada, families have formed such "large-family buying clubs" and "food depots," with varying degrees of success.

There also is a growing suspicion of the value of ready-to-eat and processed foods, and efforts to soften the impact of high food prices by switching to lower-cost meats and reducing amounts used, and by buying in bulk, such as gallon containers of milk.

Unfortunately, families also are going into debt more heavily, for both installment purchases and personal loans. Installment debts have increased by record amounts this past spring, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

EXCEPT FOR FOOD, July is one of the two best shopping months of the year (January is the other). Buying opportunities this month include semi-annual sales of shoes; men's summer suits and shirts; women's dreses; rugs; curtains and drapes. July also is the month manufacturers and stores clear this year's models of refrigerators and TV sets.

One of the most useful sales this July is the semi-annual shoe clearances. Price hikes of $1 to $4 a pair have been predicted for this fall. Thus, you can save twice by shopping the summer sales for staple styles and brands.

As a clue to the alarming prices you soon will have to pay for shoes, note that wholesale prices of hides have gone up 65 percent in this past year, leather has jumped 22 percent and wholesale shoe prices already are up 7 percent.

Shoes are your most important clothing purchase. Many families spend as much as 20 percent of their entire clothing budgets for shoes. With prices high, repairability becomes more important. Welted shoes usually are easier to repair. The upper of a welted shoe is not attached directly to the sole but both upper and sole are attached to a thin strip of leather called a welt. Welted shoes also are usually a little heavier and give longer service.

Best food values in July are eggs, broilers and turkey. Chuck is the relatively better value in beef since demand drops for such cuts requiring long cooking during the hot weather. In pork, butts and shoulder cuts are relatively good value.

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Phase 2 Fiasco:

Consumers Come Out Losers As Price Control System Fails

PRICE CONTROLS—with the scales tipped to the side of the bankers, industrialists, and wealthy Americans—are a fiasco that leaves consumers the sure losers in the Administration's "battle of the (price) bulge," AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis warned.

With food prices "starting to skyrocket again, after a brief pause," and the Justice Dept. uninterested in prosecuting price control violators, most Americans now realize that the Phase 2 price control system has failed, Perlis said. He pointed out that many economists are now convinced that the inflation rate at the end of 1972 may well nearly double the Nixon Administration's "acceptable" 2.5 percent goal.

"The American people have lost confidence" in the Administration's ability to halt the economic squeeze with its Phase 2 price control program, which substitutes a "public relations . . . cosmetics job" for across-the-board controls and effective enforcement machinery," he asserted on Labor News Conference.

Perlis, who heads labor's nationwide price-watching effort, scored the Administration's failure to prosecute price control violations. He said that the more than 145,000 complaints filed with the Internal Revenue Service have resulted in only four indictments—and just one conviction.

Perlis also estimated that for every complaint that is filed with the IRS, there are at least 10 that go unregistered. He noted that while people gripe about the higher prices they usually do not officially register their complaints.

He said that although the Cost of Living Council and the Price Commission have ordered some firms to roll back prices, the public has no way of determining whether or not those orders are being followed. But, Perlis added, consumers are not getting refunds for overcharges. He said a survey of thousands of price-watchers in all parts of the country failed to turn up "a single case" in which a consumer had "received restitution for overcharges."

PERLIS AGREED that consumers may find "their only salvation" from the continuing upward spiral of living costs is at the ballot box in November. He urged that despite frustrations, consumers continue to monitor prices and report violations — and through letters, petitions and resolutions, demand equity and fairness for workers and consumers in Phase 2 controls.

Reporters questioning Perlis were Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times and Robert Barr of the Fairchild publications. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FLOATING of the British pound, which is a nice way of saying devaluation, has plunged the international trade world into new monetary disorder that has hit a number of currencies including the dollar.

The Common Market nations in Europe are upset, especially in view of the admission of the British into that closely held organization within a matter of months. Despite assurances by the British that they hope to see the pound re-pegged by the end of the year, Italy now wants to withdraw from the European Communities agreement that was supposed to stabilize European currencies, but obviously hasn't.

What's more, the wider scale Smithsonian agreement negotiated in our own country last December was supposed to keep most world currencies from fluctuating too much. But, here it is, faced with a new crisis that has involved the dollar as speculators dropped huge amounts of it on the European market.

Trade with Great Britain is highly important to the United States and so to American workers. When Pres. Nixon let the dollar fall to its competitive level, American exports to England were supposed to show a healthy growth. That growth hasn't been especially large, but certainly the British devaluation can be expected to set it back. With the pound sliding down, we are pretty much back where we started.

The British "floating" has brought us once again to re-examination of the realities of the international trade situation rather than the theories about "free trade" that have cost hundreds of thousands of American jobs. While British floating of the pound has the superficial aspect of letting economic nature take its course, it represents, in reality, part of the "managed economy" that is characteristic of today's international trade picture.

Again within our own country, many American producers are invoking the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 far more today than they have for the past half century. The current issue of Commerce Today published by the Dept. of Commerce, which usually is strong for free markets, reports that "anti-dumping protection" has taken on "new and widened significance."

The Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 imposes additional duties on foreign merchandise that is being sold at lower-than-fair-value or when an industry in the United States is being injured by the importation of such merchandise.

Commerce Today reports that the number of anti-dumping complaints leading to dumping findings has been steadily increasing in recent years. Where there were 291 complaints during the period between 1958 and 1969, complaints are now running at a rate of more than 40 a year.

AMONG THE COMPLAINTS are glass, television receivers, fish nets, pig iron, wall tiles, steel bars, power transformers and even ice cream sandwich wafers from Canada.

Our own government, which still talks free trade tradition, is not exactly practicing it, for it has warned foreign producers that they must revise their prices, either by raising the U.S. purchase price or lowering the home market price to conform with U.S. devaluation of the dollar.

In any event, it is becoming more and more clear that a completely new approach to the problems of international trade must be made if we are to conduct it in terms of today's realities rather than yesterday's slogans.

American corporations have not hesitated to adjust to today's trade realities. They have gone "international" whole hog to the great detriment of the American economy and American workers. Their own actions, plus the managed economies of virtually every other nation in the world, now call for a reassessment of the trade situation by the United States.

Platform proposals to the Democratic and Republican parties made by organized labor call for just such a reappraisal.

PRICE CONTROLS geared to favor industrialists, bankers and wealthy Americans, leave consumers sure losers in the Nixon Administration's "battle of the (price) bulge," AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Philip Shabecoff, left, of the New York Times and Robert Barr of Fairchild publications. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

House Vote on Anti-Striker Proposal

An attempt to make strikers and their families ineligible for food stamps was rejected by the House June 29 on a 199-180 recorded teller vote.

On labor's scoreboard, Right votes (R) were cast by the 177 Democrats and 22 Republicans who voted against the anti-striker motion. Wrong votes (W) were cast by 49 Democrats and 131 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) A
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) A
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) A
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) A
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32 Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) A
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) A
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) A
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) A
15. Carlson (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) A
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) A
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) A
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) A
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) A

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Curlin (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) A
2. Boggs (D) A
3. Caffrey (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) R
7. Vacancy
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Vacancy
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) A
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) A
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) A
19. McDonald (R) A

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) A
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) A
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) R
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) A
2. Whitten (D) R
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) A
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) A
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) A
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) A
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) A
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) A
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) A
5. Lent (R) A
25. Peyser (R) A
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) R
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) A
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) R
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) A
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) A
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) R
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) A
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) A
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) A
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) A
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) A
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Conover (R) W

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) A

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) A
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) A
7. Blanton (D) A
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) A
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) A
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) A
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) A
3. Slack (D) A
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) A

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Breaks with Tradition:

Guild Shifts Policy, Will Back Candidate

San Juan, P.R.—Breaking with a long-standing tradition, the Newspaper Guild's annual convention authorized the union's executive board to endorse a candidate in this year's presidential elections.

Endorsement authority was given to the board by a 226-to-124 rollcall vote after the convention rejected its Political Action Committee's recommendation that it endorse Sen. George McGovern for the Democratic nomination. That proposal lost by a 201-to-147 rollcall.

The Executive Board was authorized to make an endorsement after the major-party conventions, ending a tradition of nonpartisanship in presidential campaigns that dates back to the Guild's founding.

The convention rejected a minority report that maintained an endorsement would be incompatible with newsmen's obligation to remain "in their professional capacity impartial and uncommitted to any office seeker."

Guild Pres. Charles A. Perlik, in his address to the convention, had urged that the executive board be authorized to "give guidance to the Guild and to its members" on candidates in the November election, terming its previous attitude one of "sterile objectivity" and "political eunuchry."

The convention agreed, terming it "imperative" to act in the face of the Nixon Administration's record on wage and price controls, unemployment, taxes, labor's rights, press freedom and child care.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland excoriated Nixon's record in an address to the convention, terming his Administration "entirely hostile to our purposes."

"This is an Administration which does not want a fairer distribution of income," he said. "This is an Administration which does not believe that everybody who wants a job has a basic right to a job. This is an Administration which does not care whether poverty is eliminated. This is an Administration dedicated wholly to the interests of the boss, tempered only by the desire for reelection.

"To believe otherwise is to assume the existence of a gap between intentions and performance which can only be attributed to a level of incompetence unprecedented since the founding of the Republic."

The convention, in a major step to heighten the national identity of the Guild's Canadian locals, voted to establish a Canadian national director's office, create a second Canadian regional vice presidency and provide for an annual Canadian policy conference. The steps were recommended by the Executive Board following public hearings held by a Guild task force across Canada last winter.

The only challenge to creation of the second Canadian vice presidency was defeated by a 255-154 rollcall.

Perlik announced at the close of the convention that Robert J. Rupert, a Canadian international representative, had been approved for national director by Canadian convention delegates and the Guild's two present vice presidents from Canada (one elected at-large), and would be appointed following formal approval by the executive committees of Canadian locals.

The convention's Collective Bargaining Report set forth a new pension program providing for retirement with normal benefits after 20 years' service, pension portability, vesting after five years' service and an automatic survivors' benefit of 80 percent of normal pension benefits.

The convention also adopted a series of proposals including provisions for Guild-management committees to discuss all aspects of newspaper operations, consultation on the appointment of supervisors and Guild representation on editorial boards and in editorial conferences.

A proposal to appoint a full-time coordinator for minority and women's rights was defeated on a 244-161 rollcall. But the convention, on a motion by the Washington-Baltimore Local, voted to establish a human-rights memorial fund in the name of the Guild's late attorney, Irving Leuchter, with an administrator financed by local contributions to work in the area of women's and minority rights.

The convention also urged law-enforcement officials to curb police attacks on newsmen both in pursuit of their jobs and on the picket line when they are on strike.

Delegates called on Congress to "bring an end now to all U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia and instructed the executive board to affiliate the Guild with the national Labor for Peace organization.

It went on record in support of the Farm Workers' lettuce strike, state ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, a $2.20 minimum wage, the proposed National Health Security Program, home rule for the District of Columbia, prison reform and busing where necessary to achieve school integration.

NEW INSIGNIA of Newspaper Guild is presented to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland as a momento by Guild International Chairman James B. Woods, right, at TNG's annual convention in San Juan, P.R. Kirkland assailed the Nixon Administration's hostile attitude toward unions in his convention address.

Court Decision Called Blow to Press Liberty

A Supreme Court decision that reporters have no right under the Constitution to shield confidential information or sources was sharply criticized by the Newspaper Guild.

The court, by a narrow 5-to-4 vote held that three newsmen, including a Guild member on the New York Times, must disclose confidential information to state and federal grand juries.

The Guild, concluding its annual convention in San Juan the day after the decision was handed down, echoed Justice Potter Stewart's dissenting opinion that the ruling "invites state and federal authorities to undermine the historic independence of the press by attempting to annex the journalistic profession as an investigative arm of government."

A last-minute convention resolution called on Guild locals to work for the adoption of state legislation protecting a reporter's right to shield confidential information and sources and urged the international to seek the adoption of parallel federal legislation.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) introduced a bill to grant newsmen immunity from forced disclosure of their information the day after the court decision was handed down.

Pres. Nixon's four appointees—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Harry A. Blackmun, Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and William H. Rehnquist—joined holdover Justice Byron R. White to produce the court majority.

Justice White, speaking for the majority, said "there is no First Amendment privilege to refuse to answer the relevant and material questions asked during a good-faith grand-jury investigation.

Freedom of the press, he maintained, would enter the situation only were a prosecutor guilty of harassing a reporter and attempting to damage his relationships with news sources.

But Justice William O. Douglas, in a dissent, said the court's ruling will "impede the wide-open and robust dissemination of ideas and counterthought which a free press both fosters and protects and which is essential to the success of intelligent self-government."

And Justice Stewart warned that "when neither the reporter or his news source can rely on a shield of confidentiality . . . valuable information will not be published and the public dialogue will inevitably be impoverished."

Higgins Appointed To Research Post

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of urban affairs for the U.S. Catholic Conference who has worked closely with the labor movement on social and economic problems, has been appointed secretary of research for the conference.

Higgins is taking on a newly created position in the reorganized general secretary's staff of the Catholic conference. Higgins has been with the conference and its predecessor organization, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, since 1944. He has headed the urban affairs division since 1968.

Succeeding Higgins in the urban affairs post is John E. Cosgrove, who had been director of the conference's Dept. of Social Development since 1969. He is a former assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Anti-Poverty Measures Win Senate Okay

The Senate approved a three-year extension of federal anti-poverty programs and refused to cave in to Administration objections to a section of the bill that would establish an independent National Legal Services Corp.

It approved the legislation by a 75-13 vote after rejecting, 46-37, an Administration amendment to keep the existing program of legal services for the poor under the Office of Economic Opportunity.

A similar bill, providing for a two-year extension of anti-poverty programs, has been passed by the House. A House-Senate conference committee will work out a final version when Congress returns from its recess.

The Senate Labor Committee said in its report on the bill that it had "sought to compromise with the Administration where possible and reasonable" so that legislation could be enacted. An earlier bill, which included a new child development program, was vetoed by Pres. Nixon last December.

The Senate bill would allow the President to nominate 10 of the 19 members of the board of directors for the Legal Services Corp.—a provision praised by five of the seven Republicans on the Labor Committee, but still not satisfactory to the Administration.

As did the House, the Senate voted increased spending ceilings for the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Head Start program. Its bill carries a $9.6 billion maximum price tag for the three years, as compared with the House bill's authorization of $5.3 billion for two years—and the Administration's proposal for a straight two-year extension of existing programs.

Recreation Center Dedicated to Unionist

Chicago—The Chicago Housing Authority dedicated a new recreation center at its Washington Park Homes development as a memorial to the late John L. Yancey, a veteran AFL-CIO representative.

Yancey, who died in August 1970, also had served as a commissioner for the Chicago Housing Authority.

Abel Presses Bill to Protect Pension Plans

Steelworkers urged Congress to pass strong legislation to guarantee that workers will receive the pension benefits they earn through their years of service.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel served as their spokesman. And more than 500 union members, who had left their homes in Western Pennsylvania before dawn on a more than 5-hour bus trip, squeezed into the Senate Labor Committee hearing room to back up his testimony.

Abel praised the efforts of Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) in drafting and cosponsoring a pension reform bill. He urged that it be strengthened in several areas, including earlier vesting, assurance of coverage of all past service, a priority claim on the assets of an employer if a fund being terminated can't meet its full obligations, and a requirement that successor employes be as responsible for the payment of benefits as the original owner.

Stressing the need for stronger legal protections, Abel told the committee that the "devastating effect" of imports on jobs applies also to pension rights.

"Plant after plant has been forced to close down," he noted, too often washing away pension benefits along with jobs.

Abel termed mandatory pension insurance "essential for the continued existence of the private pension system."

Charles Feinstein Dies, Leather Workers Chief

New York—Charles Feinstein died here July 3 just two weeks after being re-elected to the presidency of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers, a post he had held since 1970. He was 62.

During his service as president, Feinstein launched an organizing drive that increased the union's membership from 35,000 to 50,000, and was successful in laying the foundation for uniform contracts in the handbag industry.

He also served as chairman of the Maritime Trades Dept.'s legislative committee, concentrating particularly on the crucial issue of imports.

In a message of sympathy to the family, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland described Feinstein as a "dedicated trade unionist, who served his fellow workers with diligence and honor."

"He was a fine gentleman, a good friend, and we will sorely miss him."

Feinstein became active in the trade union movement during the depression, serving as an organizer for the Laundry Workers, the Building Service Employes and the Tobacco Workers.

After Army service during World War II, he was appointed a staff representative of the Leather Workers. He later became a member of the union's executive board and was a vice president until his election as president during a special convention in January 1970.

Surviving are his wife, Sylvia, two daughters, a granddaughter and a sister.

Filling out the five-year term of the presidency will be the union's executive vice president, Ben Feldman, manager of the 12,000-member New York Pocketbook & Novelty Workers Local 1.

Feldman has been a member of that local since 1918 and served as an executive board member, business agent and organizer before becoming manager in June 1968.

President Signs Raise Reluctantly:

Nixon Fails in Bid to Block 20% Social Security Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

though—as House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) pointed out in the debate—over the next 75 years the social security trust fund each year will take in more money in payroll taxes than it will pay out in benefits.

Nevertheless, the higher payouts for the final 10 months of this fiscal year, by reducing the surplus the budget-makers had anticipated, will push up the overall government deficit, and Nixon charged it would set back "the battle against inflation."

He served notice that he will insist on "offsetting cuts" in other government programs "although they may be painful."

Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) initiated the move to add the social security increase on to a House-passed bill providing a further temporary increase in the national debt limit.

A 5 percent social security raise had been included in the welfare reform bill that passed the House last year and has been bogged down in the Senate Finance Committee.

But the debt limit bill, which had to be enacted by July 1 to avoid a legal and financial crisis, provided a means for quick action.

On June 30, the last day before Congress was to leave on a two-week recess until after the Democratic convention, the Senate transformed the bill into the vehicle for the largest single social security increase ever enacted.

First it rejected, 66-20, a Republican motion to hold the increase to 10 percent. Then it approved the 20 percent amendment by an 82-4 margin.

The House that night accepted the Senate changes intact. It voted 253-83 against cutting the raise to 10 percent and then cleared the bill for the President's signature by a 302-35 vote.

Under the new legislation, workers and employers will be taxed on up to $10,800 of annual earnings, starting next January. The present tax base is $9,000. A year later, the ceiling on wages subject to the social security tax will rise to $12,000.

After 1974, when the cost-of-living factor comes in, automatic increases in benefits will be financed by further raising the taxable wage base.

A higher wage base has long been urged by the AFL-CIO to restore the social security concept to its original intent of covering virtually all wages—thus permitting benefits to continue to rise as earnings rise. The AFL-CIO Executive Council this year urged a gradual rise to the $15,000 level to help finance needed improvements, and also urged a direct federal contribution to the social security fund to match worker and employer payments.

Congress, however, held down the dollar amount of payroll taxes by reducing the tax rate scheduled under existing law.

Thus, the combined social security and Medicare tax rate will be lower under the new law until the year 2011, when it will edge fractionally higher. The social security portion, in fact, will be substantially lower—more than offsetting a rise in Medicare rates in anticipation of continued higher costs of health care.

The combined tax rate is now 5.20 percent. Under the old law, it would have moved up to 5.65 percent in 1973 and to 5.85 percent in 1976 through 1979, rising gradually to 6.05 percent in 1987. Under the new law, the rate will be 5.5 percent from 1973 to 1985 and will not exceed 5.7 percent until 2011.

In terms of dollars, more than two-thirds of all workers covered by the law—those making under $9,000 a year—will pay less than they would under the old law although slightly more than they actually paid this year.

Persons in higher income brackets will be paying more under the new law—and receiving proportionately higher retirement, disability and insurance protection in return.

Here are some examples:

A person earning $4,000 would, under the old law, pay a combined tax for social security and Medicare of $226 in 1973 and the same amount in 1974. Under the new law, he would pay $6 less each year.

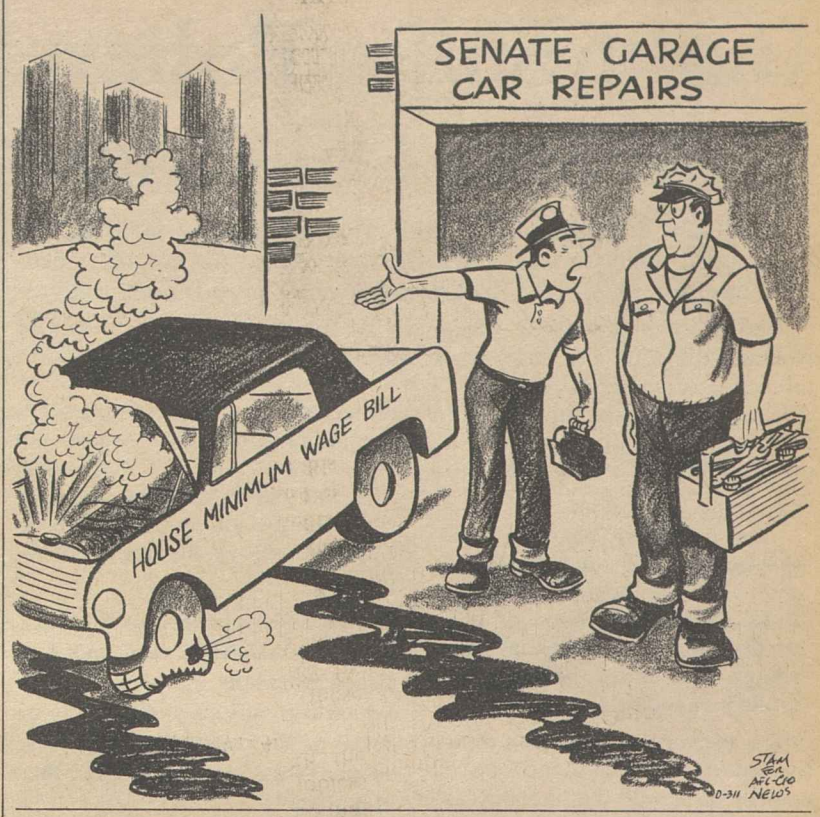
A person earning $9,000 would pay $508.50 in each of the next two years under the old law; the new law will take only $495 each year.

In the $10,000 earnings bracket, the deductions under the new law would be $550 in each of the next two years as compared with $508.50 under the old law. And at $12,000 and above, the deductions would rise to $594 in 1973 and $660 in 1974 as compared with the $508.50 for lesser benefits under the old law.

In monthly benefits, the 20 percent increase will mean that the average payment to a single retired worker will rise to $161; for the average couple to $270 and for a couple at the top benefit level to $389.

Since benefit amounts are tied to the wages on which social security taxes are paid, persons earning above $9,000 a year can look forward to substantially higher retirement benefits in return for the higher payroll deductions. The longer they pay taxes on a higher wage base, the higher their Old Age & Survivors benefits.

'It's a Lemon!'



Union Volunteers Press Relief for Flood Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

beginning to answer the Red Cross appeal for funds vital to the relief efforts. The AFL-CIO contributed $10,000 and the Carpenters and the Amalgmated Transit Union each donated $5,000. Another $2,000 came from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Contributions also were made by local unions of the Clothing Workers, Upholsterers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the IBEW, Red Cross officials reported. One of the largest contributions from a local union was made by IBEW Local 2020 in Columbus, Ohio, which donated $1,123.

Earlier, the Ladies' Garment Workers had pledged $1 million for the relief of ILGWU members and their families in Pennsylvania.

The Red Cross estimates that its costs in the relief operation covering the mid-Atlantic states will exceed $15 million.

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO reported that the entire resources of the state federation's staff have been turned over to the flood disaster aid efforts.

Pat Greene, director of Community Services for the State AFL-CIO, also has enlisted teams of union leaders to work with the Red Cross, the Small Business Administration and the Housing & Urban Development Dept. to assist workers in applying for benefits.

Union members whose jobs were affected by the floods were receiving assistance from the volunteer teams in filing claims for state and federal unemployment compensation.

Most workers who lost their jobs because their workplaces were damaged or destroyed by the floods will qualify for state jobless benefits. However, a number of workers who are not normally eligible for state benefits could qualify for federal compensation under the Disaster Relief Act.

John M. Clark, executive director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security, reported that 54,000 initial claims for jobless benefits have been filed with the state agency since June 24.

He noted that 38,000 of these workers were directly affected by the floods and many others were indirectly affected.

Almost 99 percent of the workers made jobless by the floods qualify for state benefits, which amount to about $64 a week, Clark noted. He said his agency has received fewer than 800 claims for unemployment compensation under the federal disaster relief program.

Besides jobless benefits for those not eligible for the state program, the Disaster Relief Act includes provisions for temporary housing with up to 12 months free rental, mortgage payments up to a year for homeowners facing financial hardship, legal services for low-income families, special tax treatment for property owners with disaster losses, and a number of measures for restoring public facilities and services.

Cancellation of Fringes Ruled Unfair Practice

The National Labor Relations Board has cracked down on two employers who discontinued long-established fringe benefits as a way of punishing union-minded employes.

The practice, frequently involving petty benefits, has long been a device of anti-union employers.

One of the two recent cases involved Local 473 of the Utility Workers and the Southeastern Michigan Gas Co. of Port Huron. For many years the company had been accustomed to making semi-annual reviews of a worker's record, leading to a pay step-up and providing needed boots for its meter readers at a cost of $8 per pair.

But the moment a representation election was held and the union certified, the company decided that the semi-annual review and the $8 boots were subject to collective bargaining. The union tried to negotiate renewal of the review and the sale of the boots, but got nowhere.

The NLRB has approved a trial examiner's proposed order that the company agree not to change working conditions without bargaining with the union, that it will resume its boot-purchasing tradition and will reimburse its employes for the extra money they had had to pay for their boots.

A second case involved the Allied Industrial Workers and the Plycoma Veneer Co. of Nashville, Mich. In this case the employer cancelled a number of fringe benefits after the union had won a representation election and had been certified.

Changes included cancellation of a medical insurance program, discontinuation of a voluntary payroll deduction program, sharp tightening up of rules on unexcused absences, restriction of employes' rights to smoke and drink coffee at set times and places, and a new policy of restricting personal relief times to three minutes each.

Here, again, the NLRB found the company guilty of an unfair labor practice for making unilateral changes without going through the process of collective bargaining and ordered it to restore all benefits pending negotiations with the union.

Labor Publications Feel First Bite of Postage Hike

Union publications were hit with staggering postage increases July 6 as the first step of a new rate schedule went into effect following approval of increases for all categories of mail by the governors of the U.S. Postal Service.

The first step of the program adds a surcharge .2 of a cent per copy on second-class, non-profit publications, the classification under which most union newspapers and magazines are mailed to the membership.

The effect is to nearly double the postage bills of many union publications, plus those of churches, veterans groups and other non-profit institutions.

For many publications, the new schedule proposed by the Postal Rate Commission and approved by the governors could mean an increase in postage costs of 750 percent or more over the next 10 years.

Meanwhile, the International Labor Press Association prepared to carry its opposition to the sharp rate boost to Congress. The ILPA is scheduled to testify July 25 before the House Postal Service subcommittee.

Meany Assails Nixon Retreat On Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

or old, black or white, in place of our present system which discriminates against the poor, the minorities and working people."

He said the AFL-CIO would continue to work closely with the NAACP "in pursuit of this and other vital legislative goals we share."

Meany told the delegates he was happy to report that the number of young minority workers enrolled in Apprenticeship Outreach programs has grown to 14,216 in 102 programs. Of these, he said, nearly 13,000 are in the building trades.

"We congratulate and salute our brothers and sisters in the NAACP, confident that, united, we can achieve our goals of racial, social and economic justice for all Americans."

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Democrats Seek Unity Key After Divisive Convention

Abel Asks Candidate Workers Can Back

Text of the speech by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, seconding the nomination of Sen. Henry M. Jackson.

Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates: The choice you make tonight is the most momentous of your lives.

At stake is not only the presidential nomination, but the future of the Democratic Party.

Our party has its roots in the vast majority of working people. Tear up those roots, reject that great tradition—the tradition of Roosevelt and Truman and Kennedy and Johnson—and this party will go down to a crashing defeat in November. You may win the votes of the self-styled liberals, the anti-labor snobs—but that's not America.

Tonight I want to tell you something about tens of millions of ordinary working Americans. They are the real unsung heroes of America. Every day they struggle to make ends meet. They struggle to find a decent home in a wholesome neighborhood. They struggle to get a good education for their children.

They are the base and the root of the liberal victories in this quarter-century. And they're sick and tired of being called racists and reactionaries by slick Madison Avenue hucksters—or by alleged liberal politicians who couldn't get elected without them.

And we're tired of the politicians who denounce "big labor" and "labor bosses" on Monday, and then come to us on Tuesday with their hands outstretched.

We've heard a lot about hypocrisy at this convention—especially from those who call themselves the advocates of a "new politics." Well let us end hypocrisy.

Let us end the hypocrisy of candidates who tell us they're for the working people and then turn around and vote for "right-to-work" laws and against minimum wage programs.

Let's end the hypocrisy of candidates who say they're for working people and then serve as a mouthpiece for the wheat lobbies.

Let's end the hypocrisy of candidates who say they're for young people and then vote against summer jobs for youth. Let's end the hypocrisy of candidates who say they're for the blacks and then seek to weaken the voting rights provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

And let's end the hypocrisy that says that democracy is only for Americans—and to hell with the rest of the world.

To those who say that building democracy at home is the road to peace in the world, I say yes, but if democracy is worth building at all, it is worth defending in the world.

There are those among us who say that the way to win in November is to reject the traditions and the values of our party. And to them I say, where were you when the chips were down four years ago.

If some of these new politicians had worked as hard to *support* our party as they subsequently worked to *reform* our party, we would be meeting here today to renominate and lay plans to re-elect President Hubert Humphrey.

This is the party of working people.

Give us a candidate with an unblemished labor record.

Give us a candidate with an outstanding civil rights record.

Give us a candidate with a perfect record of pioneering for a better environment.

Give us a candidate who believes in a strong America—and who believes that the cause of freedom does not stop at the water's edge.

Give us a candidate who can put America back to work.

Give us a candidate who speaks for the vital, progressive center—where the people are.

Give us a candidate working people can support.

Give us a candidate who can defeat Richard Nixon in 1972.

Fellow delegates, there is only one candidate whose name is before you who meets these tests. I am proud to second the nomination of Senator Henry M. Jackson.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION approved platform planks stressing the need for full employment, economic growth and tax reform. I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and chairman of the AFL-CIO's Economic Policy Committee, reads these sections of the platform to the convention delegates. Abel also seconded the nomination of Sen. Henry M. Jackson.

Sets Full-Employment Goals:

'72 Platform Indicts Nixon on Failures

Miami Beach—The Democratic National Convention built a stinging indictment of the Nixon Administration into the party's 1972 platform and called on American voters to decide in the November election "whether they want their country back again."

The platform accuses the Administration of failure in nearly every area of the nation's needs and outlines Democratic alternatives aimed at restoring public confidence in government, a balanced economy and lasting peace.

On the national economy, for example, the platform charges that "the Nixon Administration has driven people out of work in a heartless and ineffective effort to deal with inflation."

It declares that "the first task of the Democratic Party" will be to end this policy, which has sent unemployment up to 5.5 million while prices continue to climb.

It spells out the party's primary economic objective as "full employment—a guaranteed job for all."

And it commits a Democratic administration to a major priority of "eliminating the unfair, bureaucratic Nixon wage and price controls" which have "forced the American worker, who suffers most from inflation, to pay the price of trying to end it."

The platform represents months of work and the results of more than 30 public hearings in all parts of the country by the Democratic Policy Council and the 150-member Platform Committee. In other major points of particular concern to labor it:

- Pledges continued support for free collective bargaining and denounces "any attempt to substitute compulsory arbitration for it," such as the Administration's so-called final-offer-selection plan for the transportation industries.
- Urges a system of national health insurance, "federally financed and federally administered," and including criteria that clearly match only the labor-endorsed Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security bill now before Congress.
- Calls for a federal minimum wage of $2.50 an hour with extension of coverage to the 16 million workers still unprotected and rejects the Administration's proposal for a lower wage floor for teenagers.
- Opposes "actions and policies which harm American workers through unfair exploitation of labor abroad and the encouragement of American capital to run after very low wage opportunities for quick profits that will damage the economy of the United States and further weaken the dollar," but falls short of endorsing the specifics of the labor-backed Burke-Hartke trade bill to curb imports from low-wage countries.

(Continued on Page 7)

McGovern, Eagleton Ticket Set

By John M. Barry

Miami Beach — The Democratic Party turned to the task of drawing itself back together following the selection of South Dakota Sen. George McGovern as its presidential candidate by a convention that exposed the sharp divisions separating the diverse elements of the party.

The only common agreement among these elements on the convention floor was their opposition to McGovern's opponent in the Democratic bid to regain the White House next November—Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

The more than 3,000 delegates to the Democratic National Convention here were split on issues as well as candidates. However, they quickly approved McGovern's choice of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri, 42, as his running mate.

And they were in solid agreement on one overriding cause—the need to reverse Nixon policies that have created an economic recession coupled with continuing price inflation.

McGovern, 50, won the Democratic nomination for President on the first convention ballot. At the completion of the regular rollcall before some of the delegate votes were switched, McGovern polled 1,728 votes, well in excess of the 1,509 necessary.

His closest challenger was Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington with 525 votes on the initial tally. Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace received 381 and a scattering of ballots were cast for other candidates, including two formally placed in nomination—Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York and Terry San-

(Continued on Page 8)

Joblessness Up Despite Drop In June Rate

The unemployment rate dropped to 5.5 percent during June, its lowest point in more than a year and a half, despite a big increase in the number of people without jobs.

The actual number of persons unemployed during the month jumped 1.1 million to 5.4 million, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. But it said the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate went down because the number of people looking for work was less than customary for the month.

(Continued on Page 7)

More Areas Get Expedited Arbitrations

New York—The American Arbitration Association will extend its expedited labor arbitration system to all 22 regional offices this summer.

The speedier and less costly arbitration procedure that was established in April in the New York Region received a high mark from AAA Pres. Robert Coulson.

Under the plan, hearings can be scheduled within a week of filing and an award must be handed down shortly after the hearing.

Seven cases that have been heard under the expedited procedure thus far have come to an award, Coulson reported. Three more cases are pending.

"We are delighted with the success of expedited labor arbitration," Coulson declared. "It provides a vehicle for speed in those cases which do not require elaborate hearing procedures." He said it has met with general approval from both union and management ranks.

The parties involved in the arbitration cases do not select the arbitrators under the expedited system. Instead, the AAA has the authority to select one from a nine-member panel.

In New York, Friday of each week is designated for hearings under the system and parties must be ready to present their cases when called. The total cost of the arbitration is $100 for each party per half day of hearing and $200 for a full day. The association pays the arbitrator's fee.

Under the traditional system, parties pay a per diem rate to arbitrators up to $200 for each day of hearings and study, plus the association fee.

BACKPAY FOR MACHINISTS totalling $5.5 million—the largest in American labor history—was awarded to more than 900 IAM members who were fired illegally from National Airlines during negotiations two years ago. IAM District 146 General Chairman Wilbur Spurlock, left, examines checks received by America S. Catani for $3,645 and George Keels for $9,650.

Equitable Income Tax Pressed in Connecticut

New Haven, Conn.—The Connecticut AFL-CIO renewed its call for enactment of a graduated state income tax that would totally replace the state's 7 percent sales tax—the highest in the nation.

In a key resolution at the state labor council's 1972 legislative, political and educational convention, delegates stressed the need for shifting the oppressive tax burden from low- and moderate-income workers to the wealthy.

The 659 delegates endorsed a proposal that would provide for a tax on incomes ranging from 1 percent to 30 percent. Persons with an income of $16,000 would be at the "break-even" point of 7 percent. The tax would be graduated down for those earning less and up for those in higher income brackets.

Other resolutions called for passage by Congress of National Health Security and urged Gov. Thomas J. Meskill (R) to extend collective bargaining rights to state employes. Meskill had earlier vetoed a collective bargaining bill for state government workers.

Policies of Gov. Meskill and the Nixon Administration have failed to ease the problems of workers in Connecticut who are losing their jobs to the flood of foreign imports, the convention was told.

Pres. John J. Driscoll of the state labor council said the job loss in the state since the start of the Nixon Administration in 1969 has amounted to 80,600—twice the national average.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Bober further noted that programs to aid workers and the unemployed were either killed by Meskill's vetoes or blocked by the threat of his vetoes.

Labor's efforts, however, were successful in the enactment of consumer protection legislation in the last session of the state legislature. The ceiling on interest rates for department store credit charges was lowered from 18 percent to 12 percent and on bank credit cards from 18 to 15 percent. A state "no-fault" auto insurance plan also was adopted.

Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists scored Pres. Nixon's anti-worker policies.

On Union, Political Rights:

Letter Carriers Hit Curbs on Workers

New Orleans—The largest convention in the history of the Letter Carriers opened with a call for full collective bargaining and citizenship rights for the workers who deliver the nation's mail.

Goals set forth by Pres. James H. Rademacher in a keynote speech to the 4,431 delegates included:

- The right to negotiate a union shop.
- The right to political action unfettered by Hatch Act restrictions.
- The right to strike.

Rademacher sharply attacked the management of the new U.S. Postal Service and said that in terms of worker-employer relationships it has been no improvement over the administrations of past postmasters-general "who violated their roles, exercising their authority in the wrong direction in the so-called interest of economy."

He told the delegates that for the first time in NALC history, there would be no postal management officials attending the convention as invited guests of the union, except for the local New Orleans postmaster.

"They will possibly be again with us when dignity and respect are again restored," Rademacher said.

The union president charged that Postmaster General Elmer T. Klassen has "frozen jobs, and he has frozen services. He has driven the postal service to the brink of a catastrophe."

Grievances of the postal workers received support from three congressmen who addressed the convention during its first two days.

"Without the right to strike, your collective bargaining process is meaningless," Rep. Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif.) told the delegates. Waldie, who is chairman of a House Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee on retirement, insurance and health benefits, received a standing ovation when he attacked postal management for seeking to exclude its workers from health insurance legislation affecting federal employes.

Rep. Frank J. Brasco (D-N.Y.) and Rep. Elwood H. Hillis (R-Ill.), both members of the committee, also sharply criticized the management attitude.

Brasco accused postal management of misreading the intent of Congress in passing the Postal Reform Act and warned that Congress may take back some of the prerogatives it assigned to the postal service. Hillis said he supports the postal corporation concept, but expressed the view that "the national management of the U.S. Postal Service is not up to the rigors of the new ball game we are in today."

Ahead of the convention were a series of proposed constitutional changes and other resolutions.

But the delegates took time out to hold their traditional convention parade and give the people of New Orleans a treat.

While thousands lined the streets applauding, 11 Letter Carrier bands and 15 marching divisions paraded through the city and concluded their march along Canal Street, the famed thoroughfare and route of the Mardi Gras parades.

Clothing Union Seeks Increase For 125,000

New York—The Clothing Workers have opened negotiations for a new contract covering 125,000 workers in the cotton garment industry by calling for a 75-cent-an-hour increase and other improvements in benefits. The present three-year collective bargaining agreement expires Sept. 1.

The ACWA negotiating team is headed by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, and by Vice Pres. Murray H. Finley, Midwest Regional Joint Board manager who is running unopposed for the union presidency, and Jacob Sheinkman, ACWA general counsel, who is unopposed for the position of secretary-treasurer.

Potofsky led off the presentation by telling industry representatives that the union has taken into consideration the economic status of the workers and the industry, "the general economic conditions of our country, the increase in the cost of living and inflation."

He said, "responsibility weighs heavily on both you and us to come up with a program that substantially satisfies the legitimate claims and needs of our members."

In addition to an immediate pay increase of 75 cents an hour, the union called for boosts in the contract minimum wage rates.

Elevator Constructors Settle 100-Day Strike

The Elevator Constructors achieved a contract settlement ending a 100-day strike by nearly 18,000 workers that had affected construction work on high-rise buildings in virtually every major city in the country.

The settlement was reached, according to Sec.-Treas. Thomas E. Fitzgerald, when management agreed to limit the number of elevator manufacturing employes who are sent out to work on the installation of elevators on construction sites, performing work usually done by union members.

"That is what it was all about," said Fitzgerald. He said union members were being "euchred out of jobs," by the elevator manufacturers representatives that were sent out on installation work. The settlement also includes economic gains, some details of which were still being worked out.

The strike began Mar. 30 after management told the union it wanted to break talks on a new five-year contract. The old agreement had expired Mar. 23 and the union had agreed to a day-to-day extension.

The strike involved union members who install, erect and maintain elevators and escalators and affected such companies as the Otis Elevator Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., Dover Corp., and Reliance Electric Co.

Several issues remained to be settled and are still the subject of negotiations, Fitzgerald said.

Among these, are the handling of prefabricated materials, but he said such non-economic issues are being discussed in continued bargaining with the assistance of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

Fitzgerald lauded the union's members for their spirit of solidarity during the strike, describing strikers as "men who knew they had to continue the walkout to survive. They were as strong the day it ended as they were when they went out."

The settlement does not affect 2,400 striking Elevator Constructors in New York City which are under separate contract and did not walk out until July 3. The strike there was continuing, as are those of most other construction workers in the city.

Agreement Signed On Work Disputes

The Bricklayers, Painters and the National Association of Decorative Finishers have signed a jurisdictional agreement to resolve any disputes over work assignments.

The pact establishes a Work Assignment Evaluation Committee to settle "all work assignment disputes and work rules disputes." The committee will be composed of a voting representative from each union and a non-voting representative from the management group.

Members of the trade association are contractors who apply non-structural decorative surfacing systems. They work with Painter or Bricklayer locals on projects that sometimes cut across traditional craft lines.

Steelworkers Press Job Safety Drive To End Coke Oven Health Hazards

Health hazards that the steel industry's coke oven workers face on the job were described as "industrial murder" by Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel.

He told the 150 delegates to the USWA's first Coke Oven Conference that the union will press for stronger safety and health standards to protect the nation's 50,000 coke oven workers.

Abel noted that while a mine disaster may make a dramatic impact on the nation, lives of coke oven workers are threatened by "diseases that are industry induced and that are often fatal."

Medical experts have found that the incidence of lung and kidney cancers is many times greater among coke oven workers than for the general public.

Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution calling for federal legislation to make all occupational disease fully compensable—as is the case for coal miners suffering from black lung disease—and to provide for early retirement under social security to workers in hazardous industries.

The resolution also called for increased funds for the enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, which is administered by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration and the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health.

The federal government's two top job safety and health officials—Dr. Marcus M. Key, director of NIOSH, and Assistant Labor Sec. George Guenther, director of OSHA—admitted to delegates that coke oven workers face a "very serious problem" of exposure to coal tar pitch volatiles.

NIOSH, which has the responsibility of researching criteria that the Labor Dept. uses for the development of safety and health standards, has rated coal tar pitch volatiles as highly hazardous.

Delegates to the three-day meeting also met with their congressmen and senators in efforts to gain support for the union's legislative goals.

Steelworkers District 15 Director Joseph Odorcich, chairman of the conference, reported that delegates were assured that the problems of coke oven workers would be heard in oversight hearings on the job safety and health law.

Thousands Affected:

Imports Wipe Out Jobs at Two Plants

Two big companies employing thousands of members of the Machinists have closed plants in New York state, shifting both jobs and production to low-wage areas of the world.

The most recent closing was a General Electric Co. plant which at one time employed 4,000 members of IAM District 157 at Utica.

It was the last plant in the United States manufacturing home radios, the union said.

The U.S. Tariff Commission has ruled that only 1,000 of the former workers are eligible for adjustment assistance, a kind of unemployment benefit for workers who lose their jobs to foreign competition.

But they were more fortunate than the workers at a Remington Rand typewriter plant at Elmira, N.Y., which closed down Mar. 31.

Because the United States has charged no import duty since 1950 on typewriters manufactured overseas and shipped into the United States, typewriter workers cannot qualify for adjustment assistance, the Tariff Commission ruled.

At one time the plant employed nearly 7,000 workers, but that number was washed away gradually by the rising tide of imports so that it employed less than 1,000 persons at the beginning of the year.

In the case of the GE workers, the commission conceded that those employes who had worked on the production of radio receivers were injured because of increased imports due to tariff concessions.

The commission said:

"As General Electric brought its first foreign radio-manufacturing facility . . . in 1967, the company began importing radios in increased quantities and simultaneously reduced its production and employment at Utica.

"The decline in production and employment at Utica was accelerated in 1970 when GE's second foreign radio-manufacturing facility became operational."

In 1967, after GE opened that first foreign radio-manufacturing plant, employment at the Utica plant fell from 4,379 to 2,619. By 1970, when GE's second foreign plant became operative 1,123 jobs remained at Utica.

When GE announced its intention to close the facility last year, only 725 workers were still employed.

The Elmira Remington Rand plant employed 2,237 by 1967, and had been reduced to 690 at the beginning of 1972.

The petition requesting adjustment assistance, filed by IAM District 58, showed that since 1966 the importation of manual typewriters increased from 133,000 to 280,000 and imports of electrical typewriters increased from 58,000 to 217,000.

First Contracts Let for New Maritime Fleet

Contracts for the construction of 16 ships in five U.S. shipyards have been announced by the Nixon Administration under the terms of the 1970 Merchant Marine Act.

That legislation set a goal for the construction of 300 new U.S.-flag merchant vessels in American shipyards over the next 10 years.

Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall called the awarding of the contracts "welcome news for the American merchant marine." He said the action backs the "program of the trade union movement to increase job opportunities and economic security for the thousands of workers relying on the merchant marine or related industries for their livelihood."

Among the 16 new ships are the three largest tankers of 265,000 deadweight tons ever to be built in the United States. The construction contracts go to shipyards in Baltimore, San Diego and San Pedro, Calif., Brooklyn, and Bath, Me.

Outflow of Technology Bars Productivity Rise

Growing numbers of U.S. corporations are exporting not only their factories to low-wage countries, but also the newly developed methods and technology that would boost the productivity of American workers, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison declared.

Denied new technological equipment developed in U.S. laboratories, "the United States worker, regardless of how much he wants to increase his output during an eight-hour day, is simply unable to do so," Denison said on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Denison laid major blame for the worsening U.S. position in international trade on outdated U.S. policies and laws—including tax incentives—that encourage U.S. companies to maximize their their profits by manufacturing in low-wage countries.

Then they ship that production into U.S. markets and sell it here at prices that reflect America's high standards of wages and working conditions. He turned aside the contention that imports mean lower consumer prices.

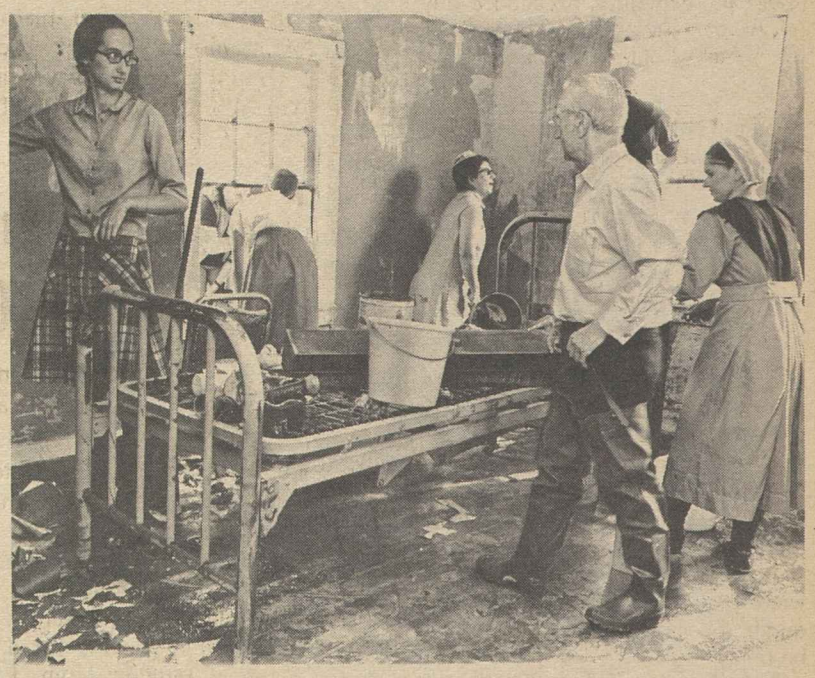
"They usually mean that the retailer and the importer receive a much higher mark-up — a much greater profit," he declared, "but the customer in the store pays virtually the same price, he would have paid, if the product had been made in the United States."

He cited the example of side-by-side displays of men's shirts made in Taiwan and Korea—where wages are as low as 15 cents an hour—with shirts made in the U.S., yet all three selling at just about the same price.

Denison warned that outdated U.S. overseas trade and investment policies have already wiped out nearly a million American job opportunities—at a time when unemployment hangs close to 6 percent nationally, and as high as 18 percent in such hard-hit areas as New England.

He renewed the call for passage of the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill, stressing that its three-pronged approach of "taxation, capital control and quotas on imports" is the only effective way to deal with the mounting problem.

Reporters questioning Denison were James Flanigan of Forbes magazine and Paul Steiger of the Los Angeles Times.



FLOOD CLEANUP operations are in full swing throughout Pennsylvania by members of the State, County & Municipal Employes (above). Similar volunteer efforts were made by members of dozens of other unions on the appeal of Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer. Damage to the home of a Ladies' Garment Worker is surveyed by ILGWU Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Dept. director of the union (right). The ILGWU has allocated $1 million to assist victims of the flood. The first checks of $100 each were issued to 1,575 members of the ILGWU July 4.

Census Study Details Shift In Workforce

More and more blue-collar jobs are centering in rural areas of the United States while white-collar jobs gain in the cities. Growth of the service industries largely accounts for this development.

A special manpower study made by the Bureau of the Census shows that between 1960 and 1970 the rural worker was moving from the farm to the factory and the urban worker was moving from the factory to a desk job. As a result, blue-collar work has declined in importance in metropolitan areas but not elsewhere.

There are about 26 million workers in non-metropolitan areas in the United States. Of these only 39 percent were in white-collar occupations as compared with 54 percent in the metropolitan areas.

"The difference," said the Census Bureau, "stems primarily from the fact that the bulk of the white-collar workers are attached to the services sector of the economy, which is less prominent in the rural areas."

About three out of eight workers were women, both in the metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, with clerical work the largest occupation group in both regions.

The two largest occupational groups—both metropolitan and non-metropolitan—were machine operators and craftsmen.

Negro workers comprised 7 percent of the employed in non-metropolitan areas as compared with 11 percent in metropolitan regions. In both cases, service occupations predominated.

"Blacks," said the report, "were under-represented in the white-collar occupations in an even greater extent in the smaller places than they were in the cities. Non-metropolitan black workers were concentrated in the south while metropolitan blacks were scattered throughout the United States."

Union Volunteers Aid Flood Area Cleanup

Harrisburg, Pa.—The monumental task of clearing away debris, assisting the homeless and repairing public facilities in the flood-ravaged areas of Pennsylvania continues to carry a big union label.

Much of the relief effort is being directed by disaster teams set up by the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Community Services staff.

Hundreds of union volunteers have been working weekends without pay while others who are working long hours donate their services at reduced pay rates.

Damage along the hard-hit Susquehanna River—stretching from Scranton, through Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg and into upper Maryland—is estimated at billions of dollars.

In Pennsylvania alone, 65,000 homes were destroyed or damaged, leaving 250,000 homeless and 50 dead. Roads and bridges were washed out and many public facilities were severely damaged.

As the flood waters began to recede, local unions, on the appeal of State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer, made their meeting halls available to the Red Cross, Civil Defense, Salvation Army and other relief organizations.

Labor's own disaster teams were set up by Pat Greene, the state community services director, in Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Danville-Sunbury, Williamsport-Lock Haven, Mt. Union-Lewistown, Harrisburg, Reading-Pottstown, Lancaster and York.

More than 500 union members of the Carpenters, Laborers, Painters, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Operating Engineers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Auto Workers concentrated their efforts in the upper Susquehanna regions. They all worked without pay.

One of the major volunteer projects involved members of the State, County & Municipal Employes last weekend who put in thousands of payless man-hours in helping residents clear out flooded basements and debris from their lots.

The labor movement's massive relief effort earned a message of praise and thanks from Pennsylvania's Gov. Milton J. Shapp.

A Red Cross "Celebrity Flood Relief Special" fund-raising telethon will be programmed nationaly July 22 from 7:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. Host celebrity Bob Hope will be joined by participants donating their services to the flood relief efforts, including union leaders.

Idaho Labor Pushes Rigid Mine Safety

Idaho Falls—Delegates to the 14th annual Idaho AFL-CIO convention here called for stricter mine safety laws in the wake of the Sunshine Mine disaster at Kellogg, Ida., which snuffed out the lives of 91 miners.

The 106 delegates stood in silent prayer for fellow trade unionists killed in the mine fire, and passed a resolution calling on the state central body to push for additional safeguards for miners as well as other workers.

The Idaho AFL-CIO called on its 135 affiliated locals and councils for financial contributions to stricken families, and a spokesman said the state's 21,000 AFL-CIO members responded with thousands of dollars.

In addition to addresses by state AFL-CIO Pres. Robert W. Macfarlane and Sec.-Treas. J. Paul Mais, the convention heard from key state officials.

Other resolutions supported National Health Security and continuous voting eligibility after initial registration.

Pay Board's Phase III?

JUDGE GEORGE H. BOLDT dropped a hint the other day that the Nixon Pay Board—he's the chairman—may soon trim back on the 5.5 percent maximum raises now being allowed. He used a sparsely attended luncheon at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., to launch what may become Phase III of the Nixon Anti-Inflation drive.

When Mr. Nixon froze wages a year ago, he set a 2.5 percent annual increase in the cost of living as his goal for this year. So far, things haven't worked out very well. Prices are going up a lot faster than the goal.

Profits are soaring. The Dept. of Commerce has reported that for the first quarter this year profits after taxes jumped nearly 21 percent. But the President doesn't want to restrict business profits.

Prices, especially food prices, are an ever-increasing drain on our budgets. But the President doesn't want to control farm prices, so stricter price controls are out of the question. Rents are jumping, too. But the Nixon Price Commission has exempted more than half the rental housing units from any controls.

So all that's left for them to do is to cut back on raises and, if we protest, start a campaign against "greedy labor."

Actually, that 5.5 percent raise the Nixon Administration talks about is misleading. As Judge Boldt pointed out so proudly in his talk, since Phase II began last November the board has actually approved raises averaging out to only 4.9 percent.

The board arrived at the 5.5 percent ceiling on raises by adding a 3 percent annual productivity increase to the 2.5 percent annual inflation which Mr. Nixon was aiming for.

ONE REASON being cited for cutting back on the maximum raise is the new 20 percent increase in social security pensions just voted by Congress. The higher social security taxes are going to raise labor costs an estimated 1.2 percent next year. Remember, your employer pays into social security for each employe an amount equal to the deduction.

To help your employer make up that extra labor cost without adding it to prices or taking it out of profits, the Nixon Pay Board will now consider reducing the allowable maximum raise. Business Week magazine has speculated that next year's raises may be limited to 4.2 percent or 4.8 percent in place of this year's 5.5 percent.

Of course, all those grateful corporations will say, "Thank you, Mr. Nixon."

But those of us who look at wages as something more than labor costs are bound to have a contrary reaction. Wages are what our families live on. When prices keep going up we need higher wages to pay the bills. When the Nixon Pay Board cuts back on your raises it is taking food off your tables and some of the comfort out of your life.

—An editorial from the Machinist, July 13, 1972, titled "Your Next Raise."

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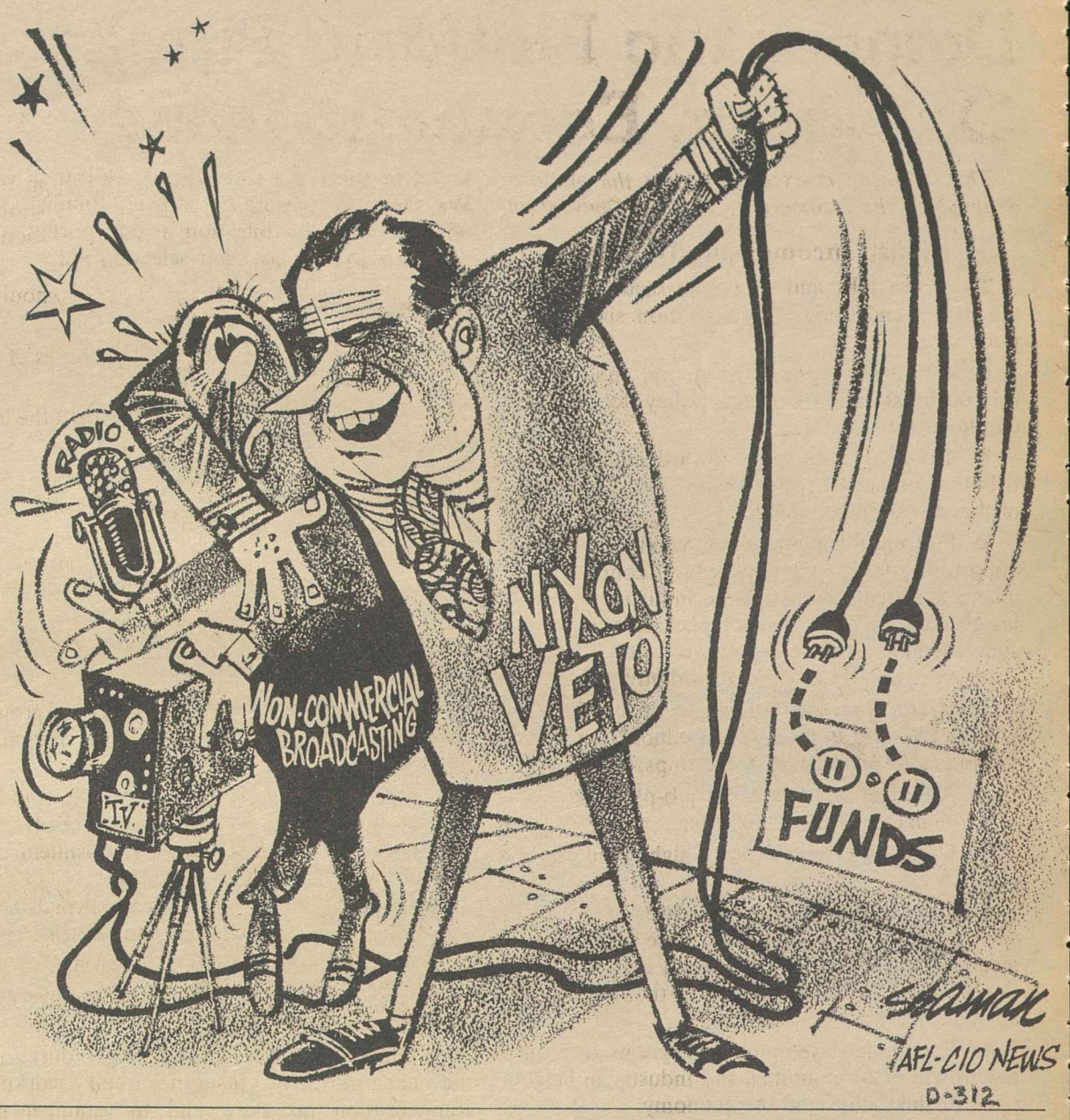
'We Don't Want Controversy, Right?'



A Word Edgewise:

Korean Reconciliation Signals Ploy to Diminish U.S. Influence

By John P. Roche

THERE IS A STORY about a young American Maoist who, seething with rage at our repressive, imperialist society, took refuge in Red China. He was welcomed with open arms—and immediately put to work erasing anti-American slogans from the walls of Peking. Pres. Nixon was coming to town.

The moral is that Communist nations do not permit their policies to be influenced by "petty bourgeois emotionalism." The most recent example is, of course, the reconciliation between the two Koreas.

Kim Il Sung, the head of the Communist Peoples Republic, did not wake up one morning and observe to himself "Wouldn't it be nice to end the tension with Seoul?" Quite obviously his actions were based on self-interest, and—more broadly—are part of a worldwide pattern of reconciliation between the divided states of the Cold War. First, the two Germanys. Now Korea. Who will be next? Vietnam, or the two Chinas?

The key lesson that some American commentators and politicians will hopefully learn is that Communist rhetoric isn't worth a plugged nickel. Radio Pyongyang's treatment of South Korea's Pres. Park made Radio Hanoi's views of Pres. Thieu sound like a lovesong. North Korea may not have a high level of production, but when it came to vituperation, they took first prize in a pretty stiff league.

Moreover, until the sudden breakthrough, the North Koreans reiterated day in, day out, that absolutely no headway could be made towards detente until the American troops were pulled out, until the United Nations repealed its resolutions of 1950 condemning Communist aggression, etc., etc.

These positions were, it seemed, absolutely non-negotiable. Then . . . zingo. They simply vanished from the discussion as if they had never been there at all.

Recall also that there are now far more South Korean combat troops in Vietnam than American. Surely a fraternal nation like North Korea would have helped Hanoi out by demanding that these be withdrawn as a precondition for detente. However, the issue seems to have slipped Kim Il Sung's mind. And not just Kim Il Sung's mind, but also those of his big brothers in Peking and Moscow.

Without for a minute suggesting that world Communism is "monolithic," one can suggest with sound empirical foundation that Kim would never have taken the steps he did if either Peking or Moscow had blown the whistle.

Why would neither object? Possibly because each power, for its own reasons, wants to see an American exit from the Far East. With an end to the confrontation in Korea and the war in Vietnam, the United States would unquestionably disengage from those areas and from Japan, leaving the Japanese protected by the nuclear umbrella, but little else.

RATIONAL MEN in Moscow or Peking have Japan at the top of their agenda for assistance in economic development. If it is necessary to get the North Koreans to swallow a few words to hasten detente, they can manage that diet.

Which brings us to the next candidate: Hanoi. Peking is clearly sick and tired of the whole business and it seems that the Soviets have decided that their interests will gain more from American cooperation than from our involvement in the Indochinese quagmire.

They obviously supported UN Sec.-Gen. Kurt Waldheim's initiatives in the Korean rapprochement and now Waldheim is talking about reconvening the Geneva Convention. Since Britain and Russia are the co-chairmen of the Geneva powers, we should perhaps look to London, not to Paris, for the next signal.

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Adopted at Convention:

Democratic Platform Planks On Labor, Economic Issues

The following is excerpted from the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention.

Jobs, Income and Dignity

To assure jobs and economic security for all, the next Democratic Administration should support:

- A full-employment economy, making full use of fiscal and monetary policy to stimulate employment;
- Tax reform directed toward equitable distribution of income and wealth and fair sharing of the cost of government;
- Full enforcement of all equal employment opportunity laws, including federal contract compliance and federally regulated industries and giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission adequate staff and resources and power to issue cease and desist orders promptly;
- Vastly increased efforts to open education at all levels and in all fields to minorities, women and other under-represented groups;
- An effective nationwide job-placement system to enhance worker mobility;
- Opposition to arbitrarily high standards for entry to jobs;
- Overhaul of current manpower programs to assure training—without sex, race or language discrimination—for jobs that really exist with continuous skill improvement and the chance for advancement;
- Economic development programs to ensure the growth of communities and industry in lagging parts of the nation and the economy;
- Use of federal depository funds to reward banks and other financial institutions which invest in socially productive endeavors;
- Improved adjustment assistance and job creation for workers and employers hurt by foreign competition, reconversion of defense-oriented companies, rapid technological change and environmental protection activities;
- Closing tax loopholes that encourage the export of American jobs by American-controlled multinational corporations;
- Assurance that the needs of society are considered when a decision to close or move an industrial plant is to be made and that income loss to workers and revenue loss to communities does not occur when plants are closed;
- Assurance that, whatever else is done in the income security area, the social security system provides a decent income for the elderly, the blind and the disabled and their dependents, with escalators so that benefits keep pace with rising prices and living standards;
- Reform of social security and government employment security programs to remove all forms of discrimination by sex; and
- Adequate federal income assistance for those who do not benefit sufficiently from the above measures.

Economic Management

Every American family knows how its grocery bill has gone up under Nixon. Every American family has felt the bite of higher and higher prices for food and housing and clothing. The Administration attempts to stop price rises have been dismal failures—for which the working people have paid in lost jobs, missed raises and higher prices.

A first priority of a Democratic Administration must be eliminating the unfair, bureaucratic Nixon wage and price controls.

When price rises threaten to or do get out of control—as they are now—strong, fair action must be taken to protect family income and savings. The theme of that action should be swift, tough measures to break the wage-price spiral and restore the economy. In that kind of economic emergency, America's working people will support a truly fair stabilization program which affects profits, investment earnings, executive salaries and prices, as well as wages. The Nixon controls do not meet that standard. They have forced the American worker, who suffers most from inflation, to pay the price of trying to end it.

Labor-Management Relations

We pledge continued support for our system of free collective bargaining and denounce any attempt to substitute compulsory arbitration for it. We, therefore, oppose the Nixon Administration's effort to impose arbitration in transportation disputes through its last-offer-selection bill.

The National Labor Relations Act should be updated to ensure:

- Extension of protection to employes of non-profit institutions:
- Remedies which adequately reflect the losses caused by violations of the Act;
- Repeal of section 14(b), which allows states to legislate the open shop and remove the ban on common-sites picketing; and
- Effective opportunities for unions, as well as employers, to communicate with employes, without coercion by either side.

The Railway Labor Act should be updated to ensure:

- That strikes on a single carrier or group of carriers cannot be transformed into nationwide strikes or lockouts;
- Incentives for bargaining which would enable both management and labor to resolve their differences without referring to government intervention; and
- Partial operation of struck railroads to ensure movement of essential commodities.

New legislation is needed to ensure:

- Collective bargaining rights for government employes;
- Universal coverage and longer duration of the unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation programs and to establish minimum federal standards, including the establishment of equitable wage-loss ratios in those programs, including a built-in escalator clause that fairly reflects increases in average wage rates; and
- That workers covered under private pension plans actually receive the personal and other fringe benefits to which their services for their employer entitle them. This requires that the fixed right to benefits starts early in employment, that reserves move with the worker from job to job and that re-insurance protection be given pension plans.

Labor Standards

American workers are entitled to job safety at a living wage. Most of the basic protections needed have been recognized in legislation already enacted by Congress.

The Fair Labor Standards Act should be updated, however, to:

- Move to a minimum wage of $2.50 per hour, which allows a wage earner to earn more than a poverty level income for 40 hours a week, with no subminimums or age differentials;
- Expand coverage to include the 16 million workers not presently covered, including domestic workers, service workers, agricultural employes and employes of governmental and non-profit agencies; and
- Set overtime premiums which give an incentive to hire new employes rather than to use regular employes for extended overtime.

The Longshoremen & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act should be updated to provide adequate protection for injured workers and federal standards for workmen's compensation.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 should be extended to be fully effective, and to cover professional, executive and administrative workers.

Maternity benefits should be made available to all working women.

Health Care

America has a responsibility to offer every American family the best in health care wherever they need it, regardless of income or where they live or any other factor.

To achieve this goal the next Democratic Administration should establish a system of universal National Health Insurance which covers all Americans with a comprehensive set of benefits including preventive medicine, mental and emotional disorders, and complete protection against catastrophic costs, and in which the rule of free choice for both provider and consumer is protected. The program should be federally financed and federally administered. Every American must know he can afford the cost of health care.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN CONGRESS RECONVENES after the Democratic convention, free collective bargaining will face a test.

This will be a promised move by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) to add a rider to Senate legislation—as yet unidentified—to strip from some 4 million workers in the five transportation industries the right to strike through a last selection offer system.

The Packwood amendment, supported by the Nixon Administration, was rejected by the Senate Labor subcommittee June 29. However, Packwood has announced that he will bypass normal committee channels to get his rider through.

He hints that he will try to put over his measure, actually more punitive than Nixon's original bill, as an amendment to a committee-approved minimum wage bill that is expected to hit the floor soon after Congress returns from the Democratic convention recess.

One reason Packwood has held off trying to push through compulsory arbitration on the floor, he has let it be known, is that he wants the emotional climate of a strike in which to act, such as was the case when he introduced his amendment to dock strike legislation.

Packwood would be taking advantage of a shortcoming in Senate rules that does not require amendments to be germane to the subject of the bill being considered.

The Senate subcommittee, which considered a number of bills dealing with transportation disputes for several months, not only voted down compulsory arbitration but also approved labor-backed legislation to define "selective strike" procedures under the Railway Labor Act.

This, in essence, is the bill sponsored by Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of the Senate Labor Committee which would spell out the "selective strike" right upheld by the Supreme Court.

The subcommittee also sent to the full committee, as part of its package, a proposal introduced by Sen. Robert Stafford (R-Vt.) to permit government seizure when an emergency is threatened.

The Democratic convention has adopted a platform which specifically puts the party on record in opposition to the compulsory arbitration schemes being pushed by Nixon and Packwood.

A collective bargaining plank in the platform, which also supports the "selective strike" right under the Railway Labor Act, emphasizes that "free private collective bargaining between management and unions has been, and must remain, the cornerstone of our free enterprise system."

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION, in a democratic society, just does not have a good track record for settling labor-management disputes.

Recently, Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist, returned from a trip to Australia, which has a system of compulsory arbitration, and reported that over the past five years the number of strikes has almost doubled from 1,273 in 1967 to 2,404 in 1971 and the number of workers participating in strikes has more than tripled—from 394,900 to 1.3 million last year.

The efforts to deny workers in private industry the right to strike are not regarded by proponents of free collective bargaining as just an isolated step. If it can be voted in one industry, they say, it could be spread to all industries.

EXPORT OF TECHNOLOGY by U.S.-based multinational corporations bars American workers from increasing their productivity, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Paul Steiger of the Los Angeles Times, left, and James Flanigan of Forbes magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Carpenters display skills for onlookers.

Folk Festival: A Living Museum

AMERICAN CRAFTSMANSHIP was put on display at the annual American Folklife Festival of the Smithsonian Institution as members of five AFL-CIO unions demonstrated their skills for visitors in the nation's capital.

Although it rained three out of the five days, more than three-quarters of a million persons toured the exhibits, which included Indian lore and Maryland folk traditions. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the festival "a living museum."

Pres. Draper Doyal of the Molders said it was the first time since 1941 that he had done any sand-cast molding—a process now largely mechanized. But Doyal and other members of the union showed how the process works by turning out small frying pans.

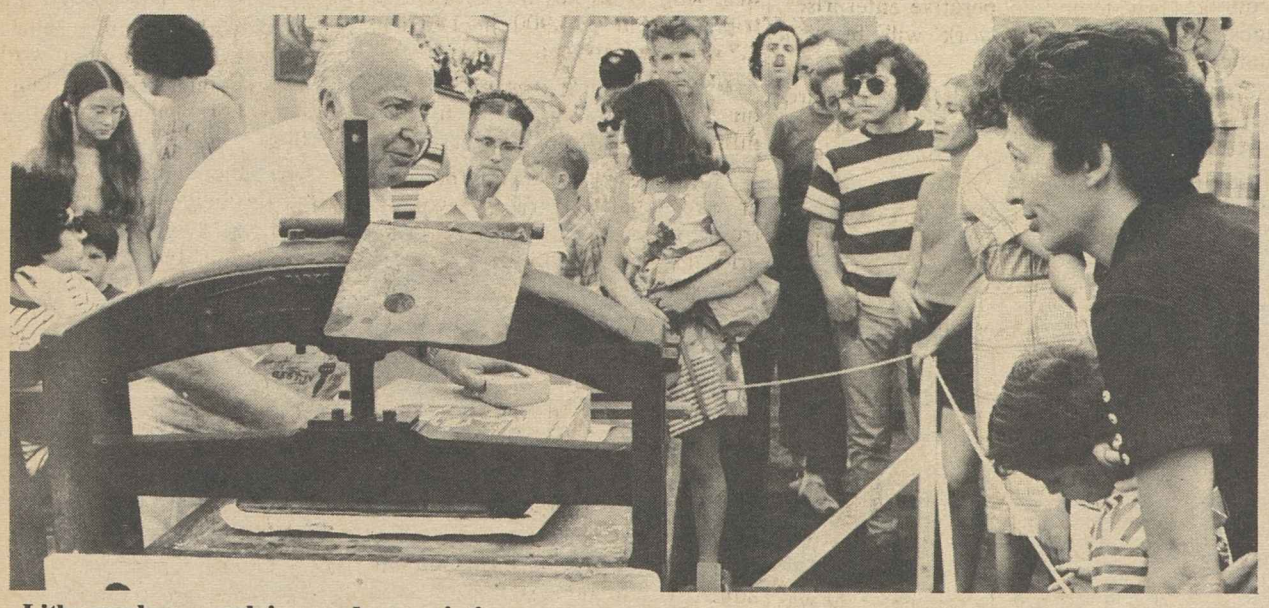
Another popular trade unionist was Tom Cummings, a retired Lithographer from Canada, who pulled prints from a hand-operated press while nearby modern equipment pointed up the contrast.

YOUNG VISITORS to the festival constantly surrounded Musicians members who played blues guitar, and sang songs of American folklore including the labor movement's struggles and triumphs.

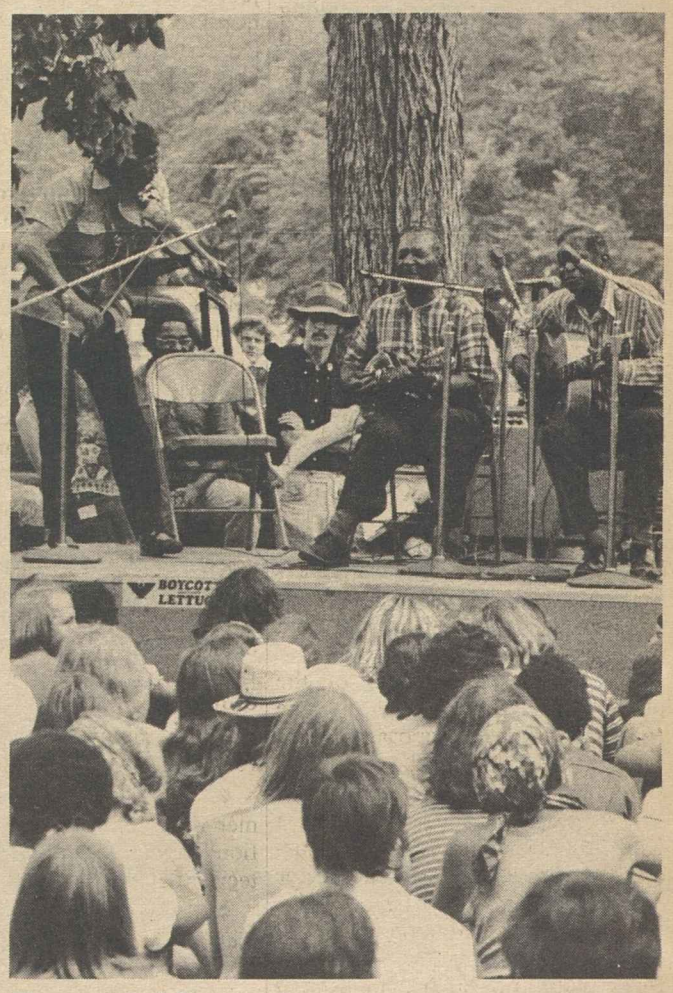
Members of the Ladies' Garment Workers demonstrated dress-making from fabric to finished product.

The Carpenters left the fruits of their labors behind: They built a gazebo—a graceful pavilion-like structure which they donated to the Smithsonian for use in future band concerts.

Garment Worker shows how woman's dress is made.



Lithographers explain modern printing processes as well as hand-operated press.



Blues and folk musicians are surrounded by young visitors to festival.

Washington's Mall provides strolling and resting place.

Molders turn out miniature frying pans.

Health Security Backed:

Platform Hits Nixon Record, Sets Full-Employment Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

On Vietnam, the platform calls for an immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. forces in Indochina if the war is not ended before the next Democratic administration takes office. But it couples this, in another paragraph, with insistence that "any resolution of the war include the return of all prisoners held by North Vietnam and other adversary forces and the fullest possible accounting for the missing."

The Vietnam plank reflects an apparent effort by the platform committee to draft language specific enough to distinguish the party's basic conflicts with the Administration, yet broad enough to cover the narrower differences on the issue that separated the liberal contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The platform drafters attempted no such accommodation, however, with the views of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

On the issue of school busing, for example, the platform supports busing of students as one of the available "tools" to eliminate segregration and "improve the quality of education for all children."

And the delegates rejected an attempt by Wallace supporters to substitute a minority report calling for a constitutional amendment to outlaw school busing to achieve racial balance.

This was one of a series of minority reports presented by Wallace delegates which would have totally rewritten the platform. All were voted down by the convention. Besides a constitutional ban on busing, they called among other things for a decision dealing with civil and human rights.

In all, 13 minority reports on the platform were submitted to the convention, all but two of which were turned down, including proposals for a welfare floor of $6,500 a year for a family of four, a rollback on rents to pre-freeze levels, unlimited abortion rights for women, and repeal of laws dealing with homosexuality.

The only two revisions of the platform draft approved by the convention were a proposal to grant American Indians first priority in allocation of surplus federal lands and stronger language supporting a U.S. military commitment in Europe and the Mediterranean to deter Soviet pressure against Israel.

Besides its firm opposition to compulsory arbitration, the platform plank on labor-management relations urges updating of the National Labor Relations Act to extend its protections to employes of non-profit institutions, strengthen remedies for employer violations, repeal Section 14(b) that allows states to enact compulsory open shop laws, remove the ban on common-site picketing by construction unions, and give unions equal rights with employers to communicate with workers.

Also supported are revisions of the Railway Labor Act to make sure that "selective strikes" by unions against a single carrier or group of carriers cannot be transformed into nationwide strikes or lockouts and to provide for partial operation of struck railroads "to ensure continued movement of essential commodities."

The platform urges new legislation to ensure collective bargaining rights for government workers, provide federal standards for state unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation programs, and protect workers' benefits under private pension plans.

And it gives specific support to the struggle of the farm workers to expand beyond the grape vineyards of California and into the lettuce fields.

In the area of occupational health and safety, the platform condemns the Administration for inadequate enforcement of the new federal law. It pledges "to fully and rigorously enforce the laws which protect the safety and health of workers on their jobs and to extend those laws to all jobs, regardless of the number of employes."

"America achieved its greatness through the combined energy and efforts of the working men and women of this country," the platform declares. "Retention of its greatness rests in their hands. Through their great trade union organizations, these men and women have exerted tremendous influence on the economic and social life of the nation and have attained a standard of living known to no other nation. The concern of the party is that the gains which labor struggled so long to obtain not be lost to them, whether through inaction or subservience to illogical Republican domestic policies."

In setting full employment as the party's primary economic goal, the platform notes that "millions of jobs—real jobs, not make-work—need to be provided. Public service employment must be greatly expanded in order to make the government the employer of last resort and guarantee a job for all."

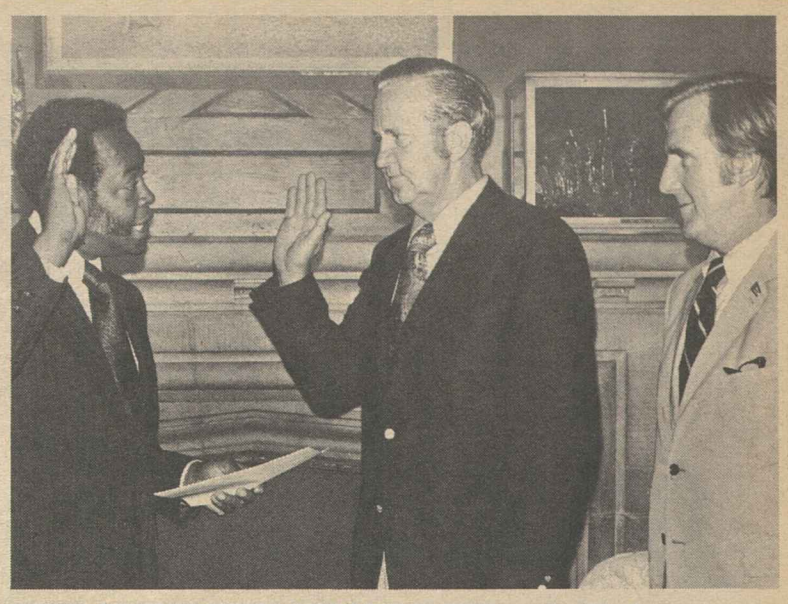
The plank on taxes calls for removal of all unfair corporate and individual tax preferences, starting with a systematic review under legislation proposed by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) and Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.).

It specifically urges the closing of "tax loopholes that encourage the export of American jobs by American-controlled multinational corporations."

And it opposes "in any form" the hidden national sales tax being considered by the Administration, the so-called "value-added tax," which would further shift the burden to the average wage earner and raise prices of virtually everything ordinary people buy."

Other major party positions set forth in the platform call for:

- Updating of the Longshoremen & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide adequate protection for injured workers.
- Extension of the Equal Pay Act to all workers, including those in professional, executive and administrative posts.
- An end to "the epidemic of wiretapping and electronic surveillance by the Nixon Administration and the use of grand juries for purposes of political intimidation."
- An end to "all official discrimination on the basis of sex, age, race, language, political belief, religion, region or national origin."
- Funding by the federal government of comprehensive development child care programs that will be family centered, locally controlled and universally available.
- A series of measures to advance the rights of women before the law and remove tax inequities.
- Steps to bring social security benefits into line with changes in the national standard of living, including an increase in earnings allowed retirees before benefits are reduced.
- A program of aid to Vietnam-era veterans including educational benefits under the GI bill comparable to those of the post World War II period.
- Renewal of the battle begun under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations "to improve the quality of life in our cities" while changing the disastrous policies of the Nixon Administration "and reversing the steady process of decay and dissolution."
- A housing program keyed to the target of 2.6 million homes a year, including two-thirds of a million units of federally subsidized low- and middle-income housing.
- Creation of a single transportation trust fund, replacing the highway trust fund, "with such additional funds as necessary" to meet the transportation crisis that confronts both urban and rural areas.
- An environmental program that enforces clean air and water requirements without sacrificing the goal of "a decent job for every American."
- A comprehensive program of federal aid to education at all levels, including equal priority for vocational, technical education and guaranteed access of all students to loan funds with long-term repayment based on future earnings.
- Laws to control the improper use of hand guns, particularly the so-called Saturday night specials, which are unsuitable for sportsmen.
- A massive law enforcement effort, supported by more funds and personnel, against suppliers and distributors of heroin and other dangerous drugs, including stronger penalties for major narcotics traffickers.
- Reversal of "disastrous" Administration farm policies "bent on delivering agriculture to conglomerates, agribusiness giants and rich investors" and an effort to "recreate a rural society of widespread family farming, individual opportunity and private and cooperative enterprises, where honest work will bring a decent income."
- Reforms in defense procurement to reduce the military budget "with no weakening of our national security."
- Reconversion policies and government resources to "assure jobs and new industrial opportunities for all those adversely affected by curtailed defense spending."



OHIO UNIVERSITY ALUMNUS William L. Kircher is sworn in as a trustee of the university by Ohio Supreme Court Justice Lloyd O. Brown, left. Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, was appointed to a nine-year term on the board by Gov. John J. Gilligan, right.

Australia's Legal Ban Fails to Avert Strikes

Workers' troubles are the same the whole world over—"but compulsory arbitration causes as many strikes as it stops in Australia," according to a veteran trade unionist and reporter who recently visited that country.

Gordon H. Cole, editor of the Machinist, and Florida AFL-CIO Pres. Charlie Harris interviewed Australians on all four sides of the bargaining table—trade union officers, employer representatives, government officials and university professors.

They concluded that the system of compulsory arbitration—lauded by proponents of a similar system here—is breaking down under the strain of full employment in a burgeoning prosperity.

These are some of the facts cited by Cole in an article for the June issue of the Federationist:

- The number of strikes has almost doubled from 1,273 in 1967 to 2,404 in 1971.
- The number of workers participating in strikes has more than tripled: from 394,900 in 1967 to 1.3 million last year.
- The time lost from strikes had quadrupled from 732,100 to 3.06 million man-days of idleness.

"Compulsory arbitration has never prevented Australian workers from agitating to correct their grievances. It hasn't even prevented strikes."

In proportion to the size of its non-agricultural civilian workforce, Australia with compulsory arbitration had about 14 times more strikes last year with twice the proportion of workers involved than the United States did with a system of free collective bargaining, Cole notes.

However, time lost from strikes in Australia was proportionately half the U.S. time lost. The Australian system is credited with shortening the duration of strikes.

But the official figure of 2,404 strikes last year doesn't tell the entire story.

"Some say it is only the tip of the iceberg for it omits the unofficial stop-work meetings called by shop stewards. Australian workers seem to conduct most of their important union business at stop-work meetings.

"One union officer confided that it was the only way they could be sure to get good attendance. The meetings usually last an hour or two, unless the men vote to go home. If the stoppage lasts more than one day, it is counted in the official record."

Actually, Cole says, the strike record last year was an improvement over 1970. There were fewer strikes, Cole was told, because trade union representatives and management "were engaging in more direct negotiations than ever before. They are thereby restoring some stability to their labor relations."

The Australian trade unionists interviewed by Cole and Harris were pretty much in agreement on one point:

"Australian arbitration has suffered as Australian labor has suffered because of the inability of the Australian Labor Party to win a federal election for the past 25 years."

Jobless Rolls Increase Despite Drop in Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

The drop in the jobless rate was greatest in the 16-24 age bracket. Unemployment usually rises sharply between May and June, according to the BLS, when graduates and students seeking summer jobs enter the labor market.

The actual rate of joblessness remained at 6.2 percent, unchanged from May, even though on a seasonally adjusted basis, it dropped from May's 5.9 percent level. It had hovered close to the 6-percent mark for 18 months.

Sen. William Proxmire, (D-Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, said the unemployment rate would be about 8 percent if the government counted those workers who have given up hope of finding jobs or were able to find only part-time work.

The average duration of joblessness increased by a full week to 13.5 weeks, seasonally adjusted, and from 10.3 to 11 weeks on an unadjusted basis.

The number of persons unemployed 27 weeks or more dropped from 593,000 to 554,000 seasonally adjusted, but increased from 560,000 during May to 570,000 in June on an actual basis.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of unemployed workers was placed at 4.7 million, down from 5 million in May.

With more young persons seeking work, the civilian labor force grew 2.5 million to 88 million. But after allowing for seasonal factors, the labor force decreased to 86.4 million.

June saw the jobless rate for whites drop from 5.3 to 5 percent, for blacks, from 10.7 to 9.4 percent. The teen-age unemployment rate declined from 15.7 to 14.5 percent, bringing it to its lowest point in nearly two years.

Despite those drops, the jobless rate for heads of households remained at 3.6 percent, unchanged from May, and the rate for married men continued at the 2.9 percent level.

The average workweek edged up from 36.9 hours to 37.4 in June and average hourly earnings increased 1 cent to $3.62.

Mediation Association Elects George Meisler

Saratoga Springs, N.Y. — Pres. George Meisler of Retail Clerks Local 21 in Newark, N.J., was elected president-elect of the Association of Labor Mediation Agencies.

Meisler, who is a member of the New Jersey State Board of Mediation, will continue to serve as an executive board member of the ALMA during 1972-73 and will step up to president of the association the following year.

McGovern, Eagleton Ticket Set:

Democrats Seek Unity Key After a Divisive Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

ford, former governor of North Carolina.

The day before, two of McGovern's principal challengers in the state primary contests leading up to the convention—Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Edmund S. Muskie of Maine—withdrew their candidacies after it became clear McGovern had secured the votes he needed for the nomination.

A large majority of the nearly 400 trade unionists among the delegates came to the convention as Humphrey or Muskie supporters. Most of them shifted their support to Jackson.

Jackson's nomination was seconded by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, a delegate from Pennsylvania, who gave vent to some of the frustrations encountered by the trade unionists at the convention.

Abel declared that the Democratic Party has its "roots in the vast majority of working people" in the country, and he hit out at the "self-styled liberals and anti-labor snobs" who would "tear up those roots."

Labor, he said, is "sick and tired" of politicians who condemn what they call "big labor and labor bosses on Monday, and then come to us on Tuesday with their hands outstretched."

Abel declared that "this is a party of working people" and called on the delegates to "give us a candidate working people can support" and "who can defeat Richard Nixon."

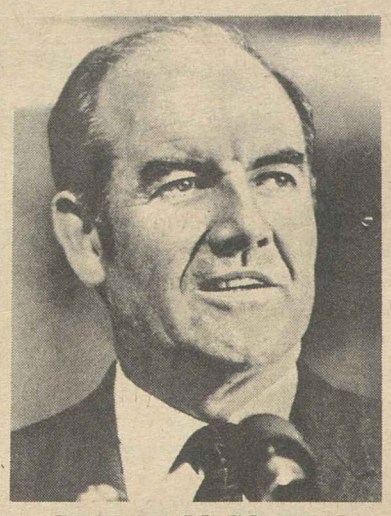
The critical convention action that foretold the McGovern victory occurred on the first day, when the convention overturned a ruling of its Credentials Committee meeting in Washington prior to the convention. The committee ruled that California's winner-take-all primary election violated the reform principles developed by a party commission originally headed by McGovern himself. The committee took 151 of the 271 delegates away from McGovern and apportioned them among his challengers, based on their showing in the primary. The chief beneficiary was Humphrey.

But after a series of parliamentary skirmishes, involving rulings by Chairman Lawrence O'Brien which some felt were favorable to McGovern, the convention voted 1,618 to 1,238 to reverse the Credentials Committee and give all of the California delegates back to McGovern.

Ironically, the delegates went on to approve a call for the 1976 Democratic National Convention that bans future winner-take-all primaries even if they are specified by state law.

By a narrower vote, 1,486 to 1,371, the convention upheld the Credentials Committee's decision ousting Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and 58 others from the 170-member Illinois delegation and replacing them with a so-called reform slate. The committee had found that the elected delegation was in fact a slate that failed to comply with the party's reform guidelines for proportional representation of women, blacks and other minorities, and young voters.

The rebuff to Daley, who for years has been a powerful and influential figure in Democratic affairs, points up the formidable task confronting McGovern. Without the full and active support of Daley, the Democratic ticket would find it difficult to carry Illinois with its big block of Electoral College votes.



GEORGE McGOVERN

His ouster as a delegate was engineered by McGovern supporters.

The coolness of many labor officials to McGovern stems in part from their commitment to Humphrey and other candidates. But it also has roots in some of the positions McGovern has taken in Congress—his vote against cutting off Senate debate over Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, for example. And there is fundamental disagreement among some unionists with several of the campaign positions McGovern outlined in the primaries, such as those on defense cutbacks, Vietnam policies and welfare and tax reform.

To a great extent, McGovern himself has created many of the problems that now face him. The policies and programs that helped win him the nomination and gather to his side a coalition of youthful anti-war activists, intellectuals, blacks, Chicanos and women's rights advocates are not necessarily designed to appeal to the great mass of voters he will need at his side to win the election in November.

The next few months will determine whether the South Dakota senator, the son of a minister, has truly "read the mood" of the nation, as Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut suggested in nominating the candidate. McGovern's campaign performance between now and November may determine whether he can heal the breach within the Democratic Party.

He had begun overtures in this direction even before the nomination was in his grasp as he pulled back the complex package of tax credits and reforms that he had presented in the primaries to give it further study.

Here at Miami Beach, he and his supporters went along with a minority plank of the platform put forth by the Jackson forces calling for a stronger U. S. military stance in Europe and the Mediterranean in support of Israel against the threats posed by the Soviet arms buildup in the Arab states.

And on the day before his nomination, McGovern seemed to modify his advocacy of an unconditional pullout of U.S. troops and weapons from Indochaina to halt the war. McGovern issued a statement addressed to the wives of U.S. prisoners of war in which he repeated his position that he would immediately halt the bombing in Vietnam and remove all American ground troops. But he went on to say he would leave standby forces in Thailand and at sea pending the release of all war prisoners and a full accounting for Americans listed as missing.

But this, too, served to dramatize the dilemma McGovern faces as a candidate. The statement on POWs, the first public qualification of his stand on Vietnam, was construed by some of his antiwar supporters as a retreat from his previous uncompromising pledge to end the hostilities as soon as he takes office, which did not mention any commitments from Hanoi for the release of POWs.

This sparked a brief threat, at least in the Massachusetts delegation heavily dominated by McGovern supporters, to withdraw their votes from the South Dakota senator.

His aides rushed a new statement off the mimeograph machines and distributed it on the convention floor insisting that the earlier statement had been misunderstood, that perhaps it had not been as clearly worded as it should have been and that McGovern had not altered his position "one iota." They said the senator was convinced the prisoners could be returned within the same "time frame" as the troop pullout he advocates, but did not indicate what he would do if that hope was not realized.

The convention avoided a potentially explosive debate over a proposed new permanent charter for the Democratic Party when it adopted a compromise worked out in the Rules Committee to postpone action on the document for two years.

As originally drafted, the proposed charter called for a radical restructuring of the party's machinery that many long-time regulars—including Democratic governors, congressmen, state chairmen and other elected officials — feared would relegate them to a minor role in party affairs.

The compromise abolishes the present 110-member Democratic National Committee, establishes a new one expanded to 303 members (some with half a vote), and directs it to call a national party conference in 1974 to consider a charter to be recommended by a new study commission.

Wholesale Prices Surge For 2nd Month in June

Wholesale prices jumped a sharp five-tenths of 1 percent for the second month in a row.

The June increase in wholesale prices—the barometer of future consumer price increases—was paced by soaring meat and poultry prices. But considered even more significant was the continued rise in the industrial commodities price list.

Industrial commodities increased four-tenths of 1 percent—the third consecutive month that industrial commodities increased at an annual seasonally adjusted rate of 4.8 percent.

According to Labor Dept. statistics, overall wholesale prices have risen at a 5.3 percent annual rate in the seven months of Phase 2 compared to a 5.2 percent annual rate of increase in the eight months prior to the wage-price freeze.

Labor Prods Congress On Legislative Backlog

Labor pressed Congress to act on a backlog of high-priority legislation during the month it will be in session between the two political party conventions.

Four key bills ready for floor action were cited by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter asking labor's state central bodies to provide back-home prodding for congressional action before Aug. 18, when Congress recesses for the Republican convention.

The House is scheduled to take up a job-creating accelerated public works bill on July 19, shortly after its return from a two-week Democratic convention recess.

Major labor-supported bills expected to reach the Senate floor include minimum wage legislation, no-fault auto insurance and a maritime authorization bill that includes a provision directing that at least 50 percent of imported oil will be brought to the United States in American-flag vessels.

Biemiller stressed that legislation not acted on before the recess is in danger of being sidetracked as the presidential and congressional election campaigns get under way. That, he noted, has been the case in "past political seasons."

The public works bill slated for House action would provide up to $5 billion in federal grants to enable communities to move ahead quickly with already-blueprinted public facilities construction projects, including water and sewer systems.

Priority would be given in allocation of funds to communities having substantial unemployment and high poverty levels.

If fully funded, the program would generate an estimated 500,000 jobs both on-site and in the plants of firms supplying materials and services. And the "ripple effect" of the payrolls, the House Banking Committee predicted, would create jobs for additional hundreds of thousands of workers.

The Senate debate on the Fair Labor Standards amendments will focus on efforts of the Nixon Administration to cut back the bill approved by the Senate Labor Committee to the level of the legislation already passed by the House.

The Senate bill would raise the minimum wage in steps to $2.20 an hour and extend coverage to an additional 8.4 million workers. Those added would include large numbers of retail and service employes now exempt, public employes and household domestic workers.

A strong employer lobby, including groups such as the American Retail Federation, is actively working to line up votes for a Republican substitute bill that is sponsored by GOP Senators Peter H. Dominick (Colo.), Robert Taft, Jr. (Ohio) and Bob Packwood (Ore.).

No less controversial, in terms of determined opposition, is the labor-supported no-fault auto insurance bill sponsored by Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), and approved by the Senate Commerce Committee.

It would establish federal minimum standards for states to meet in devising their own no-fault auto insurance plans to protect all persons suffering injury in an accident from basic economic loss. If states did not enact such legislation, a federal law would take effect.

In the AFL-CIO's view, the result would be better insurance coverage, quicker compensation for victims and the possibility of lower premiums resulting from savings in claims handling.

The 50-50 oil import issue is a matter of bread-and-butter urgency to a nation seeking to reverse years of neglect of its merchant marine.

If enacted, it would provide an estimated 12,500 jobs for American seamen and for the shipyard workers who would build the modern new tankers that would be needed.

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AFL-CIO News

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Policy of No Endorsement Set in Presidential Election

Unions Win Challenge to $1.90 Cutoff

A federal court has upheld labor's challenge to the Cost of Living Council's ruling that only wages under $1.90 an hour are exempt from controls.

The decision was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "absolute vindication for our position and the intent of Congress that workers earning less than $3.35 an hour should be exempt from controls."

The $1.90 cutoff imposed by the President's Cost of Living Council, Meany said, "was wrong and unjustifiable."

District Court Judge William Jones agreed fully with labor's argument that Congress clearly directed the President to exclude substandard wages from controls—and that its intent was to set an exemption standard based on an "adequate" income, not the poverty level used by the council.

The challenge to the $1.90 level was initially filed by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and joined by the AFL-CIO and the Meat Cutters. Attorneys for all three labor organizations argued the case before Judge Jones.

Labor asked that all wages below $3.35 an hour be exempt from pay controls, approximately the amount the Bureau of Labor Statistics says is necessary for the lowest of its city worker family budgets.

Judge Jones did not directly order the Cost of Living Council to use that figure. But he strongly

(Continued on Page 6)

Civil Contempt Finding Hits J. P. Stevens

J. P. Stevens & Co., the nation's most notorious violator of federal labor laws, has now been slapped with a contempt citation for ignoring court orders to stop interferring with the rights of its workers to organize.

The 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals in New York held the giant textile firm and six supervisors in civil contempt of rulings handed down in 1967 and 1968 that ordered a halt to the company's illegal anti-labor practices.

Pres. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America said that the unanimous finding of the federal court "marks yet another round in the union's effort to give workers of J. P. Stevens the union

(Continued on Page 2)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S decision not to endorse a presidential candidate is announced to a news conference by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The council called for a maximum effort to elect senators and congressmen "whose records commend them to the working people of America."

On 47-46 Vote:

Senate Beats Move To Scuttle Wage Bill

The Senate beat back an Administration attempt to scuttle a labor-supported $2.20 minimum wage bill that would extend coverage to millions of additional workers. A House-Senate conference committee will have the job of reconciling the Senate version with a vastly inferior measure the House passed last May.

A substitute bill virtually identical to the House version was defeated by the narrowest of margins, 47-46.

The substitute, sponsored by Senators Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) and Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio) would have provided a two-step raise to $2 an hour for most workers now at the $1.60 level—as compared with the two-step increase to $2.20 in the bill approved by the Senate Labor Committee.

Of at least equal importance, it would have eliminated additional coverage provided in the committee bill and would have established a sub-minimum youth rate that the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned "would encourage employers to fire older workers and replace them with cheaper labor."

On this key vote, 34 Democrats were joined by 13 Republicans in defeating the Dominick-Taft substitute. Voting for the Administration-backed substitute were 30 Republicans and 16 Democrats.

The closeness of the vote, however, influenced a number of supporters of the committee bill to go along with several weakening amendments to avoid endangering the overall bill.

The bill was still being debated as the AFL-CIO News went to press, but these major changes had already been adopted:

- The $2.20 wage floor was put off an additional year. Instead of going from $2 to $2.20 a year after enactment, the $2.20 level won't be reached until two years later.

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO to Focus On House, Senate

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted to "refrain from endorsing either candidate for the office of President of the United States," and said it would concentrate the federation's effort on election of senators and representatives "whose records commend them to the working people of America."

Federation Pres. George Meany announced the council's action at a special one-day meeting in Washington to a jammed press conference. The vote for the council's position was 27 to 3, with five members absent.

Meany told reporters that national and international unions, AFL-CIO affiliates, are free to adopt any policy they like and in terms of the statement to "endorse and support any candidate of their choice."

But AFL-CIO state and local central bodies "have to follow AFL-CIO policy" because they are under the direct supervision of the AFL-CIO, he said in reply to a reporter's question, noting that the federation policy on the 1972 presidential election is to refrain from endorsement.

Meany said that there would be no meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board next month and that the council will hold its previously scheduled meeting in Chicago Aug. 28-29.

Meany told the news conference that the endorsement issue was fully and calmly discussed by the council and considered solely from a trade union point of view. He then read the council statement:

"Under the circumstances, the AFL-CIO will refrain from endorsing either candidate for the office of President of the United States.

"These circumstances call, rather, for the maximum concentration of

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Bars Tax Reform 'Tokenism'

The AFL-CIO told Congress that America's workers are outraged at the inequities of the federal tax system and won't be satisfied with mere "token" efforts to achieve tax justice.

In testimony submitted to the Joint Economic Committee by I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, the federation said that "tax laws at all levels of government are rigged in favor of those who already are well-off."

Abel said that union members and their families "are not, and have no desire to become, tax shirkers." But, he said, "they want fair treatment."

He pointed out to the committee that "before World War II, 'earned' income—from wages and salaries—enjoyed a more favored status under the federal income tax than 'unearned' income—income from the ownership of property." He added: "This situation has been completely reversed."

Abel noted that there is a "triple standard" in the federal income tax

(Continued on Page 8)

'Tax Deductible' Attacks on Labor Mapped by Right-Wing Foundation

By David L. Perlman

A tax-exempt foundation with ideological ties to the National Right to Work Committee is soliciting funds for "hard-hitting" election-year television commercials attacking the "unchecked power of labor bosses."

The money-raising letter for the California-based James Madison Foundation is signed by Ralph de Toledano, a long-time pamphleteer for right-wing causes.

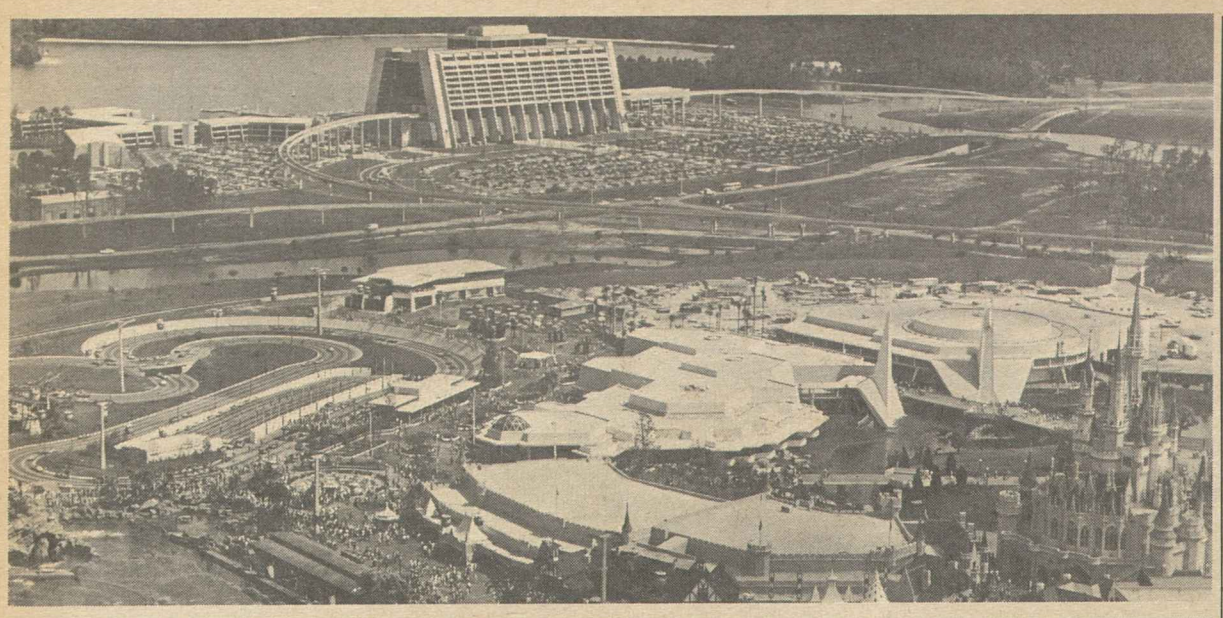
It promises that donations—presumably from corporations as well as individuals—are tax deductible.

Information uncovered by the AFL-CIO News strongly suggests that the James Madison Foundation is being used by its conservative founders as a device to allow contributors to right-wing causes to claim tax deductions they could not otherwise obtain on donations for anti-labor propaganda.

The tax deductions mean that the federal treasury will, in effect, subsidize a substantial portion of the cost of the anti-union campaign.

The solicitation letter says the money will be used "to produce the no-punches pulled TV commercials" on "labor's political monopoly," and "to buy broadcast time for them on leading stations from coast to coast." The donations also will be used "to print and mail more appeals to reach more concerned

(Continued on Page 6)



DISNEYWORLD WENT UNION when its 5,000 employes joined a five-union combine, the AFL-CIO Service Trades Council. At the signing of the first contract at the Florida amusement complex, seated below, were Bonar Dyer, Disneyworld vice president; W. J. Hollinger of the Retail Clerks, a vice president of the union council; James Passilla, Disneyworld personnel director; and Paul McCastland of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, president of the council. Standing are Robert J. Mozer, the council's general counsel; Lynn Mayer, coordinator of the council; and John McGivern and Harry Barber, both AFL-CIO staff representatives.

In Crew Size Dispute:

Mediators Press Penn-Central Talks

Federal mediators have entered the attempt to get the parties to negotiate the long-standing dispute over new work rules for the bankrupt Penn Central railroad.

The mediators' goal of a negotiated settlement is what the United Transportation Union has been trying to obtain for some months.

Pres. Al H. Chesser said in a letter to the Penn Central board of trustees that "it is clear now that you never intended to enter into serious collective bargaining negotiations of the crew consist issue."

The work rule changes involve reductions in crew sizes which the UTU says would imperil the safety of the rest of the crew.

Chesser objected to the company's announced intention of putting the work rules into effect unilaterally on July 26, which a federal judge authorized the company to do—with some modifications.

It was at this juncture that the meetings with federal mediators were undertaken. Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., termed the first few days of meetings "constructive." Contacting union and management separately, Usery and George Ives, chairman of the National Mediation Board, sought to bring the parties together so that court action could be avoided.

Such negotiations were also recommended two months ago by a presidential emergency board appointed to review the dispute.

The UTU immediately embraced the board's report, but Penn Central delayed any negotiations until the 30-day "status quo" period ordered by the emergency board elapsed last June 15.

"If you feel that your reorganization plan will not work and that the Penn Central will be liquidated," Chesser told the company's trustees, "then have the intestinal fortitude to so advise the public and quit using the employes as scapegoats."

Chesser notified the company that the UTU had granted strike authorization against the carrier, but made it clear that the union wanted a settlement, not a strike.

"You have attempted to provoke a strike from the very beginning of this issue and we have used every avenue available to us to avoid it," Chesser said. The work rule changes were first proposed in June 1971.

It was in response to a UTU suit to stop the company from putting the rule changes into effect that Judge John P. Fullam of Philadelphia, who is supervising the Penn Central bankruptcy, ruled July 12 that the company could go ahead with the crew consist changes if no agreement was reached in 14 days, or by July 26.

The UTU objected to the judge's order on the grounds it was an attempt to promulgate the new work rules, then negotiate later. Union attorneys had the papers prepared to seek a restraining order against Judge Fullam's decision when the federal mediators entered the picture.

However, even in his ruling authorizing Penn Central to cut the crew sizes on July 26, Fullam ordered the company to accord job protection to all trainmen in active service on the date of his order. This would leave the workforce to be reduced by attrition.

He also ruled that the company would have to set up a procedure whereby the union would be involved—through a series of committees at various work levels—in determining the effect of the proposed crew reductions "upon adequate and safe transportation service to the public and upon the interests of the employes affected."

Court Hits J. P. Stevens With Contempt Finding

(Continued from Page 1)

protection from a harsh and cruel management." The courts have found the company guilty of a long list of unfair labor practices.

Stetin said that about 25,000 workers at 55 Stevens plants in North and South Carolina will benefit from the appeals court decree.

The case was filed by the National Labor Relations Board, which charged that the company had flagrantly violated the previous decisions.

The three-judge panel of the appeals court directed the company to offer immediate and full reinstatement with back pay to employes who had been illegally fired for union activities. Stevens also was ordered to pay the NLRB all expenses from the proceedings.

In the 46-page decision, the three judges said that "the company and its management personnel in various plants, despite our prior orders, have continued to resort to such unlawful activities as engaging in surveillance of organizing activities, interrogating employes about their union inclinations, threatening pro-union employes with discharge and other reprisals, discriminatorily altering their working conditions and discharging them because of their union sympathies."

The finding, issued by Chief Judge Henry J. Friendly, and Judges Sterry R. Waterman and Wilfred Feinberg, stressed: "We regard this pattern of flagrantly contemptuous conduct most seriously."

"Our system of justice cannot survive if litigants are seized with the notion that they can ignore the lawful orders of a court simply because they may disagree with them," the court continued.

It further noted that "we cannot escape the impression that many conscious and deliberate falsehoods were given by company witnesses."

Stetin commented that the strong statement of the court should make the Stevens officials recognize the impact of the decree "before they find themselves placed behind bars by a court rightfully determined to uphold the basic principles of law and order in America."

"It is clear," Stetin declared, "that while Robert Stevens, the executive head of J. P. Stevens, is not yet at the jailhouse door, he is standing at the threshold."

The six Stevens supervisors cited for contempt are Mason Lee, Edna Parrish, Marshall Cox, Tommy Gardner, Robert "Pete" Rawlings and Max Bowers at the company plants in Rock Hill, S.C., Roanoke Rapids, N.C., and Wallace, S.C.

Stetin pointed out that J. P. Stevens has already lost eight cases involving unfair labor practices in a number of courts of appeals and three in the U.S. Supreme Court.

The new appeals court order, Stetin said, "proves that J. P. Stevens is the most arrogant violator of law and order in America's industrial history."

The order, which Stetin said could lead to "bodily attachment"—if further violations of the law continue—"may bring at long last an end to the 1930-type repression that has been the mark of J. P. Stevens labor policies."

The TWUA also is planning to ask the NLRB to petition the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals for a contempt finding against J. P. Stevens officials in Stateboro, Ga., for failing to bargain in good faith in compliance with an order by that court.

Although the union opened bargaining talks with the Stateboro management six months ago, Stetin said there has been no real bargaining. He said the company has made "a sham of it."

Disneyworld Coalition Wins Pact for 5,000

Orlando, Fla.—Thanks to the cooperative organizing efforts of five unions, the 5,000 employes of Disneyworld now have a bargaining agent.

The AFL-CIO Service Trades Council was formed by five unions cooperating through the federation's Dept. of Organization. The five are the Retail Clerks, Service Employes, Railway & Airline Clerks, Theatrical Stage Employes and Hotel & Restaurant Employes. The jurisdiction of each of the unions is spelled out in the charter which set up the council as bargaining agent.

With all five cooperating, the organizing drive began last fall and has resulted in a contract on behalf of the Disneyworld employes.

The union effort was launched at a meeting between James Sala, AFL-CIO Region 6 director, and representatives of the five unions. Paul McCastland, a vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, was elected as president of the Service Trades Council, which has representatives of the other unions among its officers.

Besides the arrangement on the jurisdiction of each union needed to form the new council, the unions also agreed to a common dues structure and waiver of normal initiation fees.

NLRB Director Named For Baltimore Region

William C. Humphrey, a regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in Milwaukee since 1964, has been appointed Baltimore regional director of the NLRB.

Humphrey takes over the post formerly held by John A. Penello, now a member of the NLRB.

Oil Workers Union Backs McGovern

Denver—The executive board of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers has voted to endorse the McGovern-Eagleton ticket, Pres. A. F. Grospiron announced.

Grospiron had announced his personal support for Sen. George McGovern early in May. After the Democratic convention the board was polled and voted to endorse.

The OCAW president noted that the union traditionally waits until after both major parties have named their candidates but recommended immediate action this year on the basis of the foregone conclusion that Pres. Nixon would be the Republican nominee.

10 Nations Outpace U.S. In Unit Labor Cost Rise

The rate of increase in unit labor costs in foreign countries far outstripped the rise in America during 1971, according to an economist for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Arthur Neef writes in the July issue of Monthly Labor Review that unit labor costs among U.S. manufacturers moved up 2.7 percent last year, less than two-fifths of the 7.2 percent average increase for 10 other industrial nations.

Neef is an economist in the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics & Trade of the BLS.

"The 1971 results contrast with those reported a year ago when U.S. unit labor costs rose 5.0 percent," Neef writes.

"That large rise, however, was still below the 1970 increases for most of the other nations studied."

Part of the reason for the slower rate of increase in American unit labor costs, he suggests, is increased productivity among American workers.

"The major factor by far, however, was sharp cost rises abroad resulting from very large increases in hourly compensation," he observes. "Hourly compensation in the United States rose by over 6 percent, but this was less than the rate of increase in Canada, only half the average increase in the eight European countries, and two-fifths of the rate of increase in Japan."

Also, Neef notes, "all the foreign countries had slowdowns or reductions in total manufacturing output in either or both 1970 and 1971. In most cases, these reductions were accompanied by lowered rates of growth in output per man-hour."

The relative cost position of the United States also was greatly improved by the 1971 currency realignment, the BLS economist says.

By 47-46 Margin:

Senate Votes Down Effort To Gut Minimum Pay Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

● New coverage was reduced when the Senate agreed to keep the present exemption from the Fair Labor Standards Act for retail and service establishments doing less than $250,000 gross business a year. The committee bill would have lowered the cutoff in steps to $150,000. However the $150,000 cutoff will apply to units of chain stores.

The Senate bill, unless weakened by further amendments, would still bring under coverage an estimated 7 million new workers, including presently-exempt public employes and all household domestic workers except babysitters. Household workers would be covered for straight-time wages, but not overtime.

Workers brought under coverage for the first time in the 1966 amendments to the law would move to the $2.20 level in three steps, instead of two, starting with an initial $1.80 rate. Farm workers covered by the law, now frozen at a $1.30 minimum wage, would move in steps to $1.60, $1.80, $2 and $2.20.

Administration Republicans hammered away at the charge that the minimum wage increase would be "inflationary" and quoted Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson's argument that a subminimum wage is needed to provide jobs for teenagers.

And Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson, Jr., came through with a letter to Dominick and Taft complaining that a higher minimum wage will make it more difficult to hold the line on prices. He said hospital costs could be forced up if employes who now "receive wages near the federal minimum" were to be given a substantial increase.

Just a few days earlier, however, a federal judge who ruled that the Cost of Living Council acted illegally in refusing to exempt substandard wages above $1.90 an hour from controls scoffed at the argument that pay raises for persons making under $7,000 a year "constitute a major element in the inflationary conditions."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) told his colleagues at the start of debate that "a substantial increase in the minimum wage is necessary merely to restore the purchasing power of low-wage workers to the levels established by Congress in 1966," when the pay floor was last raised.

The lowest-paid workers are those without a union to bargain for them, he noted, and "it is time for Congress once again to fulfill its responsibility as the bargaining agent for the nation's low-wage workers."

As to the argument that a higher minimum wage will curtail job opportunities, Williams noted it had been raised every time Congress considered improvements in the law—and every time the "prophecies" of opponents had proven false.

In fact, he suggested, all evidence points to the creation of additional jobs through the increased consumer spending the legislation would generate.

Forced Arbitration Bill Abandoned

The White House announced that Pres. Nixon has abandoned his labor-opposed compulsory arbitration bill—at least for this year.

Press Sec. Ronald Ziegler said the Administration will seek to redraw the legislation, which is aimed at barring major strikes in transportation-linked industries. He told newsmen the Administration will "review" the legislation with organized labor.

The Administration's original bill, Ziegler said, "has no chance of passage this year."

Panel Asked To Continue Disputes Study

New York—A labor-management advisory committee of the American Arbitration Association agreed to continue to explore methods of improving collective bargaining—with the goal of minimizing strikes in major industries and the public sector.

The committee heard a progress report from a two-member subcommittee that has been exploring the issues involved for nearly a year—David A. Morse, former director-general of the International Labor Organization, and David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

It asked Morse and Cole to continue their exploratory discussions with union, employer and public leaders and named as a third member of the panel Donald B. Strauss. Strauss, past president of the American Arbitration Association, is currently head of its Research Institute.

The labor-management committee also took note of recent and encouraging developments in grievance arbitration, including an agreement for "instant arbitration" negotiated by the Steelworkers.

Constitution Approved In Graphic Arts Merger

Overwhelming approval of a constitution to govern the new 130,000 member Graphic Arts International Union, which will be created on Labor Day, has been given in membership referendums of the two merging unions.

The 60,000-member Lithographers & Photoengravers voted 75.8 percent for approval of the document while the Bookbinders' vote was 82.2 percent favorable. The LPIU vote was 29,885 in favor to 9,549 opposed. The IBB vote was 22,085 to 4,790.

"This is more than a favorable vote. It is a mandate for full speed ahead," declared LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown and IBB Pres. John Connolly in a joint announcement of the results. Brown will be president and Connolly will be executive vice-president of the merged union.

Merger was approved at conventions of the two unions last fall.

Referendums of both unions early this year approved the agreement—with a 69.4 percent favorable vote by LPIU members and 79.5 percent by IBB—figures that have now been exceeded by both union memberships in voting on the constitution.

Brown and Connolly characterized the constitution as one that would "create a modern structured union to meet the needs of our members in the 1970's and 1980's—a vehicle attuned to today's and tomorrow's rapidly changing technology. This will add layers of strength to that strength both unions already bring into this merger."

LPIU itself was created by merger eight years ago—on Labor Day 1964—the first merger of graphic arts unions in 50 years, which brought together the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, founded in 1882 and the International Photo Engravers Union, founded in 1900. The Bookbinders Union was first organized in 1892.

No-Endorsement Policy Set in Presidential Race

(Continued from Page 1)

effort upon the election of senators and representatives whose records commend them to the working people of America.

"Affiliates are, of course, free to endorse and support any candidate of their choice."

Meany refused to "do any campaigning for anyone or any electioneering," in reply to a series of reporters' questions, pointing to the "overwhelming vote" of the council and the decision to "work as hard as we can to elect our friends on Capitol Hill."

He said the three council members voting in the minority were Vice Presidents A. F. Grospiron, Paul Jennings and Jerry Wurf.

As to his own position, Meany put it this way: "I will not endorse, I will not support and I will not vote for Richard Nixon for President of the United States. I will not endorse, I will not support and I will not vote for George McGovern for President of the United States."

He noted in reply to another question that "it's quite obvious there's a division among the rank and file of our organization, and rather than try to solve that division at the top, we're giving them a job on which they can agree and let them do as they like on the presidential candidate. We're giving them a job to try and get labor's friends back on Capitol Hill. And I'm sure there's no disagreement on that."

Meany summed up: "I think the Executive Council vote is a vote of confidence in the traditional policies and purposes of the trade union movement. That's what it is."

Robinson Named to Head CLC Public Relations

Ottawa—Kenneth R. Robinson has been named public relations director for the Canadian Labor Congress and editor of its publication, Canadian Labor. He succeeds Jack Williams who retired July 1.

Robinson has been special assistant to CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald and formerly served as public relations director of the Public Service Alliance of Canada.

FARAH BOYCOTT poster for use in the AFL-CIO's nationwide campaign is shown to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by officials of the Clothing Workers. At right is ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and at left Jacob Sheinkman, nominee for secretary-treasurer of the union.

Farah Strike, Boycott Rallies Labor Support

Citing employer tactics out of the Dark Ages, the AFL-CIO has urged every trade union member and every American to refuse to buy clothes made by Farah Manufacturing Co.

Some 3,000 workers, most of them Mexican-Americans, who are attempting to join the Clothing Workers have been exposed to vicious attack dogs, arrests in the middle of the night and other intimidation tactics, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in urging the boycott of Farah products.

Farah's apparel line includes slacks and jeans for men, women and children.

The council urged informational picket lines where necessary and the contacting of merchants to ask them not to handle Farah products.

The strike involves seven plants in Texas and New Mexico. It began in May after the firing of workers in two San Antonio plants who led the movement to organize the workforce there. The strike spread to five Farah plants in other cities, including El Paso where more than 700 strikers have been arrested.

The arrest procedures have been found to be highly questionable by reporters for the El Paso Herald-Post. Despite the high number of arrests, the newspaper reported, not a single complaint has been forwarded to the county attorney's office for prosecution.

Bail, normally about $25, has been as high as $400 for strikers arrested at what they call "the Farah Fortress" in El Paso, which is patrolled by armed guards with unmuzzled police dogs.

An El Paso justice of the peace admitted to the reporters that he had issued as many as 300 warrants for arrest of the strikers, for which he is paid $4 each. The reporters found that he had submitted claims to the county auditor's office for payment for 500 arrests in May alone.

"Responsible employers have long since abandoned practices such as those being used by Farah," the council statement said. "None has a place in the 20th Century."

When the first Farah plants were closed May 3, the employers attempted to import strikebreakers from Mexico, the Clothing Workers report. But the Dept. of Labor subsequently certified the strike, thus prohibiting the company from importing strikebreakers.

Farah operates nine plants in all. Besides the two in San Antonio and four in El Paso, the others are in Victoria, Tex., and Albuquerque and Las Cruces, N.M.

Pressmen Support McGovern Ticket

The board of directors of the Printing Pressmen's union has endorsed the McGovern-Eagleton ticket and pledged "all resources at its command to make this endorsement meaningful."

The board's statement said that another four years of the Nixon Administration is "intolerable;" that McGovern has a pro-labor record, an effective organization containing many union members; that the Democratic Party platform is generally consistent with labor's goals and includes "most of AFL-CIO's platform proposals."

To beat Nixon, the board said, labor must unite behind the Democratic ticket, "not forgetting the importance of electing friendly congressmen and senators but recognizing the extraordinary importance of the President's office to labor's future hopes and goals"

Shellfish Firms Opposed in Use Of Child Labor

The Meat Cutters termed a proposal to employ young teenagers as crab meat pickers on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts "an effort to exploit child labor in order to maintain sub-normal wages."

The request to employ children between 14 and 16 years of age as crab meat pickers was submitted to the Labor Dept. by the Shellfish Institute of North America, a trade organization.

In the union protest, Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman noted that the Shellfish Institute's request is based on an allegation that there is a shortage of adult workers who are willing to work as crab pickers.

If a shortage of adult workers occurs in a period of high unemployment, Gorman suggested, "it must be due to the fact that the industry pays such miserable wages and provides such poor working conditions."

Crab picking is hazardous work, involving the use of sharp, dangerous knives and the constant danger of skin infection resulting from wet, unsanitary surroundings, he said. "This industry is no place for children."

Boycott Farah

THE FARAH MANUFACTURING CO. is employing tactics out of the dark ages of American labor relations in attempting to break a strike by nearly 3,000 workers who desire to join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Responsible employers have long since abandoned practices such as those being used by Farah. Vicious attack dogs, court orders barring peaceful and legal picketing, arrests in the middle of the night, unlawful discharges of workers for union activity and personal intimidation and coercion—none has a place in 20th Century labor relations.

Farah has consistently exploited its employes, many of whom are Mexican-Americans living in or near the cities where they work. The struggle of these workers for economic justice, dignity and security is the struggle of all workers.

It is clearly the struggle of the AFL-CIO. Therefore the AFL-CIO Executive Council:

1. Urges every trade union member and every American who believes in decency and fair play to refuse to buy Farah products.

2. Calls on each affiliated union to immediately inform its local unions of this boycott and to request their cooperation and assistance for the Farah strikers.

3. Urges the state and local central bodies of the AFL-CIO to immediately mount local campaigns to inform consumers of the issues at stake in the Farah strike, to urge merchants to refuse to sell Farah products, and where necessary, to establish consumer informational picket lines.

4. Urges the labor press to give immediate and prominent attention to this important story, informing union members everywhere of the plight of Farah workers.

Every American, every trade unionist can and, we believe, should use his consumer dollar as a tool for justice for the Farah workers.

A Critical Vote

THE SENATE is now considering legislation that would increase the minimum wage for most workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act to $2 an hour immediately and $2.20 after one year. This bill would broaden the act's coverage to include 8.6 million additional workers in federal, state and local government activities, domestic service and small retail and service enterprises. It would eliminate many unjustifiable minimum wage and overtime exemptions now included in the law.

This legislation is of vital importance to millions of workers in the United States. The $2 minimum would do little more than up-date the $1.60 minimum enacted in 1966. Some 8.4 million workers would receive wage increases when S. 1861 becomes effective. The cost of the bill, however, would be minimal; overall, the annual wage bill would be increased by only .4 of one percent. The new coverage will bring needed protection to several million workers who have been getting second class treatment because of their exclusion from the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The AFL-CIO calls upon the Senate to pass without change and without delay the bill before it.

We strongly urge rejection of the Dominick-Taft amendment which would raise the minimum wage to $2 an hour only after one year and would permit employment of people under the age of 18 and full-time students under the age of 21 at 80 percent of the applicable minimum wage.

—From statements adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, July 19, 1972, Washington, D.C.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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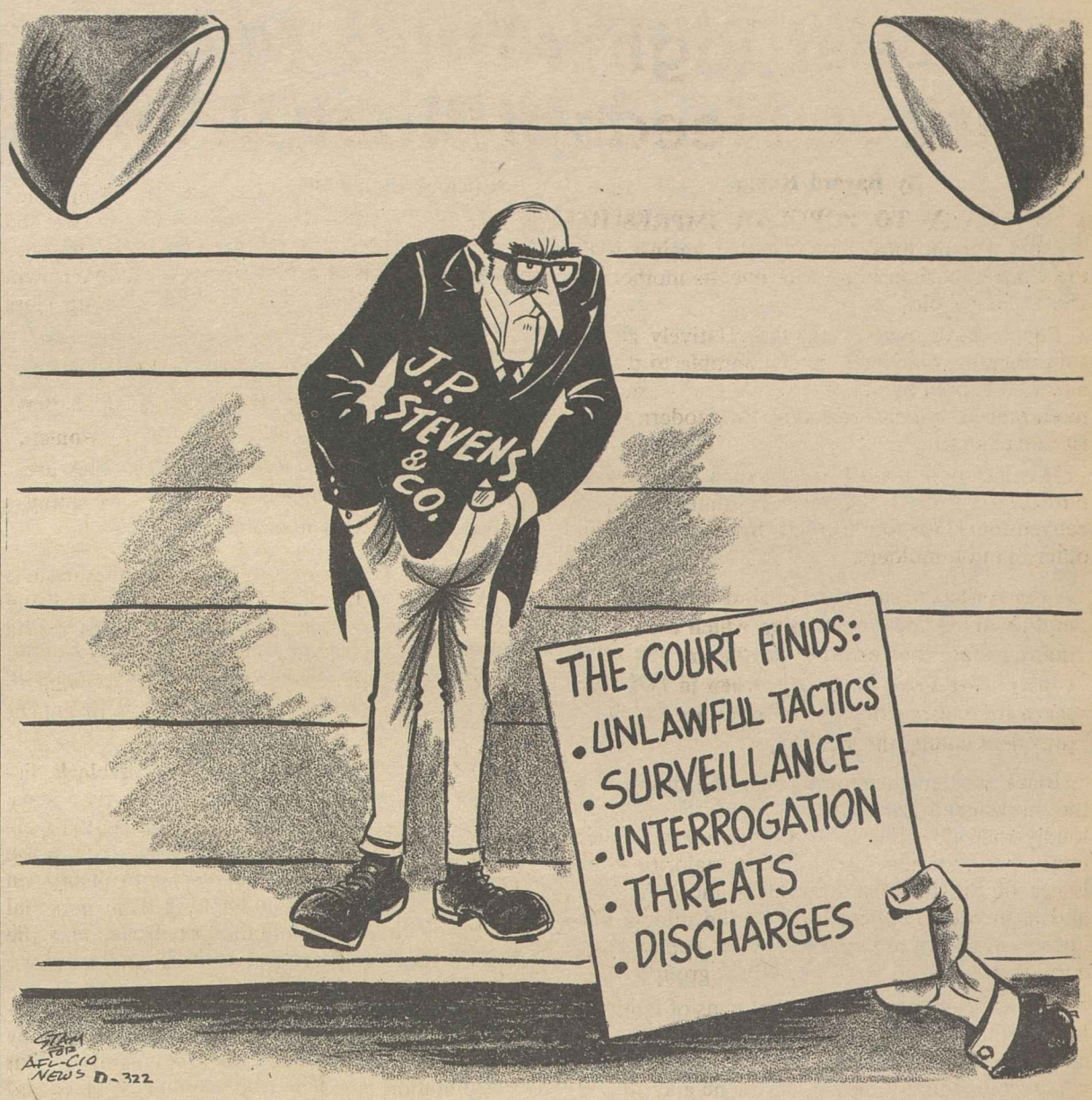

A Word Edgewise:

Rulings of Shifting High Court Lack Wide Precedental Value

By John P. Roche

IT LOOKS AS THOUGH we are in for some strange and convoluted Supreme Court decisions. Pres. Nixon's four appointees obviously do not share the judicial philosophy of the Warren Court, and—unless you happen to believe that liberals have a feudal right to the court despite the election returns—this is hardly shocking.

In mathematical terms what we have today is a court split three ways: the Nixon foursome, the liberal trio, and the ambivalent twosome.

This sort of split is hardly novel. Indeed, it has occurred during all transitional periods—for example, when Harry Truman replaced such New Deal stalwarts as Frank Murphy and Wiley Rutledge with some old friends who in all candor didn't know a liberal principle from a telephone pole.

These transitional periods are characterized by two things: first, a plethora of opinions rather than a solid massing of the majority and minority. And, second, as Justice Owen Roberts once bitterly observed, holdings which are like railroad tickets good for only one trip on one day. That is, decisions which have no significant precedental value because a majority of the court could not agree on the rationale of decision.

I have no wish to convert this column into a legal lecture, but there are important propositions that most people, and often most commentators, do not understand. For example, the Supreme Court did not in its recent decisions on the subject hold the death penalty to be unconstitutional. Its holding was far narrower, namely that the death penalty as applied in the cases at bar was unconstitutional.

But then the five justices who provided this majority split, the liberals (with Douglas a little delphic) arguing that the death penalty was cruel and unusual punishment forbidden by the Eighth Amendment as imposed on the states by the Fourteenth; the other two insisting that, for reasons they did not agree on, the death penalty in the cases before them constituted cruel and unusual punishment.

In short, all you learned was that sometimes the death penalty constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. And the Nixon foursome dissented. It was a printer's field day—nine separate opinions, over 250 pages.

Now if you are the attorney general of a state committed to the death penalty, you start reading the opinions of the two ambivalent judges (Potter Stewart and Byron White) to discover under what circumstances they would uphold capital punishment.

All you need to get a majority is one or the other, and what seemed most to disturb these justices is the eccentric, capricious fashion in which the death penalty is handed out—the enormous amount of discretion allowed to judges and juries.

SO YOU GO BACK to the drawing board and design a statute which eliminates discretion, which makes death mandatory for certain offenses. As Chief Justice Warren Burger observed tartly in his dissent, this would hardly improve the humane quality of the judicial process.

Of course, this statute would have to be litigated and, given the current breakdown of the court, heaven only knows how it would be evaluated. However, there is a precedent dating back to the late 1940s in which the court, in two separate cases, held first, that a municipality had the power to bar sound trucks, and, second, that a municipality did not have the right to grant discretion to a public official as to the conditions under which sound trucks could be used.

In other words, if you kicked them out entirely, it was constitutional, but you could not vest anyone with discretionary control over their employment.

I am afraid that, at least for the time being, we can look forward to determinations as described by Justice Roberts: good for this day and this train only. And to an appalling increase in the number of separate opinions.

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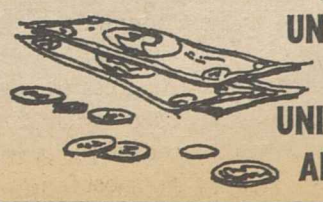

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Bayard Rustin Says:

Feminist Rights Drive Misses Mark on Needs of Black Women

By Bayard Rustin

CONTRARY TO POPULAR IMPRESSION the woman most discriminated against is not the white suburban housewife but the mother of a ghetto household.

People have argued that the relatively affluent suburbanite would be more vulnerable to the disaffection caused by her sexual role and more likely to embrace the issues raised by the modern feminist movement.

It is hardly difficult to reach such a conclusion, particularly if one's judgment is influenced by the conventional wisdom served by journalists and other opinion molders.

For it was the same sort of simplistic analysis, myth-making and stereotyping which convinced many people that working people are the most conservative force in society, when in fact conservative and reactionary attitudes are far more prevalent among the wealthy.

Black women, in reality, hear the drumroll of the movement for female equality much more loudly than do whites. And, contrary to popular myth, poor women respond to a majority of the issues of the feminist movement more fervently and in greater numbers than do the middle class housewives and professionals who comprise the core of strength of women's activist groups.

But while endorsing the broad aims of feminists, black women differ sharply over which issues they consider most fundamental to equality. While white women find it difficult to define and quantify equality, black women see equality as a less elusive ideal. For black women believe that equality to a large degree can still be measured by more jobs, more and better quality low and moderate income housing, improved public education, quality health care and programs to help the poor and elderly.

I do not mean to imply that feminism's psychological implications do not concern black women. Black women are in fact more dissatisfied with their social roles.

More deeply than whites, they are distressed that their sexual role may have limited their chances for self-fulfillment, are convinced that doors to success which are open to men are shut for women, and often consider their years of schooling wasted.

These are not subjective evaluations they are the innermost sentiments of black women as expressed in polls and studies. Yet to accept their validity is to raise significant questions about the course of the women's liberation movement today. For black women, no matter how profoundly their sympathy for the issues of feminist equality, have largely ignored the women's liberation movement.

When women's liberation rose to prominence several years ago there were those who warned that should it fail to alter the essentially middle-class nature of its appeal it would be unable to win the support of Negroes and white working class women.

And while some feminist leaders have acknowledged this weakness we still find that black women, poor women and working women, discriminated against and alienated as they are, remain unenthusiastic and occasionally antagonistic to women's liberation.

Too often they find that women's liberation is concerned with rhetoric and consciousness-raising to the neglect of social change. Sometimes Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan and other leaders of women's rights groups focus on issues so irrelevant to the personal lives of working people as to appear dilettantish.

But there is a more basic reason for black disenchantment. Black people, because they have lived with discrimination and struggled to overcome built in prejudice, cannot relate to a cause which separates and isolates social problems on the basis of sex. They understand from personal experience that discrimination, poverty, and the miseries they bring are not sexually exclusive.

THUS WHILE BLACK WOMEN have remained conscious of the special problems they encounter as women, they are also cognizant that discrimination is essentially a matter of class and race.

This is reflected in their choice of social activism. In past years black women played important roles in the civil rights movement. They were the first to respond to Dr. King when he organized the Montgomery bus boycott and assumed leadership positions in this and many other campaigns.

More recently blacks have branched into other areas; organizing domestic workers, hospital workers and school paraprofessionals, long the most impoverished and exploited of the female work force.

Thus in the most important areas of social activism—civil rights campaigns, labor organization, tenant rights groups and the like—black women have carved remarkable records of accomplishment. Their leadership has been constructive and responsible; their militancy indisputable. And they bear with them the conviction that what they are doing is important not only in itself but also within the context of the larger movements for human dignity and sexual, racial, and social equality.

U.S. Worker Delegate Report:

Interests of Workers Advanced By Free Nation Bloc at ILO

AFTER CONSIDERABLE "wheel-spinning" over ideological conflicts within the International Labor Organization in recent years, the just-concluded 1972 session produced major gains toward liberty, dignity and justice for workers, U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl said.

Serious conflicts remain between the American labor movement's commitment to the ILO as "an instrument that should serve free workers" and the thrust of Communist governments to use the world body as a propaganda forum, Faupl noted. He added that the detente between the Nixon Administration and totalitarian governments won't alter or lessen U.S. labor's strong stand for the freedom of workers and their unions.

Faupl, who is also an international representative for the Machinists, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Faupl said the conflict with the Communist bloc nations that came to a head in the 1970 ILO session and led to the refusal of Congress to appropriate funds for the specialized agency of the United Nations has now "partially cleared," and this year's conference was "one of the most fruitful conferences in recent years."

He said that Congress has now agreed to pay the arrearages for the last half of 1970 and the first half of 1971, and that he expects upcoming congressional action to bring the U.S. contribution up to date, pointing out that this country provides one-fourth of the ILO budget.

Faupl renewed the call for a worldwide minimum wage or minimum living standard, and said "the ILO is the proper organization to deal with this matter." He stressed that whether workers are in highly industrialized countries or new and developing nations, they should have the right to basic minimums.

He acknowledged the difficulty of working out a standard among nations with widely ranging economic systems, but declared it can and must be done. He said that such industrialized nations as Japan—just like the United States—are now feeling the bite of multinational corporations shifting production to low-wage countries, to "buy cheap and sell dear."

Reporters questioning Faupl on the AFL-CIO produced interview were Robert Gruenberg of the Chicago Daily News and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE EFFORT TO COMMAND political power is what our November elections are all about. Yet, there is another kind of power—economic power—that sometimes, if not always, frustrates the political power exercised by the people through their ballots.

It is the old story that literally goes back to the founding of the United States when Alexander Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury, deliberately created a wealthy, owning class that eventually brought about the industrial revolution that has made our nation rich and mighty, but filled with problems, too.

Yet, all through the past century, now verging on two centuries, there has been a stubborn fight on the part of the people to prevent the economic power from overwhelming the political power. We are now in one of the most crucial stages of that fight.

Sen. Lee Metcalf, Montana Democrat, has just dramatized that struggle in a report presented to Congress "on the hidden and overwhelming voting power of a few banks and other institutional investors in major industries" in the United States.

Here are some of the highlights of that report:

- Various combinations of from one to three big investors have sole voting rights to at least 10 percent of the stock of more than one-fourth of the 620 largest companies in the United States. That percentage is enough to control.
- Four of the largest banks in the country hold voting rights in 10 or more public utilities—as many as 42 utilities by Chase Manhattan; 41 by Morgan Guaranty; 31 by Manufacturers Hanover, and 29 by the First National City Bank.
- Highly important is the economic power exercised by banking interests over the TV and radio broadcasting companies. In the past such interests were permitted to vote 1 percent of the stock in these companies. Only recently the Federal Communications Commission authorized a 5 percent vote.
- At least one supermarket—Safeway—has 117 institutional investors which hold 10 percent of its stock, but, says Metcalf, Chase Manhattan holds and votes almost 10 percent of Safeway stock in one nominee account.

Metcalf is highly critical of the lack of aggressiveness on the part of the federal government in obtaining and making public the degree of economic concentration of American industry in the hands of banks and institutions.

Metcalf charged that Congress, too, has been "right careful" not to ask the nation's 500 largest corporations questions that they don't want to answer.

METCALF'S REMEDY for these types of secrecy is disclosure. He is planning to introduce a Corporate Ownership Report Act which requires that the identity of the proprietary owners of a company be disclosed—the voters of stock—who have significant holdings and so can greatly influence the activities of the companies involved.

Organized labor has long been deeply concerned with corporate power and its influence on national life. The AFL-CIO has said:

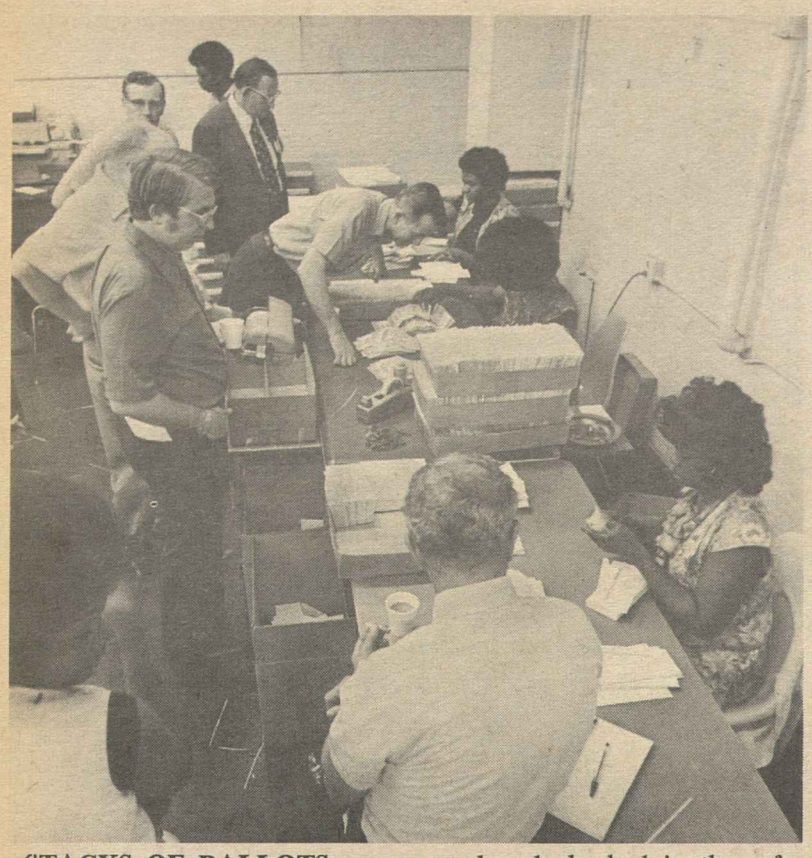
"Continuing concentration of money and influence into fewer and hands, while millions of American citizens are denied any real share of the nation's wealth, poses deep and serious problems."

The federation urged the elimination of tax loopholes which profit corporations immensely; an investigation into economic and financial concentration and public reporting on economic financial holdings of giant corporations.

"In short," the federation said:

"We are opposed to government of the corporation, by the corporation and for the corporation. We remain wedded to government of the people, by the people and for the people."

PARTIAL CLEARING of ideological conflicts between the United States and Communist bloc members of the International Labor Organization opened the door for major gains toward liberty, dignity and justice for workers in the 1972 ILO session, U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl, center, said on Labor News Conference. Faupl, an international representative for the Machinists, was questioned by Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Robert Gruenberg of the Chicago Daily News. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.



STACKS OF BALLOTS are counted and checked in the referendum election of the Postal Workers. Pres. Francis S. Filbey and other top national officers were re-elected.

Postal Union Returns Filbey as President

Francis S. Filbey was re-elected president of the American Postal Workers Union, defeating two opponents in a nationwide referendum vote.

Incumbents also won the two other top posts. David Silvergleid led a three-man race for executive vice president and Owen H. Schoon was unopposed for secretary-treasurer.

The elections, for two-year terms, were the first held since the APWU was formed last year by the merger of four postal unions. For this election, under the merger terms, candidates for president and secretary-treasurer had to come from the ranks of the former Postal Clerks, the largest of the merging unions. The executive vice president slot was earmarked for members of the former National Postal Union. There will be no restrictions in future elections.

Filbey, who had been president of the Postal Clerks, polled 51,014 votes to 29,496 for Joseph F. Thomas, who has been APWU organization director. Ben Zemsky of Brooklyn, N.Y., trailed with 16,103 votes.

In the executive vice president contest, Silvergleid received 53,209 votes to 23,575 for Douglas C. Holbrook of Detroit and 19,323 for Tommy Briscoe of Chicago.

The APWU fills by election staff posts that are appointive in most other unions, and there were contests for a number of offices. Emmett Andrews, whose title had been administrative aide for the clerk craft, unseated Don E. Dunn as industrial relations director. David Johnson of Philadelphia led a five-man field to win the organization director post.

There were contests for a number of craft offices. Phil Dooley won re-election as president of the clerk craft—the largest of the union's divisions. But Don Johnson of Louisville, Ky., defeated incumbent John F. McClelland as administrative vice president of the clerk craft by a 40,186 to 39,300 vote.

Pattern Pact In Lumber Sent To Pay Board

Portland, Ore.—The Pay Board has been asked to approve a "pattern" settlement between two unions and five major employers in the Pacific Northwest forest products industry.

The joint submission was made by the Western Regional Council of the Woodworkers; the Western Council of Lumber, Production & Industrial Workers, an affiliate of the Carpenters, and the Northwest Forest Products Association.

Highlights of the three-year agreement include a general wage increase of 32 cents an hour this year, 6 percent raises in the second and third years, and significant improvement in pensions, health and welfare programs and other fringe benefits.

About 20,000 members of the two unions are employed by NFPA member companies—Crown Zellerbach, International Paper, Weyerhaeuser, ITT-Rayonier and Simpson Timber.

Settlements also have been reached with other industry associations and individual firms that employ about 40,000 members of the IWA and LPIW in the western states.

These contracts — with companies such as Georgia-Pacific, U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers and Potlach Forests—follow the pattern and include provisions for joint submissions to the Pay Board on a tandem basis with the earlier settlement.

While the new contracts cover the bulk of the two unions' membership, several hundred workers remain on picket lines at companies that have refused to meet the same conditions.

McGovern Backed By Meat Cutters

Chicago — The executive board of the Meat Cutters has endorsed the candidacy of Sen. George McGovern and pledged to work for his election.

Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman wired McGovern during the Democratic National Convention:

"We pledge to work both for your nomination and for your election as chief executive of our great nation, which needs a man of your leadership and wisdom. By selecting you, the convention will, in our opinion, choose the one man who can defeat the present incumbent and restore our national government to the hands of the people."

Seeks 'Tax-Deductible' Funds:

Right-Wing Foundation Maps Television Blitz Against Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

citizens about this vital election-year project."

Well-informed sources in California and Washington hadn't heard of the Madison Foundation, which was incorporated in California in January 1970. But they had heard of most of its officers and incorporators.

Thus, Allen E. Brandstater, president of the foundation, is a former California executive director for the conservative Young Americans for Freedom. At the time the foundation was set up, he was political affairs assistant to Henry Salvatori, prominent Republican fund-raiser and a millionaire who has made substantial contributions to such groups as the American Conservative Union and Americans for Constitutional Action.

Max Rafferty, the ultra-conservative who defeated liberal Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel in the Republican primary in 1968 and then was beaten by Democrat Alan Cranston, is one of three trustees.

The other two also had unsuccessful political careers as conservative Republicans. John T. LaFollette failed to unseat moderate Rep. Alphonzo Bell in the 1970 GOP congressional primary. And J. William Orozco ran unsuccessfully against former Democratic Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., in the state's 29th congressional district. William E. Saracino, one of the three original incorporators of the foundation, was Los Angeles County chairman of Young Americans for Freedom and chairman of Young Californians for Rafferty.

The foundation, itself, is more of a mystery. It is not listed in the Los Angeles telephone directory and a visitor to its mailing address in a Wilshire Blvd. office building found himself in a law office whose partners included LaFollette.

He was told that LaFollette picked up all mail addressed to the foundation and that no one else could provide him with information about it.

From state offices in Sacramento, a copy of the foundation's application for a corporation charter listed its stated purposes as:

"To promote the development and education of campus leaders through educational programs . . .

"To provide scholarships and grants to students who demonstrate through academic achievements and leadership their promise as potential leaders in the academic, business, communications or professional field. . . ."

At Internal Revenue offices in Washington, it was determined that the Madison Foundation had been granted federal tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

This covers foundations and other non-profit groups set up for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, "no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. . . ."

If the James Madison Foundation has ever granted any college scholarships or carried out the educational functions listed on its charter application, there is no record of it in the California state agency that keeps tabs on the state's foundations and tax-exempt corporations.

Foundations that receive and spend funds are required to submit annual reports to the state. But the AFL-CIO News was told that no report had ever been received from the James Madison Foundation.

The solicitation letter sent out by de Toledano included a box where contributors could check the amount of their donation, ranging from $10 to $2,000.

The form letter for sending in the contribution began:

"Here's my tax-deductible contribution that Ralph de Toledano urged me to send you, to help you put on your TV campaign to educate the American public to the threat our country faces from the labor bosses' misuse of unchecked union political power, and to help you reach more Americans with this crucial election year appeal."

An Internal Revenue spokesman told the AFL-CIO News that the foundation's tax-exempt status was subject to cancellation if IRS, after an investigation, concluded that a substantial portion of its funds and activities were devoted to propaganda.

But he said this would not affect the right of contributors to claim a tax deduction on money they donated before a foundation's tax-exempt status was revoked.

Thus, if the fund-raising drive is successful, the government will be paying a big share of the campaign against the "dangerous power" of unions.

Nor, would it appear, is there anything to prevent other foundations from being established as a conduit for funds, so long as their applications proclaim a charitable or educational purpose.

Court Upholds Labor, Bars $1.90 Pay Cutoff

(Continued from Page 1)

suggested its reasonableness in a portion of his decision, declaring:

"It is the clear intention of Congress that the authority of this Act (the Economic Stabilization Act) should not be used to penalize wage earners by retarding progress toward achievement of an adequate standard of living.

"Certainly, that standard of adequacy cannot begin much before the $7,000 income level is reached."

Judge Jones acknowledged that this would exempt more than 50 percent of non-supervisory workers from controls. But, he said, "no one is arguing that the wages received by these people and the wage increases granted to them constitute a major element in the inflationary conditions."

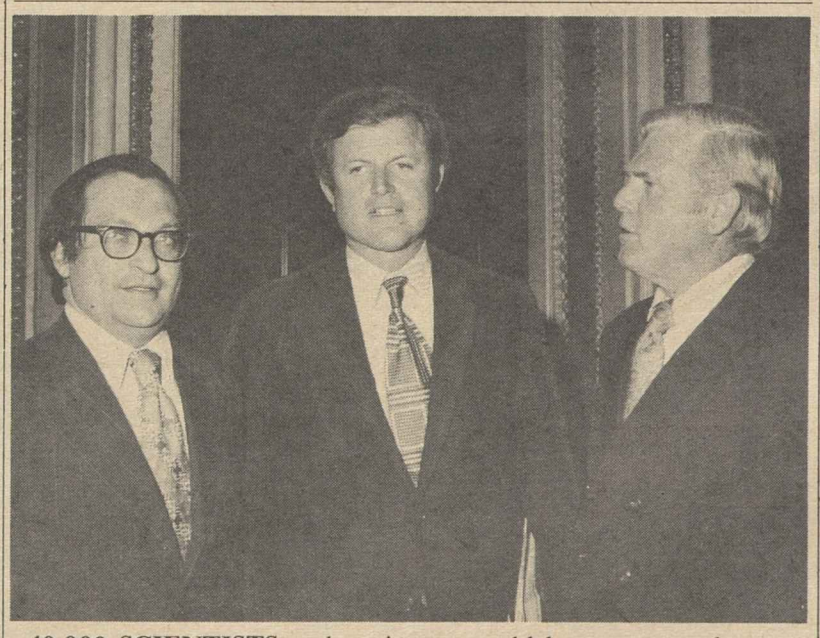
Furthermore, he noted, the Cost of Living Council—which oversees both the Pay Board and the Price Commission — recently excluded small business firms from both price and wage controls to lessen its administrative burdens. This, he suggested, makes the "alarm" expressed by the council over raising the $1.90 exemption level "less convincing."

A spokesman for the Cabinet-level Cost of Living Council told the AFL-CIO News that no decision has yet been made as to whether the government will appeal the case to higher courts.

The district court decision cited the same evidence quoted by labor attorneys that Congress clearly intended a higher exemption figure for substandard wages when it amended the President's economic stabilization powers last December. A House committee report as well as the language of the law and of a House-Senate conference committee gave convincing proof of intent, the judge agreed.

He acknowledged that the law gave the President and his Cost of Living Council considerable discretion in the type and extent of economic controls that could be imposed. But the exclusion of substandard wages, the judge said, is a direct mandate by Congress and not merely a guideline.

The court decision termed the Cost of Living Council's $1.90 exclusion limit "unlawful" and enjoined the council from enforcing it.



40,000 SCIENTISTS and engineers would be put to work on a $1.8 billion program to meet national needs in such fields as pollution control, safety and mass transit under a bill sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and unanimously approved by the Senate Labor Committee. Jack Golodner, left, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, and David Selden, president of the council and head of the American Federation of Teachers, meet with Kennedy to plan a drive for congressional passage.

Joel Segall Named To Labor Dept. Post

Joel Segall, a Treasury Dept. official since 1970, has been named deputy under secretary of labor for international affairs, a position in which he will direct the department's Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

Merger Talks Endorsed:

Letter Carriers Set Per Capita Boost

New Orleans—Delegates to the Letter Carriers convention wound up a work-filled five-day session with major constitutional changes, a higher per capita tax and an endorsement of merger talks with two other big unions.

For the last time in the union's 83-year history, the union's officers were elected at the convention.

Starting in 1974, nominations will be made at the convention but elections will be by referendum ballots mailed to each union member. The change, backed by the NALC's executive board, was adopted by a 3-2 margin.

Every office was contested in this year's election—including 38 candidates for eight openings for delegates to the AFL-CIO convention.

Pres. James H. Rademacher was re-elected by better than a 7-1 margin over Vincent Sombrotto of New York, leader of an anti-administration caucus. Vice Pres. J. Stanly Lewis won the newly-created post of executive vice president by a big margin. J. Joseph Vasca was elected vice president and Austin B. Carlson, who had been director of the union's health insurance program, was elected secretary-treasurer. William T. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer for the past four years, retired.

Delegates voted down a proposal to lengthen the term of office from two to four years. But they enlarged the union's executive board from 10 to 15 members, plus officers, and designated its members "national business agents." An attempt to substitute regional election of the board members was rejected on a close 1747-1667 vote.

The convention approved a 50 percent increase in the union's per capita tax—to $2 a month. Actually, that decision came easier than the choice of a future convention city. It took three ballots before Houston was chosen as the host for the 1976 convention. The convention first voted down a proposed constitutional amendment that would have banned the use of proxies in voting for convention sites.

The olive branch towards the concept of uniting with other unions in related fields came in the unanimous adoption of a report of the NALC merger committee.

The convention authorized continued meetings with a merger committee from the American Postal Workers Union, which represents clerks and a number of other crafts in the postal service. And it voted to accept an invitation from the Communications Workers to meet with its merger committee to discuss a three-way combination.

The CWA convention last month set up a committee to explore merger with postal unions, and Postal Workers Pres. Francis S. Filbey told the CWA delegates he approved of the move and would seek his union's endorsement at its convention in August.

The Letter Carriers directed the NALC merger committee to report back to the union's 1974 convention and barred any merger ratification action before then.

The issue of contract ratification proved a contentious one at the convention. The delegates rejected proposals to require referendum ratification of national contracts negotiated with the U.S. Postal Service. Instead, they set up a panel to draw up guidelines for a national ratification committee that would be composed of three delegates from each state with at least 15 percent of the total membership.

Except for an interlude for the traditional convention parade, the 4,431 delegates—the most in the union's 83-year history — worked long and hard.

To complete its business, the convention convened at 8:30 a.m. on the final day and continued without a lunch break until 6:30 p.m.

LETTER CARRIERS FLOAT delights New Orleans as delegates to the union's convention paraded through the city behind 11 marching bands. A colorful parade is a tradition at NALC conventions.

First State Job Safety Plan Scored As Far Below Federal Protections

Columbia, S.C.—An occupational safety plan proposed by the South Carolina state government that would bypass many provisions of the federal job safety act came under heavy fire from organized labor.

The South Carolina proposal is the first of the state job safety and health plans submitted to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to come up for Labor Dept. hearings.

The AFL-CIO and affiliated unions called for outright rejection of the plan because it falls far short of the protections provided workers under the federal law.

Organized labor has been unalterably opposed to state plans on the ground that they could undermine the effectiveness of the federal act and because of the overall poor record of the states in providing job safety protection to workers.

At the regional hearings here, the AFL-CIO filed 20 major objections to the South Carolina plan. Its major objection centered on a provision that would give the state commissioner of labor broad and vaguely defined powers to promulgate, modify or revoke rules.

George H. R. Taylor, the federation's occupational safety and health specialist, said the proposal would enable the commissioner to be "a one-man legislator."

Taylor said the commissioner could revise or revoke a safety rule on his own motion "and without recourse to legislative action."

The lack of control on authority in the state plan "not only reposes excessive discretionary powers to the commissioner of labor, but makes him the single target of the inevitable pressures of parties of interest," Taylor stressed.

The AFL-CIO objections further noted that there is nothing in the state statute dealing with toxic materials, except for a general rule that the commissioner would have authority to adopt federal standards.

Also missing from the proposal is the right of employes to accompany safety compliance officers on the inspection of workplaces, Taylor pointed out. Labor holds the "walk-around" provision as vital to effective enforcement of occupational safety and health standards.

Sheldon Samuels, job safety director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., warned that the validity and quality of the South Carolina proposal would set precedents that could undo the progress made in job safety legislation.

Calling for rejection of the proposal, Samuels said that a poor plan represents a mockery of efforts to have states take job safety seriously. Approval of such a plan may lead to short run political gains, but would result in the absence of responsibility in the long run.

Pres. Sinway Young of the South Carolina AFL-CIO questioned the enforcement capability of the state plan based on the proposed manpower and salary levels of safety officials.

Representatives of the Steelworkers, Textile Workers Union of America and the Fire Fighters also filed objections to the statute in urging the Labor Dept. to reject the proposal.

Meanwhile, Oregon became the second state to submit a job safety and health plan for approval by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, the Labor Dept. reported. No hearing date has yet been set on that state's proposal.

Conservative Coalition Kills Public Works Bill

A $5 billion public works bill aimed at creating 500,000 jobs was narrowly defeated in the House by a Republican-led conservative coalition.

In what developed into a battle between party leaders, Republicans succeeded better than the Democrats in holding their votes in line.

On the final 206-189 vote, only 24 Republicans joined 165 Democrats in voting for passage while 58 Democrats and 148 Republicans killed the measure.

Substantially greater GOP support had been expected, but Republicans were urged not to put Pres. Nixon to the election-year hazard of vetoing a bill aimed at providing jobs along with urgently-needed water and sewer facilities.

House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) personally led the fight for the bill that was sponsored by Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) and cleared by a bipartisan 19-4 vote of his committee.

Albert termed passage of the bill a matter of "highest priority."

But the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) led the conservative Democratic bloc that opposed the bill as too costly and a possible duplication of other public works programs.

The conservative coalition won the first test vote on a narrow 197-194 approval of an amendment that would block use of any funds in a year in which the federal budget deficit exceeded $20 billion. Its effect would be to nullify the program this year and, most likely, any recession year since budget deficits are usually highest when the economy is not producing jobs and tax revenues.

An attempt to reverse the vote was then beaten on a 205-192 rollcall. And the last hope for salvaging the bill, in anticipation that the Senate might restore its original provisions, went down the drain on the 206-189 vote against passage.

Famous Brands Have It! UNION LABEL UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Marine Engineers Endorse Nixon

The executive council of the Marine Engineers has endorsed Pres. Nixon for re-election and praised his leadership in working to "achieve and maintain a viable American flag merchant marine."

MEBA Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon wired the President that "your program backed by other constructive actions should enable our nation to begin rising toward the status of a first-class maritime country."

He added that he received the Democratic Party platform approved by Sen. George McGovern and found it "unacceptable and repulsive to the best interests of our members and the NMEBA cannot support it."

Controls Slapped Back On Small Lumber Firms

A rapid increase in the cost of lumber has caused the Nixon Administration to restore wage and price controls on 62,000 firms—a flip-flop from the position taken less than two months ago.

The Cost of Living Council announced that controls would be re-imposed on lumber manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers with annual sales of less than $100,000.

The move followed a 2.6 percent increase in the price of lumber in the month of June alone. The price of lumber and related products has increased 14 percent on the wholesale index over the past year.

However, first-cut logs will continue to be exempt from controls since the council defines them as falling into the "raw agricultural goods" category, which has been exempted from all controls.

The 62,000 lumber firms were among the U.S. companies of all types who were exempted from controls May 1, based on having 60 employes or less. For lumber companies, the exemption was rescinded July 17, bringing over 90 percent of all lumber companies back under controls.

In announcing the change in policy, COLC Director Donald Rumsfeld said that prices have been increased more sharply by lumber companies enjoying the exemption than by those subject to the controls.

Rumsfeld said that the 2.6 percent increase in the price of lumber in June represented almost one-fourth of the total increase in the industrial commodities component of the wholesale price index.

In a related move, the Administration instructed the U. S. Forest Service to increase the supply of lumber by releasing more timber from thinning and salvage operations in national forests. Also, the Interstate Commerce Commission was instructed to make sure enough freight cars are available to "speed the delivery of soft lumber and plywood to ultimate destination points."

These moves are predicated on the Administration's contention that a short supply of lumber caused the phenomenal recent price increases.

Rumsfeld said the rescinding of the exemptions in the lumber industry should serve notice to all smaller firms that their exemption might be lifted, too. But he said he didn't know of any other industries where exempted firms were raising their prices faster than the exempt firms.

Under the formula designed to keep any firm from enjoying profits higher than their average in the three months before the controls were instituted Aug. 15, 1971, it would be conceivable that some lumber firms would be required to rollback part of the increase in prices since the May 1 exemption.

Wide Reforms Pushed:

Labor Denounces Triple Tax Standard

(Continued from Page 1)

structure: one for "ordinary income, such as workers' earnings, which are taxed in full and the taxes are regularly deducted through payroll withholding;" another for capital gains, which are only half-taxed; and the third for "income which never even appears on the tax form, such as the interest on state and local bonds or the income that is washed out by phantom, nonexistent costs, such as oil depletion, fast depreciation write-offs, and bookkeeping farm losses."

He explained that a family of four with an income of $10,000 would pay $905 in tax if the income was from wages or salaries; $98 if the income was from capital gains; and no tax if from interest on state and local bonds.

"This shocking violation of the principle that equal incomes should be taxed equally is legalized fraud at the expense of the millions whose income comes from work," he declared.

Abel severely criticized "last year's business tax cut binge," which, he said, would cost the federal treasury more than $80 billion over the next 10 years.

"What is more, using the federal treasury as a trough for private greed, the Administration has deprived the nation of funds to finance critically needed public investments to create jobs, to rebuild our cities and improve the quality of life."

Abel called for the "overturning" of the business tax giveaways of 1971 "and the elimination of those tax preferences and loopholes which are found almost exclusively in the realm of the already well-off."

Specifically, he cited capital gains, fast write-offs, depletion allowances, tax exemption for interest from state and local bonds, the maximum tax provisions of the 1969 Act and "expense-account" living.

He estimated that an additional $15 to $20 billion a year could be raised by closing these loopholes.

"Among the least known, yet most damaging, loopholes is the combination of special tax bonanzas provided U.S. corporations on the profits of their foreign subsidiaries," Abel continued.

He claimed that these loopholes cost the federal government $3.3 billion a year and, in addition, "amount to a federal subsidy for the export of American capital, technology and jobs by U.S. corporations."

"Profits of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations should be reported and taxed in the year they are earned, just as in the case of U.S.-earned profits," Abel stated. He also called for replacing the tax credit for taxes paid to foreign governments with a deduction.

He concluded by calling for an excess profits tax as part of an "even-handed" stabilization program.

"Americans have a deep sense of fairness and equality of sacrifice," Abel told the committee. "Unfortunately, they do not see that fairness and equality of sacrifice reflected in the federal tax structure. They look to their elected representatives to help restore their faith in our democratic system."

Blind Workers' Toronto Group Joins SEIU

An independent union of 650 small merchants—nearly 30 percent of them blind—in Toronto, Canada, has affiliated with the Service Employes, SEIU Pres. George Hardy announced.

The organization, Ontario Union of Blind & Sighted Merchants, signed the affiliation papers at SEIU headquarters in Washington.

Hardy, in welcoming the group, noted that the SEIU has experience representing blind workers.

"We're glad to have you in the SEIU family and will work with you in your efforts to get the decent wages you earn and are entitled to," he added.

The new SEIU members work for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in Toronto. Some operate newspaper and magazine stands, some flower carts and wagons with convenience merchandise items. Others work in cafeterias as busmen, kitchen helpers, cooks. Still more handle vending machines and some are custodians.

The 2,000 CNIB non-supervisory employes are in the new SEIU affiliate's jurisdiction.

The delegation included union Pres. Homer LaBlond, Sec.-Treas. John Collings, Arthur Cook, Joseph York and Gary McHale. SEIU Vice Pres. Albert Hearn escorted the group.

Summer Reading

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING OBJECTIVES to benefit members of AFL-CIO performing arts unions are explored at a leadership conference in Santa Barbara, Calif., for representatives of the Associated Actors & Artistes of America. Leading the discussion at the head of the table are Don Vial, left, chairman of Labor Research & Education at the University of California, and Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

Artists' Unions Seek Solutions To Job Needs

Santa Barbara, Calif.—The growing problem of unemployment in the performing arts was the prime focal point of a leadership conference bringing together representatives of the six unions that make up the Actors & Artistes of America—the 4-As.

Discussions centered on the need to achieve solutions to the joblessness trend through collective bargaining with the support of trade and industrial unions.

The emphasis was on mutual assistance: How the labor movement as a whole can benefit members of the performing arts unions and how the union artists themselves can help enhance the image of the labor movement.

The 4-As unions were urged to widen their role in the AFL-CIO's efforts to reach trade and industrial workers through the various communications media that involve members of the performing arts.

The conference, sponsored by the federation's Dept. of Education and the Labor Studies Center, is the outgrowth of a pilot forum conducted in New York last spring and the wide-ranging educational-communications conference the AFL-CIO held in St. Louis last year.

Conference participants held discussions on the role of the plant worker as contrasted with that of the performing artist.

The conference was developed through the efforts of Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Council for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes; Director Walter G. Davis of the federation's Dept. of Education, and Executive Director Fred K. Hoehler of the Labor Studies Center.

The six unions that make up the 4-As are Actors' Equity, the Television & Radio Artists, the Musical Artists, the Variety Artists, the Screen Actors and the Screen Extras.

CONVENTIONS

The Montana AFL-CIO state convention has been rescheduled from Aug. 24-26 to Aug. 17-19 in Helena.

The Iowa State AFL-CIO convention has been rescheduled from Aug. 2-4 to Aug. 30-Sept. 1 in Cedar Rapids.

The North Carolina AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Raleigh, Sept. 13-15.

The Vermont AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Burlington, Sept. 29-Oct. 1.

The New Hampshire AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1972 convention for Laconia, Oct. 6-8.

Price Hikes Wipe Out Gains in Family Income

Cost-of-living increases ate up all improvement in the U.S. median income in 1971 and left the average family right where it was in 1970, the U.S. Bureau of the Census reported.

For the first time in history, the median income for all families was above $10,000. But the $10,290 median is an increase of only 4.2 percent, the same as the inflation rate.

The median is the point which has the same number of families above it as below it.

In other trends, the number of families living in poverty increased slightly; blacks failed to gain in relation to whites and women's incomes continued to trail far behind men.

The number of Americans living in poverty increased from 25.4 million in 1970 to 25.6 million in 1972, which the bureau calls virtually the same because of the margin for error in its sampling. Inflation pushed up the government's definition of poverty from $3,968 to $4,137 in 1971 for a non-farm family of four. Ten percent of all whites and 31 percent of nonwhites are in families with incomes below the poverty level.

The median family income for Negroes in 1971 was $6,440, a slight improvement over the $6,280 of the previous year. But blacks, like whites, saw their real incomes unimproved because of the inflation rate. Similarly, their relation to whites remained unchanged—at 60 percent of the white income level for both years.

Women employed year-round and full-time in 1971 had a median income of $5,700 compared to $9,630 for men similarly employed. And with part-time employes added in, the median income for all women was $2,410 compared to $6,900 for men.

For full-time women workers, that $5,700 income is an increase of 4.8 percent while for men the increase was 4.9 percent. So individual workers, like families, enjoyed almost no income gain in constant dollars when both are set against the inflation rate.

The census figures also show a direct link between households headed by women and the poverty level. Only 12 percent of all U.S. families are headed by women, but such families make up 40 percent of the total living in poverty.

Limited to families in which the head of the household worked full-time, year-round, the 1971 median income was $12,440.

Of the nation's 53.3 million families, the breakdown on family income is:

- 5 percent with incomes of more than $25,000.
- 20 percent between $15,000 and $25,000.
- 27 percent between $10,000 and $15,000.
- 30 percent between $5,000 and $10,000.
- 19 percent at $5,000 or below.

The 1971 figures were compiled in March 1972 on a sampling of 47,000 households.

7-22-72

Haas Elected President of Asbestos Union

The executive board of the Asbestos Workers elected Sec.-Treas. Andrew T. Haas, 48, to the presidency of the union, succeeding the late Albert E. Hutchinson, who died June 20.

The board also unanimously elected Vice Pres. William G. Bernard, 44, business agent of Local 1 in St. Louis, as secretary-treasurer.

Both terms of office expire this year. Elections will be held at the union's convention in Las Vegas, which opens Sept. 12. The regular terms of office run for five years.

Haas has been serving the Asbestos Workers at its Washington headquarters for the past seven years—two years as vice president and five as secretary-treasurer.

Bernard was elected a vice president of the union in 1967.

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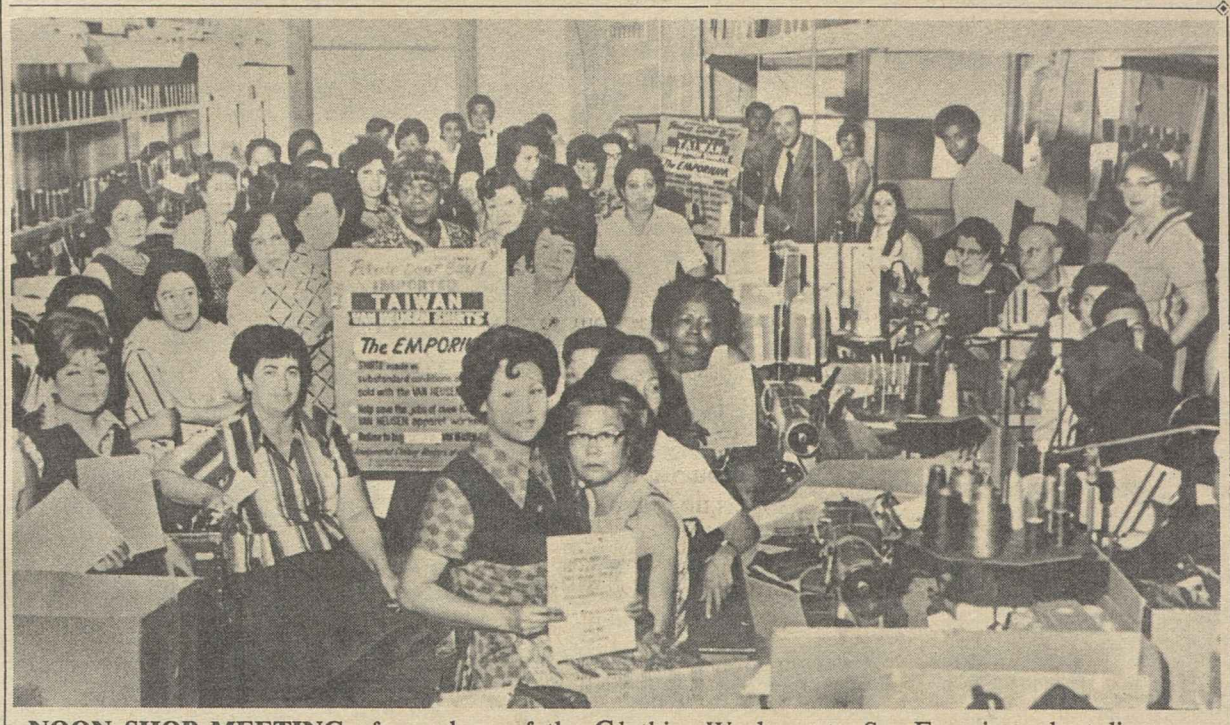
10 Million Workers Freed From Pay Board Controls



NOON SHOP MEETING of members of the Clothing Workers at a San Francisco plant discusses job threat of imports from low-wage areas of the world and protests manufacture of Van Heusen brand shirts in Taiwan. Many of the workers had themselves emigrated to the United States to escape exploitation in such low-wage countries.

Cutoff Level Raised After Court Ruling

Ten million workers earning less than $2.75 an hour have been freed from wage controls after unions successfully challenged in court the Administration's $1.90 ceiling.

The Cost of Living Council's action dropping wage controls from lower-paid workers means that more than half of the 58 million non-farm workers in private employment are now exempt from controls. An undetermined number of government and farm workers also will be exempt, the COLC said.

The $1.90 standard and the almost total exemption of companies with 60 or fewer employes from wage price controls had excluded from Pay Board guidelines nearly 22.6 million workers.

The increase to $2.75 raised the exclusion to 32.5 million employes, the COLC said. The action means that these workers may negotiate or receive pay increases in excess of the Pay Board's 5.5 percent guideline up to $2.75 an hour.

Director Donald Rumsfeld of the council told newsmen that the federal court ruling was only "a factor" in the decision.

Rumsfeld maintained that even without that ruling, the $1.90 figure would have been raised if only because of the pending increases in the federal minimum wage.

A House-passed bill would raise the minimum wage to $1.80 this year and $2 next year. The Senate voted an immediate jump to $2 and $2.20 in 1974.

The Cost of Living Council's action came just 11 days after the decision overturning the $1.90 cutoff was handed down by Judge William B. Jones of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The exemption of all wages

(Continued on Page 8)

Flaws Cited In No-Strings Sharing Plan

The House-passed revenue-sharing bill would be "a cruel disappointment to its advocates" and "set a dangerous precedent," the AFL-CIO told the Senate Finance Committee.

"There are far better alternatives" to help states and cities meet priority needs, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified. He listed them as:

- Full funding of existing federal grant-in-aid programs.
- A sharp change in the disastrous economic policies of this Administration.
- Federal takeover of a greater share of the costs of education and welfare.
- Tax reform at all levels of government.
- Speedy enactment of a program of national health security.

Even though federal aid to states and localities has risen from $8 billion in 1962 to an estimated $39 billion in the past fiscal year, "an even greater federal commitment is required," Biemiller said.

But the issue, he stressed, is how "to get the most out of each available federal dollar."

The House-passed bill would automatically turn over $29.5 billion in federal revenues to states and localities over a five-year period. Sixty percent of the funds would go to some 39,000 local governments with only broad guidelines as to their use. And $12 billion would be handed to the states with, Biemiller noted, "not even the pretense of an attempt at congressional oversight, federal control, or standards of performance. The state share is totally no-strings-attached."

Furthermore, Biemiller said, "labor standards provisions in the local funds are weak" and there are no standards at all in the state allocations. Nor are there "protections against funds being used to encourage industry to move from one location to another."

Earlier, State, County & Municipal Employes Pres. Jerry Wurf urged the committee to use the revenue-sharing bill as a "catalyst" in bringing about needed tax reform at the state and local level.

AFSCME had supported passage of the House bill, but he urged the Senate to adopt amendments that would provide more funds for big cities and require local governments to maintain their present tax efforts so that federal assistance would result in increased public services.

(Continued on Page 7)

Historic Agreement:

UTU Settles Dispute Over Rail Firemen

An historic agreement has resolved one of the nation's oldest labor-management battles—the railroad dispute over firemen's jobs on diesel locomotives.

The United Transportation Union and the National Railway Labor Conference, an industry-wide employers' association, announced the agreement will assure that all 18,000 present firemen keep their jobs and have the opportunity to become locomotive engineers. All future engineers will come from the ranks of the firemen.

The dispute began 35 years ago and has since flared up intermittently. It was finally settled by what both sides described as "intensive and hard bargaining" on a continuous basis since January 1972. It was noted that the dispute was older than some of the men who worked out the terms of settlement.

UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser hailed the agreement as a victory for collective bargaining and indicated "we have turned a corner" in railroad labor-management relations.

The UTU negotiating team was headed by Assistant Pres. M. W. Hampton, who said the agreement could be the beginning of a new era for the industry and should put to rest any theory that compulsory arbitration is the only way to settle railroad disputes.

The agreement provides for continued employment of all firemen presently working until they retire, resign, die, are discharged for cause or are promoted to engineer. A formula requires the carriers to employ enough firemen to meet each road's needs for engineers.

In addition, an adequate number of firemen will be maintained to fill assignments in passenger service and hostler-helpers under past negotiated agreements. Hostlers are workers involved in moving diesels from shops to positions on trains.

The agreement provides for a training program to enable firemen to advance to the job of engineer. It also provides for compulsory retirement for firemen at 65. A disputes committee is set up to resolve disputes as they arise and a man-

(Continued on Page 3)

Postage Boost Held Threat to Union Journals

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to overturn a decision of the U.S. Postal Service that threatens the future of the labor press and other non-profit publications.

A staggering postage rate increase for non-profit publications will force the suspension of many small union and central body publications and the curtailment of others, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified.

Over a 10-year period, postage costs for most non-profit publications will be boosted at least 750 percent under the new rate schedule. A first-stage increase, nearly doubling the pastage rates, went into effect July 6.

Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, who presented Biemiller's testimony to a House postal service subcommittee, noted that all the non-

(Continued on Page 8)

Biggest Firms Found Paying Lowest Taxes

Some of America's biggest and most profitable corporations managed to avoid paying any income tax last year, according to a study presented to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. And many other firms paid only a token tax—a substantially smaller percentage of income than the average wage-earner is required to pay.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) stressed that the avoidance of taxes by the big industrial firms and conglomerates was fully within the law. In fact, that was the point of his testimony—the need to change the law and close the loopholes.

The low-tax corporations, Vanik said, "have simply taken advantage — quite effectively — of the multitude of tax subsidies which have been enacted into the tax laws over the years."

While tax returns are not open to the public, Vanik said examination of public documents including corporation annual reports and information filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission indicates that the bigger the company, the more likely it is to benefit from the various tax loopholes.

Thus, he said, five corporations with net income totaling $382 million paid no federal income tax for 1971. He listed the companies

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Kills Bill to Set Oil Import Cargo Quota

A 41-33 vote in the Senate killed labor-supported legislation that would have created hundreds of thousands of jobs, bolstered America's merchant fleet and slashed the balance of payments deficit.

Heavy lobbying from the oil industry combined with Administration opposition to defeat a requirement that a fair share of oil imports be carried to the United States in American-flag tankers.

The United States is the only major nation in the world that depends on foreign shipping for virtually all of its oil imports.

As initially proposed by the Senate Commerce Committee as an amendment to a House-passed maritime bill, at least 50 percent of oil imports would have had to be carried by American-flag tankers, subject to their availability.

That would have generated an estimated 150,000 jobs in U.S. shipyards, along with hundreds of thousands of jobs in supplier and allied industries. Supporters of the plan noted also that the big oil companies with import quotas would still

(Continued on Page 8)

U.S. OLYMPIC MEDAL is pinned on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—making him the national honorary chairman of the labor committee to raise funds for the U.S. Olympic team—by Martin Cohen, business manager of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 105 in New York City. Cohen also is the labor chairman of the New York State Olympic Committee. At right, is Arthur G. Lentz, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Floods Send Joblessness To 8% in Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa.—Jobless rolls swelled to 400,000 in Pennsylvania—the state hardest-hit by floods that tropical storm Agnes triggered along the Eastern Seaboard—with 105,000 of the unemployment directly related to the flooding.

The big influx of unemployment compensation claims has pushed the state's overall jobless rate to 8 percent, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security reported.

And the outlook for the immediate future is bleak, Bureau Director John M. Clark warned.

"From now to the end of the year we expect to have 100,000 workers out of work for an average duration of eight weeks—all solely attributed to the floods," Clark said.

The increase in jobless benefit claims is putting a severe burden on the state, he noted, as compensation payments are totaling more than $2 million a day.

Clark said the Bureau of Employment Security's Advisory Committee—composed of labor management and government members—is petitioning the federal government to reimburse the state's unemployment compensation trust fund to the extent that it is diminished by flood-related claims.

Federal disaster unemployment compensation is available to all workers who cannot qualify for state unemployment benefits, with few exceptions. Most workers, however, were already covered by the state unemployment insurance program.

A Labor Dept. spokesman said that as of July 20, only 9,382 claims had been filed for federal disaster unemployment compensation, but that 84,431 flood-related claims had been filed with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

Some relief is expected, however, from the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Special Placement Emergency Employment Development program. The state has been earmarked for $5.7 million to hire up to 8,000 unemployed workers for clean-up operations of public and non-profit facilities throughout flood-damaged areas. The clean-up crews will be paid $2 an hour.

Meanwhile, union volunteers continue to provide their services in assisting flood victims through a program closely coordinated by the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Community Services staff and the Red Cross.

In New York state, the Flint Glass Workers executive board approved a $150,000 contribution for the relief of flood victims in the Corning-Elmira area. The union represents 4,000 employes at the Corning Glass Works and the Thatcher Glass Co. in the flood-stricken region.

Earlier, the Ladies' Garment Workers contributed $1 million to assist members in the flooded areas of Pennsylvania.

Housewright Cites Growth:

Organizing Priority Pushed At Retail Clerks Convention

Honolulu—Pres. James T. Housewright reported on five years of union growth and progress in opening the Retail Clerks convention here—and announced a stepped-up organizing drive as the RCIA's top priority goal.

He committed the 650,000-member union "to a continued, coordinated, concerted program to organize the unorganized within our jurisdiction." The RCIA, he noted, has added 150,000 new members since its last convention in 1967.

Structurally, Housewright foresaw the development of a separate professional division in the union and the establishment of specialized conferences for food store employes, department store workers and other retail trade groupings.

And on the bargaining front, he looked to innovative contract breakthroughs, including pension reciprocity among 57 existing RCIA pension trust funds, day care centers for children of working mothers and group automobile insurance.

Housewright's keynote speech to more than 1,000 delegates said the union cannot afford isolationism either on the international, community or political levels.

"Our countries," he said referring to the United States and Canada, "cannot ignore the destitution, disease and conflict that surrounds and involves us. Nor can we in our communities ignore the poverty, discrimination, insecurity and social deterioration."

Housewright stressed that there are "no boundaries" to such social evils as crime, drug abuse, pollution and ill health.

He noted that the RCIA had transformed its community relations program into an Urban Affairs Dept. in 1969 to focus directly on the crisis of the cities. The department has encouraged drug abuse education and rehabilitation as a major activity, he said.

Housewright told the delegates that the Retail Clerks will be an "involved union" in this year's presidential, congressional, state and local elections.

The "issue," he said, is: "Can we afford another four years of this Administration? Can we afford four more years of arbitrary governmental intrusion into collective bargaining, four more years of wage rollbacks?"

Since the last convention, he said, the RCIA has expanded its political education program and sponsored annual legislative conferences bringing together local union leaders from throughout the nation.

He reported also on the union's overseas study programs. This year, teams of union members have visited Japan, Ireland, Great Britain and Sweden for discussions with counterpart union leaders in those nations.

Ahead of the delegates was a heavy work schedule, including action on 1,750 resolutions that have been introduced.

The convention also will, for the first time, elect the union's officers and executive board. Previous elections were by referendum vote of the members, after the convention. The change to direct convention election was approved by a referendum vote.

Food Price Jump Paces Increase in Living Costs

Another sharp jump in the price of food, plus smaller increases in the cost of used cars, homes and household services, pushed the Consumer Price Increase up two-tenths of 1 percent during June, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The actual prices paid for food purchased in grocery stores, went up six-tenths of 1 percent and were running 3.0 percent above year-ago levels.

The retail prices of meat, poultry and fish jumped by 1.3 percent and the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables increased even more sharply—2.7 percent—"contraseasonally as adverse weather conditions and the end of harvests in some areas curtailed supplies," the BLS said.

After seasonal adjustment, the CPI rose one-tenth of 1 percent during the month, or at an annual rate of 2.2 percent for the second quarter of the year compared to a rate of 3.6 percent for the first quarter of 1972.

The increase put the CPI at 125.0 of its 1967 base, meaning that the same cross-section of consumer goods and services that cost $10 five years ago now are priced at $12.50.

And what cost $10 in the previous base period of 1957-59 now costs $14.54, according to the BLS report.

The price of used cars, the type most likely to be purchased by the average worker, rose 3.1 percent, while the price of new cars declined during June by one-tenth of 1 percent.

The cost of maintaining a household was 5.5 percent higher last month than it was a year ago, as household services increased three-tenths of 1 percent during June.

The cost of homeownership itself was 5.0 percent higher than a year ago after an increase of five-tenths of 1 percent last month.

Real spendable earnings for the average worker with three dependents rose $1.15 a week in June to $96.39, the BLS reported.

It said this gain represented a 1.2 percent increase over the May level and was 4.0 percent higher than a year ago It was the largest year-to-year increase in real spendable earnings for any June since the series became available on a monthly basis in 1964, the BLS said.

But the bureau added that the greater over-the-year percentage increase in real spendable earnings—compared with gross earnings which advanced 3.2 percent—stems largely from reductions in federal income taxes for 1972.

Elsewhere, the BLS reported that the purchasing power of the consumer dollar was 2.8 percent less than in June 1971.

AFSCME Backs McGovern Ticket

The McGovern-Eagleton ticket has received the unanimous endorsement of the executive board of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Pres. Jerry Wurf announced the board action, which termed the Democratic candidates "a strong pro-labor team with solid labor records."

It said workers can't afford the "high unemployment, prices, interest rates and corporate profits" under the Nixon Administration "while their paychecks are frozen and their tax dollars are frittered away in a war in Southeast Asia."

Convention Schedule For Remainder of '72

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the balance of this year by AFL-CIO affiliates, departments and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
July 31-Aug. 5	Stage Employes	Milwaukee
July 31-Aug. 2	Virginia	Norfolk
Aug. 4-6	North Dakota	Grand Forks
Aug. 5-11	Typographical Union	Milwaukee
Aug. 7-11	Papermakers & Paperworkers	Denver
Aug. 7-12	Meat Cutters	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Aug. 9-11	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 14-19	Postal Workers	New Orleans
Aug. 14	United Garment Workers	Tacoma, Wash.
Aug. 14-18	Fire Fighters	Los Angeles
Aug. 17-19	Montana	Helena
Aug. 18-20	Nevada	Las Vegas
Aug. 21-25	California	Los Angeles
Aug. 21-25	Teachers	St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 25-26	West Virginia	Charleston
Aug. 28-31	Washington	Seattle
Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Government Employes	Miami Beach
Aug. 28-Sept. 2	Iron Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Aug. 30-Sept. 1	Iowa	Cedar Rapids
Sept. 5-15	Machinists	Los Angeles
Sept. 6-8	New York	Kiamesha Lake
Sept. 8-10	Rhode Island	Providence
Sept. 10	Rubber Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 11	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Denver
Sept. 11-15	Bricklayers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 13-15	North Carolina	Raleigh, N.C.
Sept. 14-16	Railway Supervisors	Miami Beach
Sept. 14-17	Asbestos Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 15-16	Delaware	Wilmington
Sept. 18	Alaska	Fairbanks
Sept. 18-22	Printing Pressmen	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 18-22	Steelworkers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 18-22	Tobacco Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 24-28	Illinois	Chicago
Sept. 25-27	Nebraska	Lincoln
Sept. 25-27	Minnesota	Rochester
Sept. 29-Oct. 1	Vermont	Marble Island-Calchester
Sept. (no date)	Cigarmakers	Washington, D.C.
Sept. 20	Wyoming	Cheyenne
Oct. 2-4	Brick & Clay Workers	Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 2-5	Wisconsin	Milwaukee
Oct. 2-6	National Maritime Union	New York
Oct. 3-6	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 6-8	New Hampshire	Laconia
Oct. 9-11	Alabama	Birmingham
Oct. 15-19	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 16-19	Florida	Miami
Oct. 16-20	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 16-20	Roofers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 16-21	Chemical Workers	Boston
Oct. 18-20	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 22-25	Kentucky	Louisville
Oct. 30-Nov. 1	Missouri	Kansas City

Historic Agreement:

UTU Settles Dispute Over Rail Firemen

(Continued from Page 1)

ning study committee is established to make a continuing study of the results of the agreement.

When the dispute over firemen began, in 1937, there were few diesels in service. The controversy heated up as diesels became the predominant and then the sole source of locomotion. The issue has been the subject of five separate presidential emergency boards and two presidentially appointed panels.

A 1937 national diesel agreement negotiated by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, now part of the UTU, required the use of firemen on virtually all passenger, freight and yard locomotives. A 1943 emergency board recommended against adding to engine crews, but backed an extra fireman on some high-speed passenger trains.

In 1949, one emergency board recommended against a Locomotive Engineers' proposal for a second engineer on diesels and in that same year another board turned down a Firemen & Enginemen's bid for another fireman. In 1950, a second national diesel agreement was negotiated by the same union.

In 1959, the railroads served notice they intended to eliminate firemen. A presidential commission, in 1960, found no need for a rule requiring firemen on all freight and yard diesels. The Firemen & Enginemen rejected the findings. Following unsuccessful mediation efforts, an emergency board was appointed. It failed to find a formula for a settlement.

With a strike threatening, Congress created an arbitration board. Its award, in 1963, allowed the roads to eliminate 18,000 firemen's jobs over the ensuing two years. But the award was no final settlement. After it expired, the controversy over firemen flared again. In 1970, another emergency board was appointed. It called for further collective bargaining on the subject.

Four of the rail operating unions involved in the dispute over the years became the UTU effective Jan. 1, 1969. In December of that year, the UTU and the Railway Labor Conference announced an agreement to renew negotiations, but the talks were broken off several times by stalemates.

In addition to the guarantees on the employment of firemen, job protection for those currently employed and the stipulation that all future engineers must come from the ranks of the firemen, the agreement also provides for:

- Immediate recall of all the furloughed firemen to fill assignments which may be operating without a fireman.
- Free exercise of seniority on runs or jobs of their choice for all firemen, including those recalled from furlough and new hires.
- A guarantee of employment for all firemen, including new hires.
- Elimination of several interpretations and restrictions on firemen's jobs under previous agreements.

The highlights of the training agreement call for establishment of a program by every carrier, immediate promotion of presently qualified firemen and promotion for new hires after one year, maintenance of present pay levels and coverage of all expenses incurred during the training period, protections in case of merger and coverage of health insurance, off-track vehicle insurance and continuous vacation protection provisions for men entering training from other crafts.

The agreement also affords protections for present firemen who are restricted to firing service "on account of disability or other reasons" and provides for the free exercise of seniority to all firemen trained under the new program who are unable to hold assignment as an engineer.

"We are hoping the agreement will preclude further negotiations on the issue," one UTU spokesman said.

AN AGREEMENT between the United Transportation Union and Penn Central averted a possible strike over train crew sizes. At left are federal mediators George Ives, chairman of the National Mediation Board, and W. J. Usery, Jr., assistant secretary of labor. UTU officials, from left, are Vice Pres. Fred Hardin, General Counsel Les Schoene and Vice Pres. Paul McNamara.

Tighter Pay Curb Proposed by Burns

Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who in the past has proposed a number of measures to restrict or curb labor activities, has warned that it may be necessary to lower the 5.5 percent guideline on wage increases.

Burns told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that cutting back wage increase levels will be necessary to avoid a new round of inflation.

He said the present 5.5 percent guideline permits "increases in wage rates well above the long-term productivity gains" and that wages ought to be brought "down to the level of productivity increases."

Earlier, Pay Board Chairman George Boldt said the board was reviewing the 5.5 percent guideline presumably with a view to lowering it.

Penn Central Issues Put to Mediation Panel

The United Transportation Union has reached agreement with the Penn Central Railroad on future train crew sizes, with the settlement coming some five days before a possible strike on the issue.

UTU officials termed it an "excellent agreement" which will eliminate only 285 jobs. That is a far cry from the 5,700 the Penn Central trustees had said they would wipe out unilaterally, it was noted.

A five-man mediation panel will work out the details of future Penn Central positions to be eliminated. Msgr. George G. Higgins, secretary for research of the U.S. Catholic Conference, will be chairman of the committee, which will have two members from labor and two from management to be named later.

The panel will issue its report to the Secretary of Labor and the National Mediation Board by Nov. 30. The 285 jobs which will be eliminated in the four months before then will be dropped by normal attrition so that they have no impact on present employes.

The agreement covers only train crews, affecting conductor foremen and brakemen, known as the "crew consist" issue. Penn Central will also be bound by a new agreement with the UTU on locomotive crews, or "fireman manning," reached a day earlier. That agreement was reached between UTU and an industry-wide employer association.

The crew consist issue had prompted the UTU to extend strike authorization, which was wiped out by the agreement as were the several court actions pending in the dispute.

The agreement, which came after federal mediators entered the negotiations, was subsequently ratified by UTU's general chairmen and the Penn Central board of trustees.

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., and National Mediation Board Chairman George Ives assisted in the negotiations after a federal court order empowered Penn Central to put its new work rules into effect on July 26 if agreement was announced July 21.

The court order, by U.S. District Judge John P. Fullam, had recommended a negotiated settlement, as had an emergency board appointed by Pres. Nixon earlier this year. UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser had said repeatedly that the union was willing to adopt the board's recommendation, but the company had resisted negotiations until the final stages before the agreement.

Judge Fullam, who is supervising Penn Central's bankruptcy, had said the company could put the work rule changes into effect in 14 days if no agreement was reached by then. However, he laid down guidelines on how the work rules could be applied, calling for local negotiation with the union and for his own final approval.

Judge Fullam also recommended that details on crew sizes be worked out by a five-member standing committee with a neutral party as chairman. That was the formula agreed to in the final settlement.

Various court actions had delayed the dispute since last March.

Pro Athletes Exempted from Wage Controls

The salaries of professional athletes, coaches and managers have been exempted from wage controls by the Cost of Living Council which said it wanted to avoid the inequity of imposing restrictions on careers that are short in comparison to those of other wage earners.

For the purpose of exemption, the COLC defines a professional athlete as "any individual who undertakes or engages in, as a means of livelihood or for economic gain, either individually or as an employe of a professional sports organization, competitive sporting events requiring physical agility or strength."

The ruling effects an estimated 2,500 athletes in the professional leagues of baseball, basketball, football and hockey.

The COLC ruled that the exemption does not affect the wages paid other employes of professional sports organizations, such as trainers, ticket cashiers and front-office personnel. Nor are the agents of individual athletes or managers exempt, the COLC said.

Biggest Firms Found Paying Lowest Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

as Continental Oil, McDonnel Douglas, Gulf & Western Industries, Aluminum Co. of America and Signal Companies.

Six others, out of a group of 45 of the largest corporations on which information was available, had an effective tax rate of under 10 percent on income totaling more than $2.3 billion.

Vanik charged that the tax subsidies and loopholes "which place the federal tax burden on the individual taxpayer, provide enormous benefits to a very few" and have been of little help to small or medium-sized firms. He cited:

- The investment tax credit, with a yearly cost to the federal treasury of $3 billion. When this tax credit was previously used—in 1965 — 57 percent of the credit went to 260 firms that each had assets of more than $250 million.
- Subsidies to the oil industries that have failed to increase petroleum reserves—but have cost billions in lost taxes.
- A tax subsidy for the timber industry that has failed to bring about the improvements in conservation practices for which it was designed.
- The foreign tax credit and other foreign investment subsidies that "have exported jobs, domestic capital needed for increased American productivity, and removed billions from the U.S. Treasury."

Vanik charged that the loophole-riddled tax code "has provided the launch-pad for the conglomerate growth" of the past decade.

Citing the giant International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. as an example, Vanik commented that "as ITT grows, its tax rate shrinks."

In 1969, he said, ITT had a net income before federal taxes of about $360 million and an effective tax rate of over 14 percent—still substantially below the average corporate tax rate. But in 1971, he noted, while ITT's before-tax income had grown to $410 million, its effective tax rate was below 5 percent.

State Court Rejects Suit On Union Shop

New York—A legal challenge to the union shop brought by radio commentator Fulton Lewis III was dismissed by a state court here.

Lewis had sued the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists, contending that its union shop agreement violated his constitutional rights and asking that AFTRA be enjoined from taking any action against him if he should withdraw from the union or stop paying dues.

Justice Peter A. Quinn of the New York Supreme Court dismissed the case, declaring:

"There are no triable issues involved. The union shop agreement does not, as a matter of law, violate any of the plaintiff's constitutional rights."

A similar suit by William F. Buckley, Jr. who conducts a television program as well as editing a conservative magazine, is awaiting decision in federal district court.

LPIU Endorses Democratic Ticket

The executive council of the Lithographers & Photoengravers has unanimously endorsed the Democratic presidential ticket, LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown announced.

The council resolution charged Pres. Nixon with responsibility "for disastrous conditions domestically and internationally—completely opposite to all he promised in 1968."

Brown said the endorsement means the union will extend to Senators George McGovern and Thomas F. Eagleton "our full support" in the presidential campaign. He said McGovern's "growing appeal" to the union's members "is based on his sincere articulation and programmatic approach."

Transport Union Backs McGovern

New York—Transport Workers Pres. Matthew Guinan has announced the endorsement of Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern by the TWU's administrative committee, the union's resident governing body.

"American working people cannot tolerate another four years of Richard Nixon's policies that have meant unemployment, inflation, squeezed wages and soaring profits," Guinan said.

The statement called on TWU locals to extend "fullest support" to McGovern's candidacy.

Before It's Too Late

EARLY LAST YEAR the Postal Service proposed to raise the minimum second class rate for publications of non-profit organizations by 750 percent over a 10-year period, with a 100 percent increase effective at once. This proposal was subsequently accepted without change by the hearing examiner and by the Postal Rate Commission.

Substantial increases were also promulgated for pound rates, which will bring about an overall rise in excess of 800 percent for some periodicals.

The basis for this sensational increase is a per-piece surcharge, over and above any other postage rate paid by publications in the non-profit, second class category.

The smallest, lightest, thinnest—and, almost by definition, the poorest—publications traveled at a minimum rate of 0.2¢ a copy before the rate proceedings began. This minimum—according to the Postal Service—won't change a bit. Even after 10 years, the minimum per piece will still be 0.2¢.

This is what the Postal Service says, but the truth is quite different. The difference lies in a sort of super-minimum in the form of a surcharge. The surcharge starts at 0.2¢, and in alternate steps of 0.3 and 0.2, reaches 1.5¢ in 10 years. So the smallest, lightest, thinnest and poorest publication, the one that paid 0.2¢, will be paying 1.7¢ a copy for postage 10 years from now.

The surcharge is just about as "imaginative" as the poll tax—and just about as obnoxious. It is a capitation tax, one that means very little to large taxpayers but is catastrophic to small ones. As the International Labor Press Association put it very well—but fruitlessly—in the rate hearings, the result will be to silence minority voices unless they are rich.

These minority voices are faced with an immediate 100 percent increase in their minimum postage rate unless the Congress, inspired by this committee, comes to the rescue.

I am not just talking about union publications. I'm talking about church bulletins, and college alumni newsletters, and the conservation people—and yes, the chambers of commerce. All of these, and many more, are part of the chorus of democracy. And all but the wealthy ones would be throttled by the impending postal rates. We urge the committee to devise a swift remedy, even if it is only a temporary one—a remedy that can be applied before it is too late.

We look to Congress to restore a concept that the Postal Service has failed to grasp—the concept on which the postal system was based in the first place. This is the concept that the freest possible exchange of ideas and information is of paramount importance in a democratic society.

It may seem, today, that we have raised our communications network to new peaks of efficiency, with live television broadcasts from the farthest reaches of the globe, from the moon and even beyond. Yet the very pervasiveness of the mass media tends, in one sense, to smother rather than stimulate the variety of communications. The big voices are so loud today that it's hard for the small voices to be heard at all.

Historically, these small voices have relied upon the mails—the easy, inexpensive avenue provided by government for the benefit of the national interest. The impending rates—specifically, the surcharge—would close that avenue to those who need it most. We ask you to keep it open.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller before the House Postal Service subcommittee.

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The Greased Pole

A Word Edgewise:

Nominating Process Reveals Lack of Real Party 'System'

By John P. Roche

SINCE EVEN JIMMY THE GREEK was wrong on the outcome of the Democratic nomination, I suppose I shouldn't feel so bad about my performance. But I do, primarily because professionally I am supposed to understand the operations of the American political system better than a bookmaker. For more than 20 years I have faced a procession of students (including the redoubtable Alderman William Singer of Chicago and a number of Sen. McGovern's other supporters) and tried to explain the structural realities of American politics.

In an effort to figure out where I went off the track, I dug up my lecture notes from the last time I offered the basic course in American government. I have never operated from pre-canned scripts so they consist of pages of legal-size yellow sheets (Nixon style) with headnotes and references to supplementary data. Going over them I discovered a rather startling thing: If I had listened to my own lectures and thought sufficiently about their implications, I might have called this one right.

There is, for example, a detailed analysis of the 1968 New Hampshire Democratic primary, the moral of which was that there simply was no Democratic organization. The McCarthy forces swept the delegate races (though I still insist McCarthy lost the popularity contest) by the simple device of running only one candidate for each spot —"The Organization" had two, sometimes three competitors. "The Organization," I pointed out, seemed to think you won primary elections by getting endorsements from distinguished Democrats; the McCarthy forces concentrated on getting out their voters, the highly motivated and politicized minority in the party as a whole.

In short, in my professorial capacity I spent most of the semester emphasizing that the emperor had no clothes, that the much vaunted "system"—which my students thought was out there dominating every aspect of American life—was a myth. Having worked grimly at the task of gluing together a California delegate slate for Pres. Johnson (before he signed off), I even reported to my class that the political clout of the presidency is much overrated—in that bizarre exercise, every time one California magnate joined the slate, two others would get sore and drop off. And they had every reason to believe that Johnson would run again and probably win. I won't bore you with other details except to note that New York made California look like paradise: I spent an hour with one phone in each hand discussing the campaign with two leaders who would not talk to each other.

YET, PROBABLY because in political terms I am a creature of habit whose reflexes were conditioned a generation ago, I failed to apply my intellectual insights to the 1972 nominating process. What we have seen is spectacular evidence of the decomposition of traditional American political party organization—at least on the Democratic side. Without poor-mouthing McGovern's remarkable performance, the truth of the matter is that he beat the party "system" . . . because there is no "system." He moved brilliantly into a vacuum, utilizing ironically enough the lost skills of the "old politics."

Mark Hanna and Jim Farley were the patron saints of Billy Singer: 10 people sitting in the home of James Clement in Chicago's Hyde Park selected a delegation in opposition to the registered will of some 75,000 voters. And got got away with it. One is reminded of James Michael Curley, denied a place on the 1936 Massachusetts delegation, turning up as "Don Jaime," representing Puerto Rico.

It now remains to be seen whether McGovern can apply the techniques that won him the nomination to the electorate as a whole. All my conditioned reflexes tell me that his base is too narrow, that his credibility will be undermined as he inexorably moves toward the middle, etc. But for now I am reserving judgment, at least until I can go over my lecture notes, a self-serving way of saying that I have to cure my political scizophrenia.

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Friend or Foe?

Democratic Platform Issues Really Amounted to Symbols

The following is excerpted from an article by Alice Rivlin which appeared in the July 22, 1972, issue of The Washington Post entitled "Symbols Front for Issues in the Political Debate."

IF A HOBBIT had popped out of his hole into last week's Democratic convention he would have assumed that the most urgent and difficult problems facing the American electorate were whether lettuce pickers should join unions, whether women should obtain abortions, whether children should go to school on buses, whether dams and dikes should be bombed in Vietnam, whether students should say prayers in school and whether poor families should be assured $6,500 a year or only $4,000. An optimistic hobbit might have concluded that the Democratic Party had all the big problems worked out—that it knew how to make cities habitable, to eliminate poverty, to restore full employment without inflation and assure equal treatment to women and minorities—and that its delegates were therefore allowing themselves the luxury of arguing about the peripheral issues that still remained unsolved.

What the hobbit would have failed to realize was that the so-called "issues" that dominated the platform debate, the placard-waving and the TV interviews were not really issues at all but symbols. The symbols were being used to identify people as "friends" or "foes," convey messages and arouse emotions that straight talk could not be used to convey or arouse. Some symbols were being employed to suggest positions that no one dared state openly; others to avoid facing problems that no one knows how to solve.

It should be explained that those who talk loudest about busing are not primarily concerned with how children get to school. These people never objected to the long bus rides necessary to bring rural children into town after the one-room country schools were closed throughout the Midwest. They never raised their voices to protest the preposterous and costly busing necessary to maintain segregated schools in the South. Their real concern is about racial and class mixing in the schools. But since it is no longer respectable to admit this—even Wallace-supporters profess to be for "equal access to quality education for all students, regardless of race"—they have fastened on the symbol of the bus, especially the image of a small white child riding a long distance from his safe neighborhood to an inferior school in a crime-ridden black neighborhood. They say they are concerned about the child's health and safety on the bus, but they are really worried—and no one should take these fears lightly—about what happens to the child when he gets off the bus. Will he get beaten up or molested or hooked on drugs? These fears would remain, indeed might be intensified, if the distance were shorter and the child were exposed to the greater danger of walking.

Prayer in the schools is another symbol, but of something more subtle: of rejection of interference with local traditions and things as they were. Almost all religious spokesmen accept the separation of church and state, and emphasize that individual devotions have not been outlawed by the Supreme Court, only prayer as a set and established part of the school day. The prayer-in-the-schools enthusiasts are not so concerned with the spiritual needs of the young as with what seems to them one more example of outrageous court-ordered meddling in local affairs. The message is: "If they won't even let the kids say a prayer in school, they've clearly gone too far."

Support for the lettuce boycott is a symbol of a different kind. It is a rallying cry, a fraternity handshake, identifying the boycotter as a right-thinking friend of the downtrodden without obliging him to give up anything important or to offer any solutions to hard problems to which no one has solutions. The plight of farm laborers is real—low wages, back-breaking work, poor conditions, the incessant migration, the constant threat of more immigrants eager to work for less, the apparent difficulties of mechanization. There may be solutions, but it is not obvious that they will be found more quickly if the admirers of Cesar Chavez raise money at radical chic parties and refuse to eat whatever it is—last year, grapes; this year, lettuce; next year, cherries or oranges or potatoes. But the symbol is convenient. It certainly doesn't hurt much not to eat lettuce and it may even help somebody a little someday.

HOW FAVORING abortion got to be the symbol of solidarity with the cause of fair treatment for women is more mysterious. Not that abortion isn't a serious problem—it just does not seem to have anything essential to do with the relation between males and females.

The two issues—the place of women and who makes decisions about human life—seem so distantly related that one wonders why abortion has become such a symbol to the woman's movement.

But perhaps the most destructive of the current crop of symbols is the $6,500 a year guaranteed family income which the National Welfare Rights Organization and its allies have been fighting for and came close to adding to the Democratic platform. All the emphasis on the symbolic $6,500 creates the impression that what the poor want is an expensive handout—that they don't really care about full employment, better jobs, health care, or improving schools—but just want money for doing nothing.

High Hazards Cited:

Farm Workers Called Victims Of Job Safety Law Cutbacks

FARM WORKERS and others in high-hazard jobs are "being dealt out of the pack" as the Nixon Administration tries to soften the impact of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, an AFL-CIO job-safety expert declared.

While limiting development of standards and enforcement of the law to a "starvation budget," Administration officials have encouraged delays and challenges that have slowed efforts to translate congressional intent into on-the-job reality, said AFL-CIO Economist George H. R. Taylor. Taylor, who is also executive secretary of the AFL-CIO standing committee on occupational safety and health, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Taylor cited the recent exclusion of smaller workplaces from health and safety inspections as one example of efforts to "hack away" at the law, "hoping for a better political climate in which they might be able to reduce this Act to a research program rather than an enforcement program."

As a result of that restriction, he said, "nearly every farm workplace is going to be excluded for the year," despite the fact that agriculture accounts for some 3,000 of the 14,000 job-related deaths in the U. S. every year.

Taylor rejected the contention that opposition to full and effective operation of the health and safety law "stems from economics," or that on-the-job health and safety costs too much. The stiff resistance from "some of the more dinosaur-like corporations," he stressed, is really "a knee-jerk reaction against regulation."

HE SAID THAT "the more enlightened corporations" recognize that "the less absenteeism resulting from job-related injuries and illnesses, the better the production, the greater the profits, and the fewer the problems in replacing personnel who have suffered accident, illness or even death."

The union safety expert also scored the almost exclusively management-oriented backgrounds of those appointed to top policymaking positions in the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. He said that among the appointees are "individuals who have demonstrated a bias against workers."

Taylor was questioned by Donald Finley, labor correspondent for United Press International and Donald Barnes, Washington correspondent for Air & Water Newsletter. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE U.S. COURTHOUSE in Philadelphia the other day, the last in a series of public hearings on pension reform was held by the Senate Labor subcommittee.

The plight of 601 employes of Horn & Hardart Baking Co. in Philadelphia was presented to the subcommittee. They had lost their pension after a lifetime of work.

Many were forced to retire and then forced to return to work elsewhere when their pensions were stopped after the firm had financial difficulty. All of the employes are in their 60s and 70s with an average of more than 40 years of service.

The irony of their plight was illustrated when Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), who chaired the hearing, held up the pension information booklet distributed to employes by H&H which read:

"Happy retirement comes to you when your time comes."

The H&H tragedy is not an isolated incident. Too many such cases have been unfolded during the hearings by the Senate subcommittee around the country.

To safeguard workers' pensions, a Retirement Income Security Act has been proposed, with Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) as the principal sponsors.

It would set minimum federal standards of vesting and funding for pension plans to protect benefits of employes against loss when their employer goes bankrupt. The measure would also establish minimum fiduciary standards for persons handling health, welfare and pension plans.

Organized labor strongly backs these reforms but believes that they do not go far enough.

PENSION PLANS have become a major financial operation. They cover some 40 million employes, both union and non-union, and their assets are expected to exceed $200 billion at the end of the decade.

There is concern over the handling of these vast amounts of money in pensions and profit-sharing plans. For example, serious conflicts of interests could arise where employers control the funds.

Seventy-seven percent of all pensions and profit sharing plans are unilaterally administered by employers, 20 percent are jointly administered through joint labor-management boards of trustees, and only one percent are administered by unions.

Many workers lost their rights to benefits not only because of business failures, but also because of mergers and acquisitions. Other have been victimized when their employers have been delinquent in making previously stipulated contributions to the pension funds, thereby jeopardizing the soundness and ability of the trust.

There are also cases on record of workers losing their pension rights when runaway employers, often encouraged by plant piracy through tax-free industrial bonds, have moved their operations to other communities.

The Williams-Javits bill would cover many of the threats to workers' pension benefits, but there is concern over some of the areas not covered.

Labor wants legislation that will take into consideration the different types of employe benefits programs, the varying conditions under which they were established, and the heavy and varying impact on costs which would result from any new regulations.

Labor feels that any federal standards should not be so restrictive that they would discourage the spread of new plans or inhibit the growth or impose substantially higher costs on existing plans.

The Senate Labor subcommittee, having completed its hearings, is scheduled to "mark up" or prepare such legislation, but not until after the Republican convention. The House has not taken any action. The Ways & Means Committee last year did allot $100,000 to study the problem.

Meanwhile, help for retired workers who have lost their benefits, like those at H&H in Philadelphia, is not really in sight.

FARM WORKERS are among those "being dealt out of the pack" as the Administration tries to soften the impact of the new job safety law, said George H. R. Taylor, center, AFL-CIO expert on occupational safety and health. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by Donald Barnes, left, of Air & Water Newsletter and Donald Finley of United Press International.

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' CONFERENCE on Legal Services hears Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) call for amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to permit bargaining for prepaid legal service plans. The two-day conference in Washington voted to establish a national center to improve the quality and reduce the cost of legal services to consumers.

New Center Established to Promote Legal Aid Plans, Improve Service

A national center to improve the quality of legal services and reduce the cost of consumers was established at the National Consumers' Conference on Legal Services held in Washington.

The conference was sponsored by various labor and consumer groups including the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers, Teamsters, National Council of Senior Citizens, and the National Urban League.

Participants put heavy emphasis on group prepaid legal service plans, which would establish legal assistance as a benefit of membership in an organized group. Analagous to prepaid health insurance, such legal service plans would spread the risk among the entire group insured, thus reducing costs to the individual while providing protection against unexpected legal costs.

To foster the development of such plans, the new center will seek the removal of two major obstacles by lobbying for:

- Amendments to Section 302 (c) of the Taft-Hartley Act to allow employers to contribute to and jointly administer labor-management trust funds for legal services.
- The inclusion of legal services among the employe fringe benefits which the Internal Revenue Code exempts from federal taxation.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), who addressed the conference, and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) have already introduced legislation to amend Taft-Hartley for that purpose.

The AFL-CIO has advocated for many years the concept of prepaid legal services for union members and their families. The federation's Executive Council formally endorsed the concept in May 1972, declaring that the needed amendments to federal laws "would make the development of prepaid legal service plans amenable to the collective bargaining process so that unions which choose to do so could seek to establish such programs through free collective bargaining."

The improvement of the quality of legal services in the United States is the new center's first goal. Other objectives are:

- To provide a national advisory organization for consumers who do not now have access to legal services and to make such services available to them.
- To improve the delivery of legal services, with emphasis on better quality and lower cost.
- To act as a clearinghouse and public information center for matters affecting consumers on legal services, with special emphasis on group legal service plans, state and federal laws and professional rules and canons.
- To help establish and operate legal service plans and recruit personnel for them.
- To sponsor research and pilot programs to provide legal services to consumers.

Robert Segal, general counsel of the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO, one of the speakers at the conference, called for "new methods to deliver competent legal services . . . to the majority of the population which earn between $5,000 and $15,000 per year."

Other speakers included Conference Chairman Robert J. Connerton, general counsel of the Laborers; Jules Bernstein, associate counsel of the Laborers; Thomas Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, and Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

A number of prepaid legal plans are already in existence under union sponsorship. In Shreveport, La., Laborers Local 229 has a two-year test grant jointly sponsored by the American Bar Association and the Ford Foundation. Laborers Local 433 in Columbus, O., and the Chicago Joint Board of the Clothing Workers also have developed plans for their members. The Laborers in the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia recently voted to establish a similar plan on a check-off basis.

Low-Cost Housing Aid Tied to Mortgage Funds

The major roadblock to solving the present crisis in housing for low- and moderate-income families is the lack of mortgage credit for such housing, according to Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the federation's Housing Committee, made the statement in an article in The Housing Yearbook of the National Housing Conference. Keenan is second vice president of the conference.

To encourage the flow of mortgage funds in the low- and moderate-income housing area, Keenan suggests steps by the government to ration credit in the public interest.

"At a time when the federal government sees fit to impose direct controls on wages and prices, there is no reason to exempt the high and inflationary interest rates, which restrict the flow of credit, from all forms of controls," Keenan said.

Conceding that it might not be practical for the government to attempt direct regulation of interest rates, he said it would be practical, however, "to allocate priorities to measures needed to help people."

Keenan gave an example:

"When credit is sought for financing plant construction by a firm with excess plant capacity, it should be denied. But allocation of credit for socially useful purposes should be encouraged. In other words, the test should be whether or not the use of credit sought is in the public interest."

Among such measures he included not only broad programs like low-income housing, but also special-purpose programs like housing for the elderly, day-care centers for children of working mothers, and special services to help low- and moderate-income families become "good housekeepers, good homeowners and good tenants."

Keenan said such services may well include the training of disadvantaged families in the art of being good consumers.

"Housing is not just shelter," he said. "It is part of community living. It is intimately bound up with schooling, with transportation to and from work, with recreation and all forms of participation in the community."

For Professional Care!

In Network Talks:

TV-Radio Artists To Battle Reruns

San Diego, Calif.—The Television & Radio Artists will seek to limit TV reruns either through upcoming negotiations with the networks or through federal regulation, delegates to the union's 35th annual convention were told.

Contract talks involving all of the union's 29,000 members will begin this year and AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said the union would seek reimbursement equal to 100 percent of original fees for actors whose performances are rerun.

The union also is lobbying to get the Federal Communications Commission to limit reruns to 25 percent of the total broadcast day.

Also a major concern to the 250 delegates was the revelation contained in an AFTRA study that the federal government is spending $110 million on the production of audio-visual programs utilizing non-union performers.

Action on the matter was deferred pending completion of the study Aug. 9.

The study was conducted in cooperation with the office of Rep. Barry Goldwater, Jr. (R-Calif.) who in an address to the convention observed that "the hypocrisy of the whole thing is that they have the audacity not to utilize the talents of the people who are trained in the industry."

"They have taken it upon themselves to go outside the unions, using people off the street. . . . This practice violates every rule and regulation of the television and motion picture industry and must be stopped," Goldwater said.

AFTRA Pres. Bill Baldwin noted that in seeking help in Washington with this "critical problem," AFTRA had found in Goldwater "a man whose commitment to our cause has surprised some of our friends in the labor movement."

Baldwin, a Los Angeles actor and announcer, was elected to his third 1-year term as president of AFTRA. Also re-elected was First Vice Pres. Kenneth Harvey of New York, Second Vice Pres. Joe Slattery of Chicago and seven other incumber vice presidents.

Wolff, the union's top administrative officer, serves by appointment.

The seven contracts covering AFTRA members with the radio and television networks will expire Nov. 15.

Wolff said that although the contracts differ in terms of compensation, AFTRA will be seeking a 3 percent increase in pension and welfare contributions in all instances. This would bring the total contribution to 9.5 percent.

AFTRA also is shooting for a 35-hour week for the approximately 400 television and radio newsmen it represents.

Former AFTRA Pres. Mel Brandt was presented the union's George Heller Memorial Gold Card Award, AFTRA's highest honor which is bestowed annually on the individual who has made the most "significant contribution to AFTRA and its members."

Last year's recipient was Ed Sullivan.

NLRB Cracks Down On Labor Consultant

A National Labor Relations Board order against a Los Angeles firm for unfair labor practices includes a permanent "cease and desist" order against its labor relations consultant because she's making a habit of such illegal tactics.

Gladys Selvin, the labor relations consultant, was found to have set up "an elaborate pretense with no sincere desire to reach agreement" on a contract for several months, eventually forcing the employes into a five-week strike. The ruling was made by a three-member panel of NLRB members.

The firm, Chalk Metal Co., was also ordered to resume bargaining in good faith with the Longshoremen & Warehousemen. A separate order was issued against Mrs. Selvin because of what was called "a proclivity" to violate the National Labor Relations Act.

Her practices have been before the board before—when she was representing the West Coast Casket Company, Inc. earlier this year. It was because of the previous case, the board said, that the broader cease-and-desist decree was issued against her.

Specifically, she is enjoined from refusing to bargain in good faith on behalf of Chalk Metal—or any other company she may represent.

She was also ordered to cease and desist from "interfering with, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of rights" granted them by federal law. The firm was ordered not to discriminate against employes by refusing to reinstate strikers.

The Longshoremen & Warehousemen won representation rights at Chalk Metal in January 1971 and negotations on a first contract began in April.

"From the very inception of the collective bargaining process, Mrs. Selvin's approach to the bargaining table was hostile and aggressive and in complete disregard of the spirit of reasonableness," demanded by law, the hearing examiner found.

In fact, the examiner stated that at one point Mrs. Selvin even told the union negotiators, "You are seeking to bargain with me. I am not seeking to bargain with you."

The subsequent strike was called off by the union in September 1971, but some of the strikers were not reinstated to their jobs.

Guild Endorses McGovern Slate

The executive board of the Newspaper Guild has endorsed George McGovern in the presidential election.

Guild Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said the union broke its tradition of political neutrality "out of the conviction that working men and women have suffered" under the Nixon Administration. The Guild's recent convention, Perlik said, authorized the board to endorse a candidate in the presidential election.

Perlik described McGovern as "the kind of man every person who works for a living should support."

At 40th Convention:

Technical Engineers Elect New President

Honolulu—Delegates to the 40th convention of the Technical Engineers elected a new president, proposed a name change for the union, adopted a legislative program and voted a political endorsement.

They also called for a strong push on organizing, endorsed a policy of cooperation with professional engineering associations and took note of the fact that women are now part of both the industry and the union.

Rodney A. Bower, a designer for General Electric Co. and executive vice president of AFTE's Local 13 in Philadelphia, was elected president for a two-year term. Bower, who had served as a regional vice president from 1964 to 1970, defeated incumbent William T. Cleary's bid for a second term on a 99-84 vote.

Sec.-Treas. John H. Dunne, the union's other full-time officer, was re-elected without opposition. Five vice presidents were re-elected and Raymond McKeel of Erie, Pa., was chosen to succeed Robert P. Coughlin, the Atlatntic area vice president who is retiring. Delegates also approved a salary increase of $2,000 for the two top officers, bringing the president's salary to $17,500 and the secretary-treasurer rate to $16,500 a year.

The convention proposed to change the union's name from the American Federation of Technical Engineers to the International Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers.

As with all constitutional amendments, the change must be approved by a two-third majority in a referendum procedure in which each local casts votes equal to the number of convention delegates to which it is entitled. If supported in the referendum, the name change will then be submitted for approval to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

RODNEY A. BOWER

About 25 percent of the union's 20,000 members are professional engineers. An identical name change was rejected four years ago when questions were raised about a possible threat to the union's bargaining status under Canada's labor law. But a union spokesman said that problem has now been resolved.

The convention also approved a policy of working closely with professional engineering societies on legislation—such as support for the job-creating National Science Policy & Priorities bill introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)—and, when feasible, on cooperative organizing projects.

On a motion from the floor, delegates approved a resolution endorsing the Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. George McGovern. The resolution was adopted by what was described as an overwhelming voice vote.

A report to the convention cited a 2,000-member growth in the past two years and delegates called for a renewed stress on organizing.

The convention strongly supported passage of the Burke-Hartke trade bill, urged the entire labor movement to consider a nationwide demonstration protesting the export of jobs and technology, and called for passage of National Health Security legislation.

The convention proposed, subject to the ratification procedure, that all masculine references in the union's constitution be changed to cover both sexes. And it directed the union to stop using the traditional greeting, "Dear Sirs and Brothers," in its correspondence to locals.

JOB CORPS CONTRACTS totaling $2.2 million that will provide training for 2,665 enrollees are signed by union leaders with Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson. From left are Sec.-Treas. Michael DiSilvestro of the Painters, Pres. Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Hodgson, Pres. Thomas P. Murphy of the Bricklayers, Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery Jr. (partially hidden), and Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks.

Biemiller Cites Dangers In Revenue-Sharing Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Biemiller told the committee that major changes should be made in the House bill if Congress is determined to enact a form of direct revenue-sharing.

Instead of completely bypassing the appropriations process—with its opportunity for congressional review of the program—the advance funding provisions could be limited to one or two years, he said.

A greater share of the federal money, Biemiller suggested, could be earmarked for the needs of the cities, "particularly the nation's larger urban areas."

Categories for which funds could be used "should be spelled out in greater detail and the bill should ensure that the aid results in net increases in public facilities," not just the substitution of federal funds for local and state funds. And strong labor standards and anti-piracy language should be written into the legislation.

Biemiller termed the income tax incentive in the bill, linking a portion of the revenue grants to a state's tax effort, "much too weak." The state share of the funds, he said, "should be entirely conditioned upon income tax effort," as provided in the original bill introduced by House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills. That portion was substantially rewritten in the House committee.

But even at best, Biemiller testified, the legislation would merely be "a stopgap measure which promises infinitely more than it will deliver. . . . And it could block or slow down new or expanded grant-in-aid programs that would effectively meet the multiplying needs for virtually every type of public investment—from sewers and waste--treatment facilities to urban mass transit, education, health care, public safety, libraries, roads and airports."

Key Rollcall in Senate On Minimum Pay Bill

A 47-46 vote blocked an attempt in the Senate to scrap the labor-supported bill to raise the minimum wage in steps to $2.20 an hour and extend coverage to millions of additional workers.

The Administration's substitute bill, by Senators Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) and Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio) provided a lower minimum wage, no extension of coverage and a sub-minimum youth wage.

On the AFL-CIO scoreboard, the 34 Democrats and 13 Republicans opposed to the substitute voted Right; Wrong votes were cast by 16 Democrats and 30 Republicans.

VOTING RIGHT

Democrats 34

Bayh (Ind.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bible (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Church (Idaho)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McGovern (S.D.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Harris (Okla.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Williams (N.J.)
Hughes (Iowa)		

Republicans 13

Aiken (Vt.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Smith (Me.)
Boggs (Del.)	Percy (Ill.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Schweiker (Pa.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Case (N.J.)	Scott (Pa.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Javits (N.Y.)		

VOTING WRONG

Democrats 16

Allen (Ala.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Byrd (Va.)	Long (La.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Chiles (Fla.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Symington (Mo.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Moss (Utah)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Ervin (N.C.)		

Republicans 30

Allott (Colo.)	Dole (Kan.)	Jordan (Idaho)
Beall (Md.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Mathias (Md.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Miller (Iowa)
Bennett (Utah)	Fong (Hawaii)	Packwood (Ore.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Cook (Ky.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cooper (Ky.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Young (N.D.)

Paired right: Burdick (D-N.D.).
Paired wrong: Ellender (D-La.).
Announced wrong: Baker (R-Tenn.).
Not announced: Anderson (D-N.M.), Fulbright (D-Ark.), Jordan (D-N.C.), Mundt (R-S.D.).

6 Unions Get Training Pacts For Job Corps

Six unions have signed contracts with the Labor Dept. to renew highly successful programs of training Job Corps enrollees for apprenticeship programs. The new pacts collectively call for federal funding totalling $2.2 million to help train 2,665 enrollees over the next two years.

The contracts were signed by Presidents Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Thomas P. Murphy, Bricklayers; Joseph T. Power, Plasterers; C. L. Dennis, Railway & Airline Clerks; Ed Turner, Marine Cooks & Stewards, and Sec.-Treas. Michael DiSilvestro, Painters.

A seventh union, the Carpenters, also has a Job Corps contract that was extended earlier.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, who signed the contracts for the government, praised the unions' programs for the quality of training given and the "extraordinarily" high placement rate.

Of those completing the unions' past programs, 98 percent were placed in apprenticeship training at an average wage of $3.40 an hour. Two unions—the Painters and the Carpenters—have had a 100 percent placement rate over the past year.

Job Corps Director John L. Blake pointed out during the signing of the contracts that 37 percent of the trainees come from welfare homes.

Clothing Workers Back Democrats

New York—The Clothing Workers will support the McGovern-Eagleton ticket and work for its election in November, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky announced.

In a statement issued on behalf of the union's executive board, Potofsky called for the election of a Democratic administration and Congress "which will work in harmony to turn this country around and set us back on the path of peace and progress."

He termed the differences between Pres. Nixon and Sen. McGovern "major in substance" and charged Nixon with "a consistent disregard for the needs and aspirations of working people." Only by support of McGovern, Potofsky said, can the ACWA "meet the needs of our members."

Job-Creating Measure:

Oil Cargo Quotas Killed by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

be getting a bargain—their total cost, including shipping, would still be less than the price of domestic oil.

But their profits would be slightly less, and they went all out to kill the bill with an assist from the Nixon Administration which promised "consideration" of a variety of alternative methods of cutting down the advantages and tax loopholes that foreign-flag shipping now enjoys. Recommendations were promised for mid-September, too late for action by this Congress.

Actually, the final version of the proposal would only have called for about 25 percent of oil imports to be carried in American tankers. Various types of petroleum products, including fuel oil, were exempted as supporters sought to win needed votes and overcome opposition from New England senators concerned over possible higher costs of heating oil.

But even though six senators opposed to the bill withheld their votes to give "live pairs" to absent colleagues, the showdown found 25 Republicans and 16 Democrats opposed. Voting for the labor-backed amendment were 23 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

In another area, a House-Senate conference committee will have the task of reconciling sharply-differing versions of minimum wage legislation.

The normally routine procedure of appointing conferees was blocked in the House by a Republican objection. Administration supporters argued that the liberal Democrats on the House Labor Committee who would make up a majority of the House conferees favor the more liberal Senate bill and would not put up a fight for the House version.

The bill the House passed provides no additional coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, imposes a sub-minimum youth wage, and provides only a $1.80 wage floor this year with a later rise to $2.

By contrast, the Senate bill would cover more than 7 million workers, establish an immediate $2 level for most workers previously covered, and rise to $2.20 in 1974.

Nixon Issues Veto Threats On Spending

Pres. Nixon served blunt notice on Congress that he will veto bills that exceed his budget and demanded that lawmakers enact a "spending ceiling" and hold to it.

The presidential message was the latest in a series of White House moves aimed at forestalling passage of legislation that would increase federal funds for education, public works including anti-polution measures, child care programs and other popular measures.

Nixon warned that tax increases might be necessary unless Congress resisted what he termed "temptations to overspend for desirable social programs, or to spend for partisan political advantage."

Nixon has already vetoed several spending bills that have exceeded his recommendations and the Administration has on a number of occasions refused to release or use funds Congress has appropriated.

Wage Controls Dropped For 10 Million Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

under $2.75 was made effective July 15, the date of the court decision.

But the union that originally filed the suit challenging the $1.90 rule, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, voiced dissatisfaction with both the new exemption level and the fact that it was not made retroactive to the beginning of wage controls.

The IUE was joined in the original court battle by both the AFL-CIO and the Meat Cutters.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said the $2.75 exemption "meets neither the legal, nor the human tests on this issue," noting that many of the working poor still will be subject to wage controls.

In its suit, the union had pointed to the $3.35 figure that Congress had indicated as a guideline in amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act. That works out to about $7,000 a year—less than the lowest "austere" budget for an urban family of four, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While the judge did not directly order the Cost of Living Council to use that figure, he strongly suggested its reasonableness.

Rumsfeld said the move was taken "to assure program continuity" and because "new economic information has been accumulated" and because of "moderate increases in the cost of living since the $1.90 figure was established."

The COLC has petitioned the court to rule that the increased cutoff won't be made retroactive beyond July 15, and the IUE said it would challenge that action.

Jennings charged that the COLC's failure to include retroactivity under its new exemption figure, is further flouting the law. "It is incomprehensible how the Nixon Administration can admit that workers now have a statutory right to an exemption above $1.90 and pretend that they have not had this right all along," Jennings said.

In related developments, the COLC did a complete turnaround on an increase in the minimum wage for 41,500 District of Columbia hotel and restaurant employes.

In June, the council blocked ar increase from $1.60 to $2.25 an hour in that minimum, allowing the wage floor to go to only $1.90.

But in light of its decision to boost the $1.90 cutoff, the council said the minimum wage may be increased to $2.25.

Gifts from Labor Aid Eisenhower College

Seneca Falls — Eisenhower College Pres. John Rosenkrans announced that gifts totalling $103,000 had been received from the AFL-CIO and 42 of its affiliates.

The college, a "living memorial" to the late Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, had its first commencement earlier this year. The late President broke ground for the college in 1965.

Rosenkrans praised AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for his support and for urging federation affiliates to aid the idea of the college as a living memorial.

'No Sale . . . Not My Style!'

Meany Spurs All Labor To Back Farah Boycott

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the entire labor movement to support 3,000 Clothing Workers on strike in Texas and New Mexico and to refuse to buy products of their employer, Farah Manufacturing Co.

In a letter to national and international unions and all state and local central labor bodies affiliated with the AFL-CIO, Meany charged that Farah has used "vicious tactics" in its effort to break the strike by thousands of workers, many of them Mexican-Americans, who are seeking representation by the Clothing Workers.

He cited the company's use of attack dogs patrolling the plants, court orders barring peaceful picketing, midnight arrests of hundreds of workers, unlawful discharges of union supporters and personal intimidation and coercion of workers.

Farah, one of the world's largest makers of pants for men, boys and women, operates two plants in San Antonio, four in El Paso and one each in Victoria, Tex., and Albuquerque and Las Cruces, N.M.

To support the boycott, which was endorsed July 19 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Meany urged AFL-CIO affiliates to:

- Publicize the boycott to all union members by means of meetings, flyers, bulletin board notices, union publications and personal contact through union stewards and officers.
- Inform retailers of the boycott, urge merchants to stop selling Farah pants and to allocate promotion and advertising to products of other manufacturers.
- Establish informational picket lines to seek consumer support of the boycott at all retailers that continue to feature Farah products.
- Employ local advertising, including newspapers, television, radio and billboards, to the maximum extent possible to spread the "don't buy Farah pants" message.
- Urge purchasing agents at every level of government to halt buying of Farah products.

"The struggle of the Farah workers for economic justice, dignity and security is clearly the struggle of all workers and all union members," Meany said. "The success of the boycott depends on the wholehearted cooperation of every union member and his family, friends and neighbors."

The strike began in May after Farah fired workers attempting to organize the workforce at its two San Antonio plants. The walkout quickly spread to company facilities in other cities, including El Paso, where more than 700 strikers have been arrested. Bail, normally $25, has been set as high as $400 for the strikers.

GE Workers Hit by Imports To Receive Aid

Nearly 3,000 former employes of two General Electric Co. plants in Utica, N.Y., were certified for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs to imports of radio receivers.

The Labor Dept. said workers at the plants who became unemployed or underemployed on or after Oct. 16, 1967, are eligible for benefits. The plants closed last June.

The petition for assistance came from the Machinists on behalf of employes of the plants who manufactured radio receivers, phonographs and tape recorders.

Elsewhere, 400 former employes of the Wilson Shoe Corp., at Shamokin, Pa., were certified for trade adjustment assistance on a petition filed by the Boot & Shoe Workers.

All Wilson shoe workers who lost their jobs or were forced into short work weeks after Nov. 24, 1968 are eligible for aid.

In other shoe plant closings, 650 New England shoe workers who were not union members were ruled eligible for assistance if they became unemployed or underemployed after March 1970.

The weekly adjustment allowance is equal to 65 percent of the worker's average weekly wage, but may not exceed 65 percent of the current national average weekly wage in manufacturing, or $93, the Labor Dept. said.

Payments may be received for a maximum of 52 weeks, with an additional 26 weeks allowed for workers completing approved training courses. An additional 13 weeks of benefits are allowed for workers who were 60 or older when they lost their jobs.

7-29-72

Congress Told Postage Hike Poses Threat to Survival of Labor Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

profit second-class postage combined amounts to only one-tenth of 1 percent of postal revenues. But while the new rate hikes will have little impact on the overall postal budget, it would have a stifling effect on "the chorus of democracy" and the concept that "the freest possible exchange of ideas and information is of paramount importance in a democratic society."

Denison and Kenneth Fiester, administrative officer of the International Labor Press Association, stressed that church, civic, conservation and education groups will also be hard hit by the sharp postage hike and "the result will be to silence minority voices unless they are rich."

"The labor press is the principal line of communication between the union and the members—often the only one," the AFL-CIO noted. It is also "the virtually indispensable instrument through which unions carry out obligations legislated by Congress" such as financial reports and notifications to members of elections.

As an example of the increased cost to an international union, the witnesses cited the immediate $2,000-a-week increase in the cost of mailing the Machinists newspaper, which will rise to an increase of $15,000 a week or approximately $750,000 a year when the new rates are fully effective.

While the dollar figure wouldn't be as high for smallar central body and local union publications, the impact in terms of available resources would be at least as great, the AFL-CIO said.

Central body publications that accept advertising are already severely restricted because of the strict ethical standards imposed by the ILPA and the AFL-CIO itself. The cost of publication and mailing already often exceeds per capita income of the sponsoring central body, the federation said.

The postage rate increase is in two forms—an increase in the pound rates amounting to nearly 140 percent over 10 years and, more damaging, the imposition of a new per copy surcharge that would have the effect of increasing minimum costs from the old rate of two-tenths of 1 cent to 1.7 cents per copy over 10 years.

This will hit "the smallest, lightest, thinnest and, almost by definition, the poorest publications," the AFL-CIO testified.

Court Reverses Aerospace Pay Slash

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Rules Board Went Beyond Its Authority

By Tom Castor

The Machinists and the Auto Workers were vindicated in their fight against a Pay Board cutback of wage increases due 120,000 aerospace workers when a federal judge ruled that the board overstepped its authority and ordered it to reconsider the case.

It was the second time in less than a month that the U.S. District Court in the nation's capital had dealt a severe blow to the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization apparatus by saying, in effect, that it had gone too far in its attempt to hold down wages.

The first was a ruling that upheld labor's challenge to a Cost of Living Council decision imposing $1.90 as the ceiling on hourly wages exempt from controls. The COLC has since raised the exemption cutoff to $2.75 an hour.

IAM Pres. Floyd Smith, who objected vehemently to the Pay Board's slash of the 51-cents-an-hour aerospace settlement last January, hailed the latest ruling as "justice months overdue." Nearly 90,000 of the workers are represented by the IAM.

Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, whose union represents the remainder, called on the Pay Board "to implement the terms of the negotiated aerospace agreements immediately so that aerospace workers may be spared any further hardships and delays in receiving the money to which they have been entitled."

The two unions are cooperating in drawing up an order for the signature of U.S. District Judge George L. Hart who issued the oral ruling.

His order not only upsets the Pay Board's original action but directs the panel to reconsider the aerospace settlements reached last December with five major firms.

The Pay Board will have 10 days to file objections to the order and if circumstances require Hart to issue a final order, the board would then have 30 days to appeal.

Under the expediting procedures of the wage-price controls system, the appeal would be heard by a three-judge Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals which has final jurisdiction.

The IAM and the UAW are de-

(Continued on Page 7)

Profits Soar to New Peak As Wage Increases Slow

PICNIC TABLE is used for voter registration at an outing for apprentices of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held at Staten Island, N.Y., as part of labor's effort to encourage young workers to register and vote.

Productivity Of Workers Up Sharply

America's corporate giants reported booming profits for the second quarter of the year while the nation's workers saw their rate of gain in compensation slow sharply.

In the April-June quarter, corporate after-tax profits soared to a record annual rate of $52 billion for the period, according to a survey of 734 companies by U.S. News & World Report. This represented a gain of 13.5 percent over the like period a year ago, the magazine reported.

Two other studies confirmed the continuing profits boom. A survey of 563 corporations by the Wall Street Journal showed second quarter profits 12.3 percent ahead of last year, and the First National City Bank survey of 748 major businesses indicated profits were up 16 percent.

Even as the second-quarter profit figures were being tallied, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the annual rate of gain in compensation per manhour slowed sharply in the second quarter.

It dropped from 8.1 percent to 5.6 percent in the private economy as a whole, from 8.7 percent to 4.7 percent in the nonfarm sector, and from 10.4 percent to 4.8 percent in manufacturing.

The irony of the sharp drop in wage gains in the face of record profits was heightened by a tremendous increase in worker productivity.

Output per manhour in the total

(Continued on Page 3)

Politics Ban Overturned:

Federal Court Backs Hatch Act Challenge

A three-judge panel declared the Hatch Act unconstitutional but held up granting full political rights to federal employes to give the Justice Dept. time to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

The test case to affirm the political rights of federal workers—and by implication a large number of state and local employes as well—was brought by the Letter Carriers with legal assistance from the American Civil Liberties Union. Joining in the challenge were the Democratic and Republican central committees in Washington, D.C., and nearby Maryland and Virginia counties.

The "class action" suit challenged the constitutionality of the Hatch Act ban on partisan political activity by federal employes and by employes of state and local agencies that receive substantial funds from the federal government.

Congress passed the Hatch Act in 1939 to insulate the civil service from politics by prohibiting government workers from largely undefined partisan political activity as well as protecting them against forced political contributions.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission interprets and enforces the law, although some of its actions have been overturned in court cases brought by individuals who have been fired or suspended from their jobs. Under the latest amendment to the law, the minimum penalty the Civil Service Commission may impose is a 30-day suspension without pay.

A 2-1 majority of the federal court panel agreed with the union contention that the law is vague where it should be precise and conflicts with the First Amendment free speech guarantees of the Constitution.

(Continued on Page 8)

National Group Formed to Aid Farah Strikers

A national organization headed by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) has been formed to support the 3,000 workers—most of them Mexican-Americans—striking the Farah Manufacturing Co.

The Citizens Committee for Justice for Farah Workers is composed of a growing number of prominent Americans, including members of Congress, authors, religious leaders and representatives of social action groups. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph is honorary chairman and Bess Myerson is vice chairman.

The workers have been on strike at Farah plants in Texas and New

(Continued on Page 2)

Conservatives Stall Minimum Wage Hike

A conservative coalition in the House has succeeded in blocking—at least temporarily—further congressional action on minimum wage legislation.

By a 198-190 vote, the House rejected a motion to seek a conference with the Senate in an effort to negotiate a compromise package of Fair Labor Standards Act amendments that both bodies could approve. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

There are major differences between the two bills:

The Senate version extends coverage to more than 7 million additional workers; the House bill provides no additional coverage. For most covered workers, the Senate bill raises the present $1.60 wage floor to $2, and moves up to $2.20 after two years. The House voted only a $1.80 first step, rising to $2 a year later. The House, but not the Senate, provided a sub-minimum pay floor for young workers. The Senate, but not the House, voted to gradually bring farm workers up to the level of other covered employes.

The conservative coalition argued that the conferees the Speaker of the House would appoint—traditionally the senior members of the subcommittee that initiated the legislation—were too liberal and really favored the Senate bill. They

(Continued on Page 8)

State Job Injury Laws Held Inadequate, Unjust

By Rex Hardesty

A national study commission painted a clear picture of the state workmen's compensation laws as "inadequate and inequitable," but then recommended leaving it that way for three more years.

While urging "essential" reforms in seven categories, the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws recommended giving the states until 1975 to enact them.

Consequently, reservations with the report were filed by the two labor representatives among the 15 members, James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Michael R. Peevey, research director of the California AFL-CIO.

"We cannot agree with the conclusion that the states should be given more time to improve their laws," O'Brien and Peevey said. "They have had 60 years to act

(Continued on Page 2)

FARAH STRIKER Martin Del Hierro, left, introduces his family to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation headquarters. With Del Hierro are his wife Lorenza and daughter Connie, and Antonio Sanchez, manager of the Clothing Workers joint board in El Paso, Tex. The Del Hierros and Sanchez were also present when Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) announced the formation of a national organization to support the Farah strikers.

National Citizens Committee Rallies Support for Farah Strike, Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

Mexico since May 3 after groups of fellow employes were fired in attempting to organize local unions of the Clothing Workers.

Although there has been no picket line violence or disorder, more than 700 pickets have been arrested.

In announcing the formation of the committee at a press conference, Nelson was asked by a reporter why he has become involved in the dispute. He answered: "I'll get involved in anything where human rights are concerned."

At Nelson's side were one of the strikers, 25-year-old Martin Del Hierro of El Paso, Tex., his wife Lorenza holding their daughter, Connie, Vice Pres. Howard Samuel of the Clothing Workers, and Antonio Sanchez, manager of the ACWA joint board in El Paso.

All except three-year-old Connie joined in describing the struggle for economic justice, dignity and security being carried on by the strikers against the world's largest manufacturer of men's slacks.

Nelson said the committee's purpose would be to call upon all Americans to support labor's boycott of Farah products, raise funds to aid the workers and their families and call attention to "the nature of the dispute."

"The need here," Nelson said, "is the same as it is in assisting migratory workers and the men who work in grape orchards and lettuce fields."

The strike against the firm—which the AFL-CIO has accused of adopting "tactics out of the Dark Ages"—began in the company's two San Antonio plants and spread to plants in El Paso, Victoria, Tex. and Las Cruces and Albuquerque, N.M.

Sanchez and Del Hierro described firings on such filmsy excuses as "being one minute late for work."

Issues in the strike, which has the backing of the Catholic church in Texas, also are the workers' desire for increased wages (many are paid no more than $1.70 an hour), a medical plan that pays more than the present "$14 a day for hospital room and board" and a $20-a-month pension at age 65.

But Sanchez and Del Hierro repeatedly stressed the most vital need of the workers—some form of job protection.

Sanchez said a Farah worker "can never come to work without the thought that this might be his last day on the job."

Del Hierro, who went to work for Farah two years ago after service in the Army, said, "I've been active in organizing. They know I'm here and I'm afraid I'll be fired when I get back."

The committee is financing its campaign with donations sought through advertisements in major newspapers across the country. It kicked off the campaign with an ad in the July 30 New York Times.

The ad called for support of the Farah boycott, which was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and noted:

"The way you can help is by contributing to the support of the deprived families, and by refusing to purchase Farah products until the evidence indicates that justice prevails."

It also appeals to church, social and union groups to contribute $100 a month for the support of a striker's family.

Nelson said the unfair labor tactics employed by Farah have created severe economic hardships for the strikers.

"What we are dealing with is the denial of established rights to a group of Mexican-Americans who are among the farthest down the line of economic participation," he declared.

This group of workers, he said, needs the same right "to organize without harassment that was achieved long ago by the great majority of American citizens."

Controls Squeeze Cuts First-Half Wage Gains

The Nixon Administration's wage controls were reflected in a Labor Dept. survey of major contract settlements in the first six months of the year. The average wage increase in the settlements came to 7.1 percent a year over the life of the contracts, down a full percentage point from the 8.1 percent average gain in 1971.

First-year gains showed even more of a decline at 7.5 percent, down sharply from the 11.7 percent average increase a year ago.

The tabulation covered 177 settlements affecting 1,000 or more workers. In all, 870,000 workers were covered by the agreements, which also showed a trend toward shorter contract duration, particularly in the construction industry.

"On the average," the Labor Dept. report said, "the new contracts had a duration of 25 months, compared with 34 months the last time settlements were reached in these same situations indicating a tendency toward somewhat shorter contracts during the present stabilization period."

The report said that at the time the data was compiled, the Bureau of Labor Statistics knew of an additional 750,000 workers in 235 bargaining situations that had not been acted on by either the Pay Board or the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

For this reason, they were excluded from the tabulations.

Construction industry settlements showed the sharpest declines from 1971 levels, the Labor Dept. said. Wage increases averaged over the period of these contracts declined to 7.5 percent, a steep fall from last year's 11.8 percent average gain. First-year wage boosts followed the same pattern, decreasing to 8.0 percent from 13.3 percent in 1971.

Contracts containing cost-of-living escalators called for an average of 5.4 percent in annual wage increases, down from 7.1 percent last year.

CLC Names Simonds Executive Secretary

Ottawa—John Simonds, international affairs director of the Canadian Labor Congress, has been appointed executive secretary of the CLC to succeed Arthur Hemming, who retired. Simonds was an international representative and vice president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers before joining the CLC staff in 1967.

Study Commission Report:

Job Injury Benefits Called Inadequate

(Continued from Page 1)

and, as the report indicates, far too often the states' legislatures have demonstrated they are unable or unwilling to do so."

The three-year delay was one of five issues on which O'Brien and Peevey dissented, while supporting the main thrust of the commission's recommendations. They said the commission's mandates should be extended to include benefit increases for permanent partial disability; social security payments should not be "offset," or deducted for those receiving workmen's compensation; federal aid should be extended to the states to expedite the reforms; the successor commission recommended in the study is unnecessary; and in proposing the courts as a basic enforcement method, the commission would return the compensation system to procedures "abandoned as unsatisfactory in the early years of this century."

The commission was created by the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 and spent a year studying workmen's compensation. Its recommendation was that Congress give the states until July 1, 1975, to adjust their state laws, with an intermediate target in 1973.

"All the reasons for congessional action after July 1, 1975, exist now," O'Brien and Peevey said, "Congress should act now."

The commission called for seven essential changes in state laws—which actually embrace some 80 specific recommendations. They include:

- Weekly cash benefits of no less than two-thirds of a worker's gross weekly wage in cases of total disability, either temporary or permanent. The maximum should be set at two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage by July 1, 1973, and 100 percent of the state's average weekly wage by July 1, 1975, with periodic increases to at least 200 percent of the state average wage by 1981.

Thus ultimately, the worker would be restricted by the state maximums only if his wages were so high that two-thirds of his pay would be more than 200 percent of the state's average wage.

The commission also recommended that injured workers now on the rolls—those receiving benefits bared on former wage levels—be compensated at current wage rates through the establishment of a new special fund for this purpose.

At present, 32 states have dollar-amount maximums set so low that they make a mockery of the supposed two-thirds formula. For instance under Arkansas' $49 a week maximum, a worker can get two-thirds of his pay only if he makes $73 a week or less.

In fact, the commission pointed out that in 31 states, the maximums would reduce a worker to below the government-defined poverty level of $4,137 a year for a family of four.

- Benefits should be paid without arbitrary limits on duration or total amount. At present, one-third of the states limit the period of permanent disability benefits and two-thirds limit death benefits, the commission found.

- Coverage should be compulsory—neither the employer nor the employe should have the right to waive coverage.

- No occupational groups should be exempted and coverage should include all employers of one or more employes, including most farm workers and most domestics. Nationwide, about 15 percent of all workers are presently unprotected. Only half the states use the "one or more employe" formula, only one-third cover any farm workers and only a few cover domestics.

- Work-related diseases should be fully covered. This would wipe out the disease-by-disease listing that still prevails in 10 states and would leave it to a physician's judgment on whether the illness was work-related.

- Full coverage should be given for medical care and rehabilitation. Medical care is currently limited in nine states and rehabilitation coverage varies widely from state to state.

- An employe should be able to file claims in any state, either where hired, where hurt or where most of his work is performed. This would protect a worker hired in one state and sent to another from getting caught between the state laws and denied coverage.

The commission specifically rejected a federal takeover of enforcement of standards. If Congress should make the commission's recommendation mandatory in 1975, it would really become moot whether state laws ever conform, because federal law would then be binding on the employer.

As the commission explained it, the employer would have the recourse of getting the state law changed; of taking out additional coverage from a private insurance carrier to meet the new requirements or providing self-insurance, if the employer is currently eligible to provide his own coverage.

At present, the study found, workmen's compensation costs about 1 percent of payroll. The commission estimated that adopting its 1975 recommendations would cost the majority of employers little more than 1.25 percent of payroll.

The commission reported that 5 million compensation cases were filed last year, in which 2 million injured workers missed a day or more of work, 90,000 were permanently disabled and 14,000 were killed.

Irvin Mazzei, Los Angeles Leader, Dies

Los Angeles—Irvin P. Mazzei, president of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO since 1964, died July 24 en route to City of Hope Hospital. He was 55.

Mazzei had undergone open heart surgery in 1970, but his health began to fail last March after complications developed.

In a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Mazzei, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland paid tribute to "a fine trade unionist who established an enviable record" in his labor career.

A member of the Variety Artists since 1939, Mazzei served the union nearly 25 years as business representative, organizer and western regional director. He was elected a vice president of the Los Angeles County AFL in 1952 and served as a vice president of the county AFL-CIO between 1959 and 1964. Mazzei was recently elected to his fifth term as president of the county labor federation.

He also served on a number of civic, governmental and charitable organizations in the Los Angeles area. County and city officials ordered flags on public buildings flown at half-mast in tribute to Mazzei.

He is survived by his wife Vera, a daughter and three grandchildren.

'The Real Stakes':

Meany Keys Labor's Progress To Election of Liberal Congress

Milwaukee—The American labor movement must look to Congress to bring progress in the next four years, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at the 51st convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes here.

"This will not be easy under the political circumstances prevailing today," Meany told the 1,200 delegates. A loss of five Senate seats and 30 House seats could turn both houses of Congress over to the conservatives, he pointed out.

Meany cited the growth of multinational corporations and the impact of imports from low-wage countries which have cost some 900,000 American jobs in the last five years as a major problem confronting Congress.

"We'd like to see radios, TVs, electronic equipment, clothing and textiles . . . yes, we'd like to see movies made in America once again," he said. The reference to movies drew ringing applause from the delegates, some of whom represent nearly 19,000 film technicians in Hollywood.

Other problems requiring congressional attention, Meany noted, are improved job safety laws, job opportunities for American seaman, tax relief and an end to tax loopholes for the wealthy and the corporations, and protection against antilabor legislation.

He said the AFL-CIO's political efforts, through its Committee on Political Education, will be aimed at keeping labor's friends in control of Congress.

"If labor keeps in mind the real stakes of this election, we can bring success to the American worker," Meany added.

Much of his speech discussed the reasons for the AFL-CIO Executive Council's action in not endorsing either of the principal candidates for President. He said the action was overwhelming and the result of "sincere and serious discussion."

"In the past," Meany said, "when the AFL-CIO endorsed a presidential candidate, that endorsement reflected a strong consensus in the labor movement. In 1968, there was a strong consensus for Hubert Humphrey; in 1964, there was a strong consensus for Lyndon Johnson; likewise in 1960, there was a strong consensus for John F. Kennedy. But it is quite obvious there is no such consensus this year."

Meany said that in checking around the country, it was found that most of the members were "against" a candidate, that members were giving a negative response to the candidates.

He estimated that about 20 international unions will endorse Sen. George McGovern and a few will endorse Pres. Richard M. Nixon. But he predicted that about 80 percent of the unions making up the AFL-CIO will not endorse at all.

"Labor is not tied to any political party," Meany observed. "We are not the property of any political party, nor do we claim to own in whole or in part any political party.

Meany said labor has "its own political philosophy, and I want to make it crystal clear that it's a nonpartisan philosophy."

In making endorsements, he continued, labor will be "guided by a simple question: what is in the best interests of the wage earners of America."

Meany referred to the speech by Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers at the recent Democratic convention, in which Abel decried the actions of many delegates as designed to "tear up the roots" of the Democratic Party by snubbing the millions of American workingmen and women and their unions.

Calling Abel's speech "strong language," Meany said that "the situation called for strong language." The speech "actually was the declaration of independence from any political party at any time," Meany declared.

He criticized the so-called party reforms instituted for the Democratic convention as violating many trade union principles, particularly by setting up "artificial quotas which labor has always opposed." The quotas caused some segments of the population to be overrepresented and others underrepresented, Meany pointed out.

He cited one delegation of more than 270 members which contained 50 college students, 45 professional men, 30 businessmen, but only nine blue-collar workers. "They didn't have a quota for people who worked with their hands," Meany chided.

He also criticized many backers of McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee—and the nominee himself, though not by name—for accusing union officials of being too powerful and of being labor bosses and "power brokers."

Meany said the candidate "equates us as to purposes and motives with General Motors, General Electric and all the big corporations who have one creed, and that is profits, profits and more profits."

Labor's power, Meany noted, is merely the "power to stop working" and does not include the power held by big banks and financial institutions. Furthermore, he said, labor uses the power to "build up standards . . . to protect the consumer . . . to help our children go to decent schools . . . to help our country as a whole." He cited legislative gains won by organized labor that helped all Americans.

Meany also noted that Arthur Burns, a Nixon appointee as Federal Reserve Board chairman, had also accused labor of being too powerful. The federation president expressed concern at these statements from both ends of the political spectrum. "I for one resent very much being compared with General Motors Corp.," he declared.

The IATSE delegates gave Meany standing ovations when he was introduced and again when he finished his speech. They continued standing while IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh presented the AFL-CIO president with a "badge of honor" of the convention.

Other matters absorbing the delegates in the convention's opening days included a 60-page president's report. Among its key points were:

- A recommendation that the union continue the trend toward area-wide and joint negotiations, despite some problems and legal pitfalls, since such bargaining has proven beneficial to most of the locals involved.
- A proposal that the union alter its constitution to permit membership for projectionist-managers to meet the need for staffing the new semi-automated "mini-theaters."
- A report on the union's participation in the Disneyworld Service Trades Council with five other internationals to organize workers at that project and give them the benefits of a union contract.
- A report on discussions aimed at possible merger with the Broadcast Employes & Technicians, another AFL-CIO affiliate. Walsh said he will continue working through the AFL-CIO to effect such a merger or to seek other means of protecting the jurisdiction of the union.
- The signing of an agreement with Trans-World Communications covering employes involved in a new method of showing movies in hotel rooms. The contract covers all phases of the company's operations in the United States and Canada.

TOP OFFICERS of the Retail Clerks, re-elected by acclamation, respond to applause from convention delegates. Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire, left, and Pres. James T. Housewright will begin new five-year terms.

Retail Clerks Approve 4-Step Per Capita Rise

Honolulu—Delegates to the Retail Clerks convention voted support—and money—for a union-building program aimed at continuing the RCIA's record of steady growth.

The convention approved a four-step, $1-a-month per capita increase, starting with a 25-cent rise next Jan. 1 and additional 25-cent increases in 1974, 1975 and 1976.

Pres. James T. Housewright, Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire and 10 incumbent vice presidents were re-elected by acclamation. This is the first election by convention delegates since the RCIA dropped its previous requirement for referendum elections. To correspond to the interval between conventions, delegates lengthened the terms of office from four to five years. The convention also authorized the expansion of the executive board to 23 vice presidents.

The convention was addressed by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton—at the time the Democratic vice presidential candidate. It approved an endorsement of Sen. George S. McGovern in the presidential contest in a resolution that strongly condemned the record of the Nixon Administration.

The resolution charged Nixon with responsibility for "the simultaneous inflation and recession, unjust and inequitable wage controls, callous disregard of America's unemployed, rejection of tax reform, vetoes of vital job-creating legislation, opposition to a decent minimum wage and failure to end the war."

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson defended the Administration against its critics in a speech acknowledging "differences" on policies and programs but asserting that Pres. Nixon has sought to "strike a balance" that may not satisfy any group completely but "does provide equity for all within the resources available."

Hodgson cited "dire predictions about what would happen if Nixon won back in 1968. He was said to be anti-labor. He would sponsor a lot of anti-labor legislation—labor courts, right-to-work laws, anti-trust laws for labor."

But, Hodgson said, the President "has not" done any of this, and "will not" do it if he is re-elected to a second term.

Policy resolutions adopted by the convention included:

- Endorsement of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill.
- Support for federally-funded day care centers for children of working mothers.
- A demand for repeal of the Economic Stabilization Act.
- Full support for equal employment opportunities.

Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, called on labor to lead a "coalition of conscience" in political action to solve the nation's problems. "We do not need another March on Washington," Rustin said. "I want us to march to the ballot box.

AFL-CIO Organizing Director William Kircher told the convention that the RCIA was "meeting the organizing challenges with imagination, vigor and organizational insight."

Hawaii State AFL-CIO Pres. Walter H. Kapau promised support for a drive to organize Hawaii's largest shopping center, and Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. stressed the role of the union label in keeping jobs in America.

The three Democratic members of Hawaii's congressional delegation also addressed the delegates—Sen. Daniel K. Inouye and Represenatives Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy T. Mink. And Joe Glazer, the labor balladeer, got the organizing spirit moving with some new lyrics to the "Talking Union" song, entitled "Talking RCIA."

Profits Soar to New Peak, Pay Gains Slow

(Continued from Page 1)

private economy climbed at an annual rate of 6.0 percent, nearly doubling the 3.3 percent rate of the first three months of the year and posting the highest quarterly gain in the post-World War II era.

The BLS said that productivity in the private nonfarm sector rose at a more moderately accelerated annual rate—5.0 percent as opposed to 4.5 percent in the January-March period—while in manufacturing the rate of annual increase slowed from 4.0 percent to 3.7 percent.

This stepup in productivity, coupled with the slowdown in the rate of wage gains, combined to produce a drop in unit labor costs of four-tenths of 1 percent on an annual basis.

The private nonfarm sector showed a turnaround from an increase of 4.0 percent in unit labor costs for the first quarter to a two-tenths of 1 percent decline, while the rate of increase in manufacturing slowed from 6.2 percent to 1.1 percent.

In contrast with the downward direction of unit labor costs, nonlabor costs—which include capital consumption allowances, net interest, indirect business taxes and profits—moved up at a much faster annual rate in the second quarter—6.1 percent as against 3.5 percent in the total private economy and 5.6 percent compared with 3.0 percent in the nonfarm sector.

The BLS said that all of the increased productivity in the total private economy during the second three months of the year was attributable to output, where the annual rate of increase quickened from 7.0 percent to 9.7 percent.

In the nonfarm sector, the output gain accelerated from 8.1 percent to 10.0 percent.

On the profits side, there were few exceptions to the sizable second-quarter gains.

Aircraft makers, auto companies, chemical concerns, rubber companies and utilities all reported hefty percentage increases in after-tax earnings.

Most notable of all was General Motors Corp. which reported a second-quarter profit of $723 million—the largest quarterly profit ever recorded by a U.S. company.

The GM profits pushed net income for the four major auto companies to nearly $1.1 billion during the period, or 35 percent ahead of the $802 million they earned in the second quarter of 1971.

Chrysler recorded profits of $68.4 million, up 117.8 percent over the second quarter of last year when it posted profits of $31.4 million.

The automakers attributed the boom to government policies which removed the excise tax on new cars, providing a stimulus to sales, and currency realignments around the world which have improved the competitive position of the American small car.

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A Test of Progress

THE MEN, WOMEN and working youth with most at stake weren't in the visitors gallery of the House of Representatives on the afternoon of Aug. 1.

Instead, they were hard at work in America's lowest-paid jobs. The more fortunate of them—those workers already fully covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act—were earning $1.60 an hour. Millions of others were employed at even lower wages on jobs still excluded from the wage-hour law.

If they had been in the gallery, they might have been puzzled by the parliamentary maneuvering. But they would have had no doubt as to the identity of their friends and foes.

The motion before the House was to appoint conferees to negotiate a compromise with the Senate on the differing versions of minimum wage legislation passed by the two bodies.

A conservative coalition in the House took the position that the lower the minimum wage and the fewer workers who are covered, the better the bill.

Republican leaders and a majority of southern Democrats expressed fear that the Speaker of the House would appoint conferees who would yield too much to the Senate version of the bill, which would provide for a higher minimum wage and expansion of coverage to more than 7 million additional workers.

And the coalition wanted the final version to include a subminimum wage for young workers—a step the AFL-CIO Executive Council had warned "would encourage unscrupulous employers to fire older workers and replace them with cheaper labor."

Their price for allowing the conference to take place was the right to veto any conferees who might be too amenable to compromise with the Senate—the usual way of resolving differences.

DESPITE SOME of the arguments on both sides, it was not a procedural dispute that divided the House. It was a moral issue, whether the Fair Labor Standards Act would meet the test proposed by Franklin D. Roosevelt when the law was enacted in 1938.

"The test of our progress," President Roosevelt said, "is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

That was the real issue before the House on Aug. 1.

There were, to their credit, 190 congressmen from both parties who voted for "those who have too little."

They are the ones with "Right" votes on the rollcall on Page 6.

Unfortunately, there were 198 House members who accepted the spurious rationalizations of the Administration and employer groups and insisted on the narrowest possible legislation.

That is to their discredit.

This legislation is too important to die.

The need is too great.

There must be another opportunity for the House to take its stand and avoid the disgrace of inaction.

Congress must not fail "the test of our progress."

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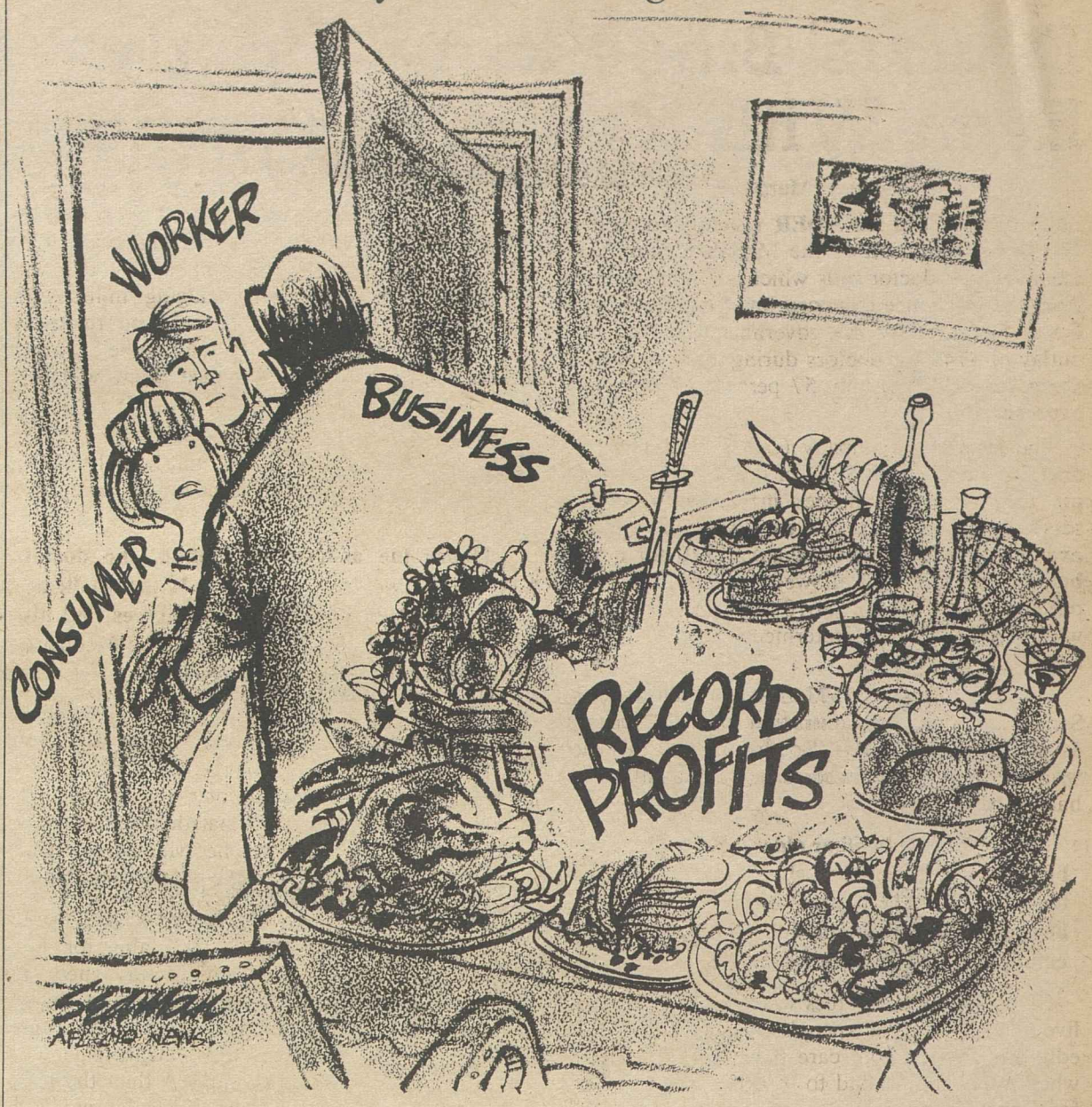

A Word Edgewise:

Recollections of Paul Douglas Reflect His Massive Integrity

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE DANGERS in political analysis is the tendency to create fictional "golden ages," those eras in the past when leaders were men of integrity and charisma, when politicians were originals, not dummies made to order in an image factory. The more one knows of American history, the more leery he is of these nostalgic exercises, but it is true that today American politics is on one of its periodic trips to the Dead Sea. Spiro Agnew excepted, everybody seems to be role-playing: Pres. Nixon is playing the role of President (one can almost watch him watching himself on some inner monitor) and the five or six leading Democrats are busy competing for the role of the late isolationist demagogue, Sen. Gerald P. Nye.

Against this background of political theater, it is a joy to read the memoirs of an honest-to-God original: Paul H. Douglas. "In the Fullness of Time" is a volume that fully reflects the strengths and weaknesses of its author: His massive integrity, his total commitment to his ideals, and, perhaps above all, his candor in acknowledging the extent to which his integrity sometimes verged on arrogance, his dedication on self-righteousness.

Paul Douglas, now 80, has had the guts to look at himself in a spiritual mirror, and to admit that on occasion he did not like what he saw.

An introspective exercise of this sort can smack of false humility, but those of us who have had the privilege of knowing and working with Paul Douglas will recognize in his book the quality of genuine humbleness that often was his saving grace. He could be a terribly rough man to deal with. I recall vividly the middle 1950s, when Sen. Douglas was active in Americans for Democratic Action, and the explosive force he could generate.

One issue in particular activated his wrath: the recognition of Red China. Some in ADA favored recognition because they thought we should be nice to the Chinese Communists, there were a few like me who favored recognition because it was a matter of no ideological consequence one way or the other—and there was Paul Douglas, who looked on recognition as a legitimation of totalitarianism.

He would smolder for a while and then erupt. (He always reminded me, with his hunched shoulders, great head and huge beak, of an angry eagle.) With perfect courtesy in his distinctive Yankee accent, Paul would cut loose. It was, frankly, a terrifying experience, but after one session when, quivering inside, I had mustered the courage to argue back, I suddenly saw the other side of Paul Douglas. He came over to me, put his arm around my shoulders, and said: I'm glad to see young liberals who fight for what they believe."

THIS IS THE CENTRAL THEME of Douglas' life: that men should fight for what they believe. "In the Fullness of Time" is the chronicle of 80 years of struggle, first as a child in a harsh environment, later as a reformer in Insull's Chicago, then as a 50-year-old ex-pacifist (who would accept no special handling) in the World War II Marines and finally as senator from Illinois. The defeats he suffered would have discouraged another man, but this indomitable fighter did not know the meaning of defeat.

Legislatively speaking, his record of innovation is impressive; he originally sponsored many measures we now take for granted. But more important, this great tribune taught generations of young liberals what it means to fight for one's convictions.

As he sits in his wheelchair and meditates on his life, Paul Douglas should have the satisfaction of knowing that all over the country there are men and women who believe that he, above all living American politicians, has earned the right to be righteous.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

How to Buy:

Doctors' Bills Plague Elderly Even With Medicare Benefits

By Sidney Margolius

AN ELDERLY READER recently showed us the explanation of the Medicare reimbursement for her doctor bills which she had received from the insurance company handling these benefits in her area for the government. For a total outlay of $747 for doctors during a recent illness, she got back $426, only 57 percent of her actual expense.

The insurance company (called the intermediary) first knocked off $214 of the $747 as exceeding the prevailing charges in her area for the services provided by the doctors involved. For example, one doctor had charged $20 for a visit but the intermediary allowed only $12. For another doctor's fee of $610 for care while she was hospitalized, the intermediary allowed only $427, and so on.

Of the remaining $533 that was allowed, the Social Security Administration paid 80 percent as provided by the law. So that is how this lady wound up with a reimbursement of a little over half of her doctor bills.

Actually, people 65 or older getting Medicare benefits are laying out almost as much cash for "out-of-pocket" expenditures as in 1966 before Medicare went into effect; $225 in 1971, compared to $234 then.

Of course, medical fees have gone up in those five years. And older people in general undoubtedly are getting more care than before Medicare when many simply had to forego needed services for lack of funds.

But the third reason is the sharp rise in doctor fees of about 34 percent since 1967, and the frequent disparity between what doctors charge and what Medicare says is the prevailing "reasonable" rate.

Under Medicare law and regulations, the Social Security Administration explains, a charge is considered "reasonable": (1) if it is no higher than the doctor has been customarily charging all his patients, Medicare and non-Medicare, for the particular service; and (2) if it is also no higher than the charges made for that service in three out of every four cases by the other doctors in that locality.

But there's a joker that aggravates the disparity between what many Medicare patients pay and what they get back. Under present regulations, what is considered to be the reasonable charge in each locality actually is the previous year's "reasonable" charge. In fact, the rate standards can lag as much as 18 months. For example, as recently as June 30, 1972, the intermediaries were still using the 1970 rates. On July 1, 1972, the "reasonable" rates went up—but only to the 1971 level where they will remain until next July 1.

The Social Security Administration says there is no other way to do it since it takes some time after the end of the calendar year to determine what the prevailing rates were for that year. Well, in a computer age, and for an agency that has an oustanding record of managing millions of social security accounts, it should be relatively simple to determine the new "reasonable" charges every six months and announce them within a few weeks.

Medicare patients can avoid the problem of disparities between "reasonable" and actual charges if they can encourage their doctors to accept assignment of their bills.

Under the assignment method, the doctor agrees to send in the bill and have the Medicare payment made to him. He also agrees that his full charge will be no higher than the Medicare standard for a "reasonable charge."

But the doctor can accept the assignment or not as he chooses. If he doesn't want to accept it, but prefers to let the beneficiary collect the Medicare payment, the doctor is under no obligation to reduce his fee to that determined to be the "reasonable charge." The Medicare beneficiary is then responsible for paying the full amount of the doctor's charge as billed.

ABOUT 60 PERCENT of the claims for doctor-bill reimbursement usually are assigned. In about 45 percent of the assigned claims, a charge was found to be higher than the amount Medicare recognized as reasonable, and Medicare payments overall were about 11 percent less than the total billed. The doctors who accepted the assigned claims absorbed these reductions.

One social security expert feels that doctors could be further encouraged to take assignments and that more patients might ask doctors to do so. Many patients don't even ask the doctors.

It should be pointed out to the doctors that accepting an assignment is a convenience to them, since they are assured the forms will be filled out correctly and that they will get their pay directly without any neglect on the part of the patients.

Recently some doctors' associations asked the Social Security Administration if it would notify doctors when non-assigned claims were paid to the patients. To its credit, the SSA refused to do so.

Whether you can get doctors to accept assignment may depend in part on where you live. In Boston and Dallas, over 70 percent of claims usually are assigned. Doctors in San Francisco and Denver also have demonstrated above-average willingness to accept the "reasonable" charges. But doctors are less willing in New York where only about half the bills were assigned, and Chicago, and a little below average in Philadelphia and Seattle.

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Inflation—Unemployment Pinch:

Consumer Problems Pile Up With Delay of Vital Legislation

THE DOUBLE BLOW of runaway inflation and high unemployment has made the first half of 1972 rough going for consumers, a top consumer lobbyist charged in a network radio interview.

Sluggish progress of consumer bills on Capitol Hill has added to the problem, but Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, said she is still optimistic that favorable action will come on some key bills before Congress adjourns. She blamed widespread attempts to "weaken the bills we have been pressing for" as a major obstacle to such long-sought consumer measures as no-fault insurance and establishment of a federal consumer agency.

"The American Trial Lawyers Association . . . is the greatest antagonist to no-fault insurance," she declared, but stressed that "three of the largest insurance companies in the country are all for it" because they realize "it has done a good job" where it has been tried.

Miss Dubrow said that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have mounted a stiff campaign against the Consumer Protection Agency that distorts the role of the agency and its effect on businesses. They have spread such incredible stories about what the agency would do that it "scares the pants off some of the small businessmen who really don't know what the score is," she asserted.

The fact is, she declared, "the honest businessman has nothing to worry about from the Consumer Protection Agency," and the scare tactics being used in the attempt to block it are "nonsense." She said that although the House-passed measure is stalled in the Senate Government Operations Committee, there's a good chance the roadblock will soon be broken and the bill cleared for floor action.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Miss Dubrow said that labor's list of key consumer protection legislation also includes the Consumer Product Safety bill, the Toxic Products bill and a fair credit reporting measure. Also high on the list, she said, is the minimum wage bill, in terms of what it would do for consumers.

By Press Associates, Inc.

MUCH TO NO ONE'S SURPRISE, the Nixon Administration has decided that, except for minor flaws, the American income tax system is the fairest in the world and that the loopholes for the rich, about which most Americans have been complaining, are highly imaginary.

In appearances before the Joint Economic Committee, spokesmen for the Administration have told Congress that all this talk about "how the rich somehow manage to avoid paying income taxes" is mostly "political rhetoric" and that no drastic reform is needed.

Both Chairman Herbert Stein of the Council of Economic Advisers and Edwin S. Cohen, Undersecretary of the Treasury, are singing this same tune. Their thesis, in line with the long-held Nixon tighten-up-the-economy stance, was that seeking to meet today's government deficits and meet its social and economic obligations through closing loopholes was a "delusion."

In the first place, they denied that closing the loopholes would produce much if any more revenue, and in the second place, they denied that the loopholes really were loopholes. They had a lot of statistics to "prove" their points, but most of their arguments centered on "explanations" of why some high-income citizens had escaped either wholly or in part from paying taxes.

Among the various "explanations" for the failure of a considerable number of the wealthy to pay much—if any—in income taxes in 1970 was that "some of them paid high income taxes abroad; some of them paid high state taxes in one year that were credited to federal income in another year; that many of them had high deductions for interest paid and that some of them had high miscellaneous deductions claimed as business bad debts and income-producing expenses.

The Administration testimony completely disregarded a long-held and deeply felt conviction among millions of Americans that they are the victims of an unfair tax system that started out as a "progressive" tax system, but is now filled with carefully designed loopholes for the rich. Indeed, a recent poll taken by the Republican Party itself showed that no less than 82.8 percent of those polled asked for restructuring of the tax system.

There are a number of basic injustices that have grown up around the federal income tax that organized labor has pointed out repeatedly. Here are some of them as described in labor proposals for the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties:

- Wages and salaries are taxed in full at the source with earned income being treated even more stringently than investment income although at one time this was not true.
- Only one-half of profit from the sale of capital assets such as stocks is taxed.
- Some kinds of incomes, such as municipal bonds, are not taxed, making it possible for wealthy persons to pay no tax at all.
- Over the years a wide variety of "tax shelters" has been devised to protect business income. These include capital gains at transfer at death, international tax preferences, real estate advantages, farm loopholes, oil depletion and other resource preferences, state and municipal bonds, financial institution preferences, and the so-called maximum tax.
- In 1960 corporations bore 35 percent of the federal income tax; this year, it will fall to about 26 percent.

FOR EVERY ONE of these advantages that have accrued to business and the wealthy over the years, there is, of course, a long series of justifications that make sense to the beneficiaries, but are grossly unjust to the average worker and his family.

The labor movement has been pressing for desperately needed tax reform. It is obvious that the battle must continue unceasingly if it is to be won against the kind of loophole justification that is being peddled by the Nixon Administration.

ROUGH GOING for consumers in the first half of 1972 was the result of runaway inflation and high unemployment, Ladies' Garment Workers Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow said on Labor News Conference. Questioning her were Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcall on Minimum Wage Conference

A 198-190 majority of the House on Aug. 1 blocked further congressional action on an increase in the minimum wage and other overdue improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Story, Page 1.)

On labor's scorecard, Wrong votes (W) were cast by the 148 Republicans and 50 Democrats who voted against initiating a House-Senate conference to reconcile different versions of the bill. Right votes (R) for the conference were cast by 170 Democrats and 20 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) A
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) A
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32 Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) PW
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) PW
7. Davis (D) A
8. Stuckey (D) PW
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) PW
2. Hansen (R) PW

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Carlson (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) PR
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Curlin (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffrey (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) A
7. Vacancy
8. Long (D) A

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Vacancy
6. Harrington (D) PR
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) PW
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) PW
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) A
19. McDonald (R) A

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) PR
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) PR

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) PR
2. Symington (D) PR
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) A
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) PR
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lent (R) R
25. Peyser (R) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) PR
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) PR
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) A
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) PW
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) A
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) PR
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) PW
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Conover (R) W

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) PW

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) PR
6. Anderson (D) PR
7. Blanton (D) PR
8. Jones (D) PW
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) A
2. Dowdy (D) PW
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) PW
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) PR
3. Hansen (D) PR
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) PW
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Court Upholds Unions:

Pay Board Reversed On Aerospace Slash

(Continued from Page 1)

manding that the 17 cents pared from the 51-cent agreement be restored with full provision for retroactive payment.

IAM Chief Counsel Plato Papp estimated that it could mean an average of $353 in retroactive pay for the workers.

Judge Hart ruled that the Pay Board acted illegally when it refused to recognize that 34 cents of the 51-cent, first-year hourly increase was due employes under a cost-of-living catch-up agreement negotiated with the aerospace industry in 1968.

Management had agreed then to the future increase in return for a concession from the workers accepting a ceiling on a cost-of-living escalator.

On this basis, Judge Hart remanded the case to the Pay Board ordering it to determine the precise amount of additional money due the workers retroactive to the 1971 expiration of the last contract.

In effect, the board was ordered to view the 34-cent cost-of-living catch-up raise as old money, agreed upon in 1968, and therefore part of the base income.

The 17 cents remaining represents a wage increase well below the Pay Board's guideline of 5.5 percent.

The average hourly wage in the industry last December was $4.30.

The Pay Board rejected the 51-cent package last January on the ground that it was inflationary and placed the value of the settlement at 12 percent. It said that its cutback put the increase at 8 percent, which it would allow.

Rejection came at a time when the panel was still a tripartite, 15-member body with both Smith and Woodcock serving as labor representatives. They along with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel later withdrew after the so-called "public" members repeatedly sided with management against workers. Only Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons remains as a labor member.

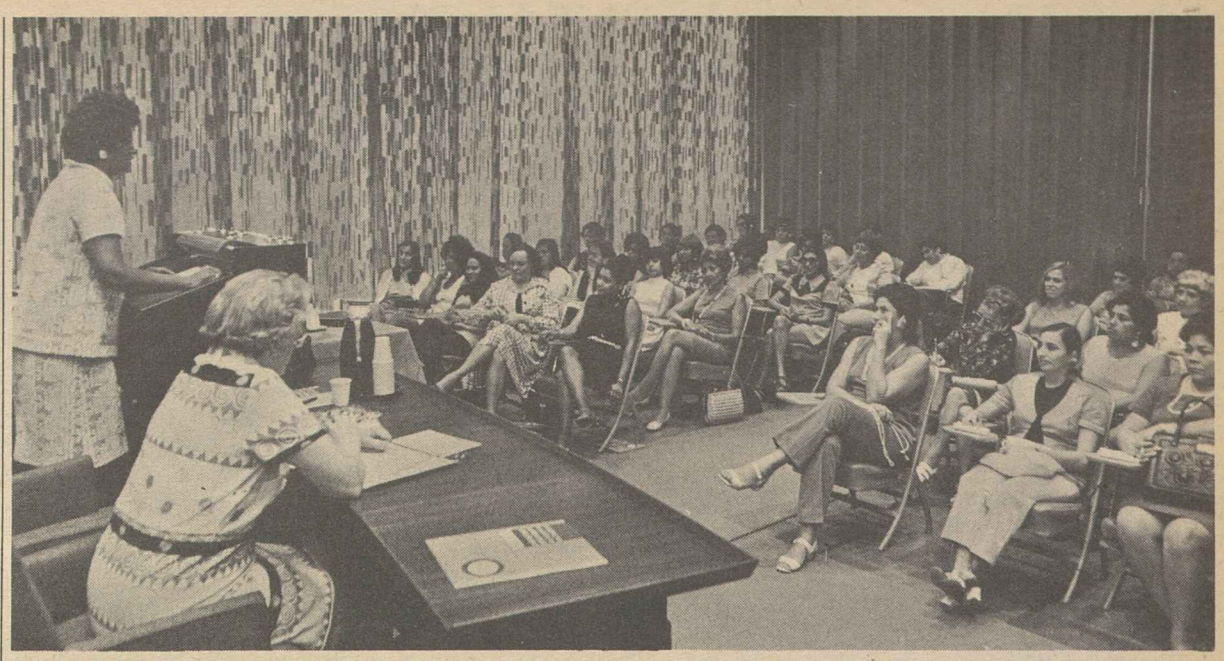
The aerospace pacts were the first to be knocked down under Phase 2 of the Nixon Administration's economic policies.

At the time, the union representatives issued a bitter statement denouncing the action and foreshadowing their resignations.

"Labor members of the Pay Board have been trying to carry out their responsibilities but they find themselves continually thwarted . . ." the statement said. "Certain business and so-called 'public' members of this board are attempting to use this board to frustrate and destroy the collective bargaining process.

"In that effort, they are threatening to destroy this board."

The contracts cover IAM and UAW workers at North American Rockwell, McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, Lockheed Aircraft and LTV Aerospace.



WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS from 15 Latin American Countries hear an address on the role of women in the labor movement and government by Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Women's Programs, at the AFL-CIO headquarters. The 42 women were in the United States to attend advanced classes on union leadership, education and communications at the American Institute for Free Labor Development at Front Royal, Va.

Potters Seek to Improve Services for Members

Montreal—Improved services for members of the Pottery Workers union throughout the United States and Canada emerged as the key objective of the union's five-day educational convention.

The 226 delegates representing more than 100 locals in the two countries heard from a number of leading labor educators who covered a wide area of union activities and programs.

Workshop sessions focused on specialized services in bookkeeping, records, public relations, communications, wage incentives, job evaluation and grievance procedures.

Pottery Workers Pres. Lester H. Null stressed the importance of the union's educational convention programs, urging delegates to take back to their locals the know-how they had acquired and to put it to practical use to better serve members.

"We all must learn and understand the problems facing unions today," he said.

James Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, emphasized the problems of shrinking purchasing power for union members, which he said were caused by the Nixon Administration's inequitable economic controls.

"As free Americans, we had expected fairness from our government at all times," Gildea said. "And it shouldn't have been surprising, then, that we yelled 'foul' when Pres. Nixon imposed his unfair freeze last August."

"We want to stop inflation as much as anybody else," he stressed, noting that the labor movement tried to help make Phase 2 work "even though we knew the deck was stacked against us."

"We tried. We didn't fail Phase 2; Phase 2 failed America," Gildea declared.

He called on the Pottery Workers to respond to the objectives of achieving fair economic controls, curbing high unemployment and enactment of National Health Security by electing candidates in November who favor labor's goals.

The convention overwhelmingly endorsed Sen. George McGovern in the presidential election. The union's executive board earlier made a similar endorsement. "We have endorsed McGovern," Null said, "because if we don't we are only asking Nixon to remain in the White House to . . . sign bills into laws against labor."

The delegates approved a $5,000 contribution to the federation's Committee on Political Education. Another $280 was donated by delegates following an address by COPE Director Al Barkan.

Other key speakers included Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Howard Chester, executive director of the AFL-CIO task force working for the passage of the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill, and Robert Lavoi of the Quebec Federation of Labor.

The Pottery Workers will hold the third educational convention in San Diego next year. The union's regular constitutional convention will be held in 1974.

Ellender Death Causes Shifts In Senate Posts

The death of Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) has resulted in a reshuffle of leadership posts in the Senate and the likelihood of a wide open primary battle in Louisiana.

Ellender, 81, held the largely honorary post of president pro tem of the Senate—the titular presiding officer in the absence of the Vice President. That mantle now falls on Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland in line with the tradition that the post goes to the majority party member with the most seniority.

The more powerful post held by Ellender, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was inherited by that committee's most senior Democrat, Sen. John L. McClellan (Ark.).

To take the post, McClellan gave up his chairmanship of the Government Operations Committee. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), who was next in line, chose to retain his chairmanship of the Senate Interior Committee. The Government Operations chairmanship thus passed to Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.). However, Jackson next year will head the committee's key Permanent Investigations subcommittee.

In the second-round shuffling, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) elected to move from the Public Works Committee to fill the new vacancy on the Appropriations Committee.

Until the November elections, the Senate will have its second woman member.

Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards appointed his wife, Elaine, to the Senate vacancy. He named Mrs. Edwards, the governor said, because she would not use the post to further political ambitions and would be sure to resign following the Nov. 7 election. The governor said he would appoint the election winner to the remaining months of Ellender's term so that he would have seniority over other newly-elected senators.

Ellender was in the midst of a primary campaign for renomination and had faced a major challenge from Bennett Johnson of Shreveport. The state attorney general has recommended postponing the Aug. 19th primary to allow other Senate candidates to file, and the state Democratic Central Committee had scheduled a meeting to vote on a postponement.

CONVENTIONS

The 1972 British Trades Union Congress will be held at Brighton, England, Sept. 4-8.

The Rhode Island AFL-CIO will hold its 1972 convention at Cranston, Sept. 9-10.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Oil Import Quotas

The issue before the Senate on July 26 was whether a fair share of the oil imported into the United States should be carried on American-flag tankers. A Commerce Committee amendment to a House-passed bill would have required that 50 percent of certain oil products—actually about 25 percent of total oil imports—be so carried, subject to availability of tankers.

If enacted, the provision would have created hundreds of thousands of jobs in shipyards, supplier industries and at sea, along with reducing the nation's balance of payments deficit and strengthening the merchant fleet.

The amendment was rejected, 41-33. The AFL-CIO considers the votes for the job-creating amendment "right" and the votes against "wrong."

VOTING RIGHT

Democrats 23

Allen (Ala.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hart (Mich.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Byrd (Va.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Moss (Utah)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Spong (Va.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Symington (Mo.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Long (La.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	

Republicans 10

Beall (Md.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Mathias (Md.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dole (Kan.)		

VOTING WRONG

Democrats 16

Bayh (Ind.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Muskie (Me.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Pastore (R.I.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Proxmire (Wis.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Kennedy (Mass.)		

Republicans 25

Aiken (Vt.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Allott (Colo.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Scott (Pa.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Smith (Me.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Cook (Ky.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cooper Ky.)	Miller (Iowa)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Dominick (Colo.)		

Paired right: Baker (R-Tenn.), Church (D-Ida.), Eagleton (D-Mo.), Ellender (D-La.), Humphrey (D-Minn.), Inouye (D-Hawaii), McGovern (D-S.D.).

Paired wrong: Buckley (R-N.Y.), Javits (R-N.Y.), Mansfield (D-Mont.), Mondale (D-Minn.), Nelson (D-Wis.), Pell (D-R.I.), Young (R-N.D.).

Announced wrong: McClellan (D-Ark.), Percy (R-Ill.).

Not announced: Anderson (D-N.M.), Brock (R-Tenn.), Curtis (R-Neb.), Gambrell (D-Ga.), Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Harris (D-Okla.), Jordan (D-N.C.), Mundt (R-S.D.), Stevens (R-Alaska), Williams (D-N.J.).

Pottery Workers Win Kohler Election

Spartanburg, S.C.—The Pottery Workers handily won a National Labor Relations Board representation election at the Kohler Co. sanitary fixtures plant despite company efforts to undermine the four-month organizing campaign.

Pres. Lester H. Null reported that of the 620 workers eligible to cast ballots, 355 voted for the union and 218 voted for no union.

Cooperation among AFL-CIO affiliated local unions, the Potters and the federation's regional staff representatives was credited for the success of the union's first effort to organize the plant.

Paul Christopher, AFL-CIO Region VIII director, cited particularly the aid of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Molders in helping union organizers make home contacts with the Kohler employes and distribute literature at plant gates.

Conference Blocked:

Conservatives Stall Minimum Pay Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

wanted assurances that the Speaker would go outside committee ranks to name a majority of conferees who would be more enthusiastic advocates of the House-passed bill.

On the showdown, all but 20 Republicans were joined by 50 conservative Democrats in rejecting the motion to go to conference.

The vote was close enough, however, so that another try is likely.

In other areas, two major bills that face the threat of presidential vetoes neared the final passage stage.

Pres. Nixon has warned Congress bluntly that he will veto any spending bill he considers "excessive" and demanded that Congress resist "temptations to overspend for desirable social programs." Top Administration officials have echoed these warnings.

A House-Senate conference agreement on appropriations for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept. and other agencies exceeds the President's budget request by some $780 million.

Most of the added money is for education, including $212 million for programs to aid disadvantaged children and the schools they attend.

Final passage is expected—and then the decision will be up to the White House.

In one non-money area of special interest to labor, the conferees chose the less-damaging Senate version of an amendment barring enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act against any employer with 15 or fewer workers. The House had voted to exempt workplaces with 25 or fewer employes.

The President is also expected to get in the near future a bill strongly backed by AFL-CIO unions that would add two additional pay step-ups for hourly-paid blue-collar employes of the federal government.

A conference agreement based on similar bills passed by the House and Senate would add a fourth and fifth step to the current three-step pay range.

At present, wage board workers start at 4 percent below the area prevailing wage level for their jobs, move to parity after 6 months and qualify for an additional 4 percent one year later.

The pending bill would add two additional 4 percent increments at two-year intervals. But it would not take effect until the President cancels the wage control program or until Apr. 30, 1973, whichever date comes first.

The final version of the bill also takes an important step towards a union demand for an impartial chairman of a union-management committee dealing with wage board policy issues. Under the conference agreement, a Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee would have five union members, five management members, and an independent chairman from outside the government service who would be appointed by the head of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

The legislation, which would bring the wage structure of the government's 650,000 blue-collar workers closer to the multi-step pattern for white-collar workers, initially passed both the House and Senate by wide margins.

The previous Congress passed a compromise wage board bill that provided only one additional pay step in an effort to avoid a presidential veto.

But Nixon vetoed that bill in the final hours of the 91st Congress, too late for an effort to override.

Still another federal employe bill has been sent to an uncertain fate in the White House — a labor-backed but Administration-opposed measure that would extend retirement benefits for hazardous duty to firefighters at federal installations.

The President had his way on the Public Broadcasting Corporation bill he vetoed on June 30. The Senate decided not to try to override and instead passed a one-year $45 million authorization bill acceptable to the White House. The House is expected to go along with that approach.

'Step This Way!'

Cargo Handler Bill Rejected as Arbitrary

Labor urged Congress to reject an Administration bill that would require tens of thousands of workers to receive government certificates of "good moral character" before they could work at designated docks, airports or other facilities where there is a "high risk" of cargo thefts.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote the House Ways & Means Committee that the "arbitrary" screening proposed in the legislation would subject workers "to the constant threat of job suspension or job loss for personal activities that are totally unrelated to their employment."

He gave the federation's endorsement to the detailed statement on the bill filed by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and to the testimony presented by the Longshoremen.

Louis Waldman, general counsel for the Longshoremen, charged that the bill "would vest in administrative officials awesome, virtually unrestricted life-or-death power over the economic livelihood of tens of thousands of workers, including longshoremen, seamen, teamsters and others whose normal work brings them to the piers, docks and waterfront terminals."

He stressed that the ILA welcomes efforts to catch and punish thieves and pilferers. But the "blunderbuss" approach of the bill "is not the American way," Waldman told the committee.

Waldman's statement was endorsed at the committee hearing by the Washington representative of the unaffiliated Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

The Administration bill is not likely to be effective in reducing cargo thefts, the Maritime Trades Dept. told the House panel. It would rely "on paperwork and cards to take the place of additional locks, 'round-the-clock surveillance and increased militancy by the cargo carriers themselves against crime."

The department said it didn't have any objections to requiring that workers in port areas wear identification cards so that persons with no business in an area could be spotted. But the department "is deeply concerned about the effect of this security bill on longstanding collective bargaining agreements . . . that govern the operation of union hiring halls."

There is no definition in the bill of "good morals" and the department statement asked whether this would mean that a longshoreman or seaman of long seniority and a good work record could be denied employment because of a police record in his youth.

"Unless the language and meaning of this bill are made crystal clear before it is adopted and unless the conditions of employment are clarified," the department said, the legislation should be rejected.

CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union was made as of June 30, 1972. Members who did not receive statements by July 30, 1972, are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 705, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Hatch Act Politics Ban Ruled Unconstitutional

(Continued from Page 1)

Further, the court majority, said, the uncertainties of the law have a "chilling effect" in that they might cause public employes to "lean over backwards" to avoid expressing opinions on issues that might be considered "political."

"Political speech and uninhibited, robust, wide-open debate on public issues are at the essence of self-government," the court said. And the nation will be the loser, it suggested, if its civil servants must take a "better be safe than sorry" and "don't stick your neck out" approach.

The Supreme Court, in a narrow 4-3 ruling in 1947, held the Hatch Act constitutional. The federal court panel gave two key reasons why it did not consider the 1947 decision binding in the Letter Carriers case.

It said the earlier decision was based on a narrower argument and more limited circumstances than the current challenge. And it suggested that Supreme Court decisions since 1947 have taken a stronger view of First Amendment guarantees. Thus, the panel said, while Congress may have the right to put "well-defined" limitations on participation in partisan politics, the Hatch Act does not meet constitutional tests.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions representing government workers have long sought repeal of the Hatch Act's prohibition of political action by employes—while urging retention of safeguards against forced contributions or intimidation.

AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris told the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee that there was "considerable doubt" as to the constitutionality of the Hatch Act in view of the "greatly broadened protections accorded free speech" in Supreme Court decisions since 1947.

In 1967, the AFL-CIO won an important test case when it obtained reinstatement and back pay for a postal clerk who also served as the secretary-treasurer of the New Hampshire State AFL-CIO. But Justice Dept. attorneys shied away from a major court battle on the issue that would reach into the constitutionality of the law by agreeing to a consent judgment for full back pay.

The three-judge panel that overturned the Hatch Act in the current case excluded on technical grounds any consideration of the law's applicability to state and local employes. But attorneys involved consider it inconceivable that the law could be voided for federal employes without also being invalidated for other covered workers.

Pamphlet Available On School Funding

The AFL-CIO's response to the serious financial crisis facing many school systems across the nation is contained in a new publication "Financing the Schools: An AFL-CIO View."

The publication, prepared by the federation's Dept. of Education, deals with the existing financial situation, the failure to fully fund education aid programs, the series of court decisions on schools and taxes and an AFL-CIO approach to the problem of supplying proper and adequate aid in light of the new problems.

The pamphlet is available in quantities up to 100 without charge from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. For orders of over 100 copies the charge is $10 per hundred.

Labor Urges Senate to Pass No-Fault Bill

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to pass a no-fault auto insurance bill and vote down an expected attempt to sidetrack the legislation.

The need for auto insurance reform has been obvious for years, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all senators, and their is "no justification for further delays."

A 15-4 majority of the Senate Commerce Committee approved the bill sponsored by Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.). But opponents are expected to seek to block action by having the bill referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill would give states two years to enact legislation requiring car owners to have insurance that would promptly compensate all persons suffering personal injuries in an auto accident without the need to determine who is at fault.

This, Biemiller said, would provide "full and immediate compensation of all losses in over 98 percent of automobile accidents and better allocation of the premium dollar."

If states failed to act, an even broader federal law would take effect.

Biemiller also praised a provision in the bill allowing states to assess insurance companies a percentage of their premiums to finance improved facilities to give emergency care to accident victims and quicker means of transporting them to hospitals. It would also provide funds for rehabilitation services for accident victims.

8-5-72

John Hancock Agents Ratify 3-Year Pact

The Insurance Workers ratified a three-year contract with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. that will mean an increase of $26 a week in wages and fringe benefits over the life of the contract for 5,500 agents. The agents voted 2-1 in favor of the contract.

The contract is retroactive to June 30 when the old agreement expired. Settlement was reached after agents voted 6-1 in favor of a strike if necessary to achieve a satisfactory renewal.

In addition to other benefits, the union won a sales bonus that could mean an additional $9.50 per week in incentive pay.

Pension contributions by the company were increased by $5 per agent per week in the second and third years of the contract.

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Merger of Paperworkers Unites 350,000 Members

3 of Every 4 Plants Fail Safety Test

Three of every four workplaces inspected by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration during its first full fiscal year of operations failed to meet federal job safety standards.

Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther reported that of the 29,505 plants and work sites inspected in the year ended June 30, only 7,418 were found in compliance. These workplaces employed 5.9 million workers.

A total of 32,701 inspections were conducted by OSHA compliance officers during a year in which 102,861 violations were charged in 23,231 citations to employers.

The citations for the violations resulted in proposed penalties totaling $2,291,147. These penalties, however, are subject to appeal to the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, pointed out that if all these proposed penalties were assessed, the average fine would amount to as little as $22.47 per violation and $74.27 per employer.

During fiscal year 1972, about 5 million workplaces employing 60 million workers were covered by the federal job safety law. A House-Senate conference committee however, recently agreed on legislation to exclude employers with 15 or fewer workers from coverage in this fiscal year.

Taylor noted that this means most of the nation's workplaces will not be inspected since 86 percent of them have 15 or fewer workers, according to data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. About 15 million workers, or 25 percent of those formerly covered, will thus be denied the protections of the safety law.

In other occupational safety developments, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and five affiliates petitioned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia for review of the Labor Dept.'s action postponing a stricter asbestos exposure standard.

The action delays until mid-1976 a standard of 2 asbestos fibers per milliliter of air that a worker may be exposed to during an eight-hour period. Labor had fought strenuously for immediate application of the standard.

Joining the IUD in the court suit

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Votes To Scuttle No-Fault Bill

The Senate voted to scuttle a labor-backed no-fault auto insurance bill after heavy lobbying against the measure by the Nixon Administration and lawyers whose income comes from courtroom litigation.

Although the bill had come out of the Senate Commerce Committee with a bipartisan 13-4 endorsement, following more than a year of study and hearings, the Senate refused to reach a vote on its merits.

Instead, it voted 49-46 to refer the legislation to the hostile Judiciary Committee. **(Rollcall, Page 6.)**

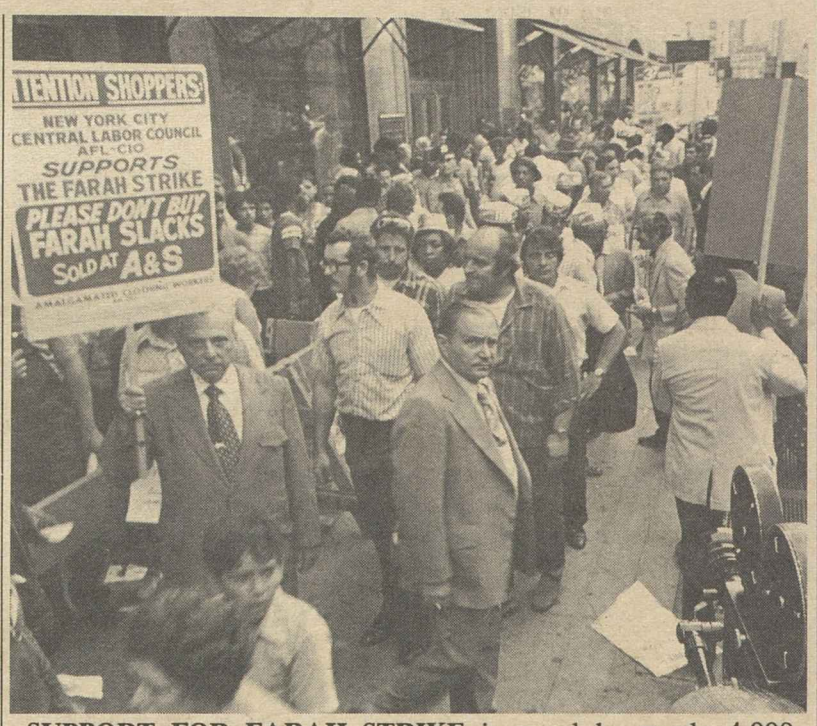
"Everybody knows what this motion is all about," Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said before the vote. "It buries the bill."

Magnuson, who sponsored the legislation along with Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), said the effect of the referral motion is that "meaningful no-fault reform will be postponed for at least two more years. In those two years, consumers will have to spend $28 billion for automobile insurance and receive back in benefits only $14 billion."

The AFL-CIO strongly endorsed the bill and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote senators that labor "can see no justification for further delays in enacting this vitally needed consumer legislation."

The Senate bill would have set standards for auto insurance that would require insurance companies to promptly reimburse accident vic-

(Continued on Page 8)



SUPPORT FOR FARAH STRIKE is urged by nearly 4,000 trade unionists in a New York City rally outside an Abraham & Strauss department store. Three thousand Clothing Workers are striking the giant slacks manufacturer. **(Story, Page 3.)**

5.5% Unemployed:

Jobless Rate Holds, Prices Continue Up

By Tom Castor

The nation's jobless rate remained unimproved during July at 5.5 percent, while wholesale prices of farm products soared 3.2 percent —the largest monthly increase in 17 months, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The rise in these uncontrolled prices put them 12.9 percent above year-ago levels, the largest 12-month increase in more than six years.

The wage control element of the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program was quite evident in the BLS report on hourly earnings, which rose one penny over June and May levels to $3.62 for rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls.

The BLS said that there was little change in the employment or unemployment picture over the month. The 5.5 percent jobless rate for both June and July was the lowest since October 1970—after more than 18 months of joblessness that hovered close to the 6 percent level.

The civilian labor force stood at 86.4 million, about the same as June, and employment edged up to 81.7 million, a little higher than in June on a seasonally adjusted basis.

In actual figures for July, the number of jobless persons dropped by 250,000 to a level of 5.2 million. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of jobless remained relatively unchanged at 4.8 million.

Administration officials hailed the July unemployment figures as having "confirmed" the drop in June, but White House Pres. Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler admitted that "food and farm products aren't reacting exactly as we wanted them to."

Administration spokesmen would not say whether the President intends to impose further controls on food prices. In June, the Administration extended price controls to

(Continued on Page 8)

New Union Links UPP, Pulp-Sulphite

By John R. Oravec

Denver — A new union was forged here to represent 350,000 North American workers in the pulp and papermaking industry with the merger of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

The long-sought unity of the two AFL-CIO unions was consumated with the formation of the United Paperworkers International Union as 2,500 convention delegates overwhelmingly ratified the amalgamation. The executive boards of the UPP and the Pulp-Sulphite union hammered out the merger agreement earlier this year.

Ratification from 1,200 Pulp-Sulphite delegates came at a special one-day convention. The 1,300 delegates to the UPP triennial convention voted approval in a two-day session. A special convention of the merged unions followed.

The merger opens a new era for the hundreds of thousands of workers in the paper industry in the United States and Canada, Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli of the United Papermakers told the combined delegation.

Tonelli was president-secretary of the Pulp-Sulphite union. Harry D. Sayre, who was president of the UPP, became the senior executive vice president of the new union.

Tonelli said, "we know we can go forward together and not be concerned about competing with ourselves as we have . . . in the past." And, he added, "we will go into negotiations with a solid front." He called for a stepped-up effort to organize the tens of thousands of unrepresented workers in the paper industry by making full use of the strengthened resources.

Sayre noted also that "through

(Continued on Page 3)

House Acts to Widen Labor Law, Strengthen Service Contracts Act

The House passed a pair of labor-supported bills to extend the National Labor Relations Act to non-profit hospitals and to protect employes of government service contractors from wage cuts and denial of negotiated pay raises.

Both bills were sent to the Senate under a shortcut suspension of the rules procedure that requires a two-thirds vote for passage.

By a 285-95 vote, the House acted to repeal a section of the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act that excludes non-profit hospitals and their employes from federal labor law.

If approved by the Senate, it would extend collective bargaining rights and protection against unfair labor practices to an estimated 1.4 million additional workers.

This would be the first legislative extension of coverage in the history of the federal labor law. Previously the only expansion has come through assumption of jurisdiction by the National Labor Relations Board or court orders directing the NLRB to assert jurisdiction.

Profit-making hospitals and both profit-making and non-profit nursing homes are already under NLRB jurisdiction. Only a handful of states provide even limited collective bargaining and union representation procedures for hospital workers.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), floor manager for the bill, told the House that its enactment would substantially reduce hospital strikes.

"The typical hospital strike is a recognition strike," Thompson said, "which is usually called as a last resort because there is no other way the workers can get recognition."

Thompson cited testimony by unions representing groups of hospital workers, including the Service Employes, the Laborers and the hospital and nursing home affiliate of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union as to the poverty wages and poor working conditions typical of the unorganized institutions.

And he quoted also evidence that union conditions have led to a dramatic decrease in employe turnover and improved care of patients.

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Spells Out Policy on Election

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has written the federation's state and local central bodies explaining the action of the Executive Council, July 19, in refraining from endorsing either candidate for the presidency of the United States.

The letter, the full text of which appears on Page 5 of this issue of the News, cites the statement adopted by the council, spells out the reasons for it, and notes that the policy is binding on the central bodies although national and international unions remain free to make their own choice.

NLRB Shifts Seek to Speed Case-Handling

General Counsel Peter G. Nash of the National Labor Relations Board annnounced reorganization of his office in an effort to improve case-handling services at a time when unfair labor practice charges and employe election cases are being processed at a rate of 40,000 a year.

Nash said the caseload of the board has nearly doubled in the past 10 years and that its continued steady rise represents "the overriding challenge facing the NLRB today."

The general counsel supervises 43 Labor Board field offices where cases filed by employers, unions and individuals are initially processed.

The reorganization provides for:

- Establishment of the position of deputy general counsel, and the naming of John S. Irving to that post. Irving has been serving as associate general counsel for operations.
- Creation of a Division of Advice, which will combine all matters in the nature of legal research and advice. Associate General Counsel Gerald Brissman was appointed to head that division.
- A change of functions in setting up a Division of Operations-Management, replacing the Division of Operations, and a Division of Enforcement Litigation, replacing the Division of Litigation.
- Creation of the position of special counsel for priority injunction litigation.

Associate General Counsel Joseph E. DeSio will be in charge of the expanded Division of Operations-Management, and Associate General Counsel Patrick Henry Hardin will head the revamped Division of Enforcement Litigation.

The special counsel for priority injunction litigation will serve as an expert adviser and counsel in the area of cases that have statutory priority and are subject to mandatory proceedings in the U.S. District Courts "or any unfair labor practice cases warranting extraordinary relief through injunction action," the NLRB said.

A FOSTER GRANDPARENTS PROGRAM will be established by the Greater Washington, D.C., AFL-CIO under a grant from ACTION, the citizen service corps. The grant, the first to be awarded a labor organization for the operation of such a program, will place 55 older Americans as "foster grandparents" to 110 mentally retarded children. From left are Robert Cantrell, executive assistant to D.C. Mayor Walter E. Washington; George Apperson, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council; and Walter E. Howe, Jr., deputy director of ACTION.

Senate Votes to Raise GI Education Benefits

The Senate voted unanimous approval of a labor-backed increase in education and job-training allowances for the current generation of veterans.

Its bill would increase the basic payment for a veteran with no dependents attending an educational institution fulltime from the current level of $175 a month to $250.

The Nixon Administration had proposed to raise the payment only to $190, and a bill passed by the House in March provided a $200-a-month allowance.

Despite the Administration position, every member of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee joined Chairman Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) in sponsoring the increase and no effort was made on the Senate floor to reduce the level of benefits.

The AFL-CIO had testified to the need for the legislation at Senate hearings, the federation's Executive Council termed both the Administration proposal and the House bill inadequate, and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Hartke that labor "fully supports" the Senate committee's bill.

The Senate bill would raise the allowance for a married veteran from $205 at present to $297 a month, and to $339 with one child plus an additional $21 for each additional dependent.

The allowance for single veterans taking fulltime vocational rehabilitation training would rise from $135 to $200, with proportionate increases for dependents.

Vets in approved on-the-job training or apprenticeship programs would receive supplements of $160 a month—up from the present $108 level.

A new provision in the Senate bill would require government contractors and subcontractors to give employment preferences to Vietnam era veterans and to earlier veterans with service-connected disabilities if the veteran otherwise meets all of the qualifications for the job involved.

The legislation also would authorize government-insured educational loans to veterans, add some safeguards against abuses by correspondence and vocational training schools, extend a number of educational and job-training opportunities to dependents, and provide quicker payment of benefits.

Unless the House accepts the Senate bill intact, a House-Senate conference will be needed to reconcile differences between the two measures.

Urban League Sessions Strengthen Labor Ties

St. Louis—A concerted effort to step up cooperation between organized labor and the National Urban League was apparent in several actions at the league's 62nd conference here.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland was elected to the NUL Board of Trustees.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis was the featured speaker at the conference's annual "Business and Labor" lunch.

The more than 4,000 delegates unanimously passed a strong resolution on unemployment, calling on the government to make the achievement of full employment its number one priority.

NUL Executive Director Vernon Jordan started it off in his opening address, when he described unemployment as the number one "survival issue" for black Americans.

Jordan declared that as a result of government willingness to accept an unemployment rate of more than 5 percent "black people are forced into an economic pressure chamber not known by white Americans since the 1930s."

Davis voiced the AFL-CIO's concern with the continuing high rate of joblessness.

"American unions are a little bit uptight about the notion that unemployment can be an instrument of national policy," he said. "Today, the worker and his job are being openly bartered—with disastrous consequences for the nation."

Davis pointed out that overall unemployment has sharply increased black joblessness and has brought unemployment among young blacks to crisis proportions.

"Rising unemployment is deeply disturbing to both the league and the labor movement," he noted, "and is just one indication of how closely the league's agenda parallels that of the AFL-CIO."

Davis expressed agreement with Jordan's demand that government become the employer of last resort to reduce unemployment and to deal with the nation's vast backlog of unmet public needs.

The AFL-CIO education director was introduced by Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, one of three union leaders already serving as members of the Urban League Board of Trustees. The others are Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors Equity and Pres.-Emeritus David Sullivan of the Service Employes.

CWA Board Votes To Back McGovern

The executive board of the Communications Workers endorsed the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern in a statement contrasting his record with that of Pres. Nixon.

The Nixon "theme," the CWA board said, "is the marching music of big business, the corporations, the bankers, and those who feast on such tax loopholes as capital gains, depletion allowances, accelerated depreciation and tax-free bond income."

It viewed McGovern as representative of "the working American . . . whose paycheck is saddled with taxes taken from him to make up for the billions upon billions lost through the loopholes."

Move to Avoid 'Chaos':

Meat Cutters Rip Pay Board Tactics

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the 75th anniversary convention of the Meat Cutters adopted both a resolution and a collective bargaining program aimed at the Nixon Administration's wage control policies.

A special resolution approved on the opening day of the convention affirmed the union's determination to resist wage cuts and offered "new procedures to avoid impending labor-management chaos" as a result of Pay Board policies.

The convention voted to serve notice on employers that the Meat Cutters will not go along meekly with the practice of companies that agree to a pay increase—and then ask the Pay Board to deny it or cut it back.

In the future, the resolution said, the union will renegotiate all contracts in which wage or other provisions have been cut by the Pay Board and will "remove any concessions which it had previously made in a trade-off for the benefits which were disapproved."

Where possible, the union will seek to place a money value "on certain work conditions or shop rules" which may be given up in a swap for improved wages. If the wage increase, or a portion of it, is denied by the Pay Board or its agents, the union will insist on restoring the "prior practices and rules" that were modified in the negotiations.

Delegates also urged the convening of "a national conference of union leaders to plan a campaign" to end controls that "provide no effective limits on profits and discriminate against wage earners."

Pres. Joseph Belsky, in a keynote address, noted that the first anniversary of the Administration's wage freeze takes place this month.

In the past year, he told the 1,900 delegates, "we have been burdened with a monstrous web and tangle of regulations and orders . . . fashioned in such a way as to put the real power in the hands of the employers without any pretense or semblance of equity, fair play or reasonableness."

Belsky, who was named president seven months ago when T. J. Lloyd retired, said the Administration's wage control program "threatens to undermine our very existence" and destroy free collective bargaining.

The 1972 presidential and congressional elections were given high priority in the convention and delegates gave an enthusiastic reception to Sen. McGovern, who made his first speech to a union convention since his nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate.

McGovern termed Pres. Nixon's new economic policy "the same old Republican approach" in which workers "get clobbered."

"Working people who had tolerated nearly three years of shrinking paychecks were denied a chance to catch up," McGovern said. "But big business started out ahead of the game—and they've stayed ahead."

The union's executive board had earlier endorsed McGovern's candidacy and the convention added its formal support on a shouted voice vote approval of a motion by Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman. It also adopted another motion by Gorman to contribute $25,000 from its voluntary political fund to the McGovern campaign.

The convention approved a raise in minimum dues in the union from $6 to $7 a month, along with an increase in the per capita to the general fund from $2.25 to $2.75.

It also voted, after considerable discussion, a 20 percent raise for the union's officers—their first in four years. The salary for president and secretary-treasurer was raised to $60,000 a year and the vice president's scale to $36,000.

A report by the union's executive board strongly protested the "downgrading" of meat inspection programs by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The board charged that the department has "played footsie" with state programs at the expense of effective federal inspection, and has acted as an "apologist" for the use of chemicals in meat instead of concerning itself with warnings of possible health hazards voiced by a number of scientists.

Apprentice Tally Shows Higher Minority Ratio

The number of minority youths registered in Labor Dept. apprentice programs last year rose 13 percent, or 2,337, reaching an all-time high of 20,482.

Outreach programs conducted by AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades councils, the Workers Defense League, the Urban League and similar organizations were listed by the Dept. of Labor as contributing to the new minority totals.

The 20,482 minority apprentices represent 11 percent of the 186,236 apprentices registered on December 31, 1971. This compares to 9.1 percent of those registered a year earlier, and 7.7 percent at the end of 1969.

The minority apprentice increase occurred even though the total number of registered apprentices decreased 13,692 during the year—from 199,928 at the end of 1970 to 186,236 at the end of 1971.

For those just starting their apprenticeships in 1971, the minority increase was even greater. Although the number of new apprentices dropped from 35,079 to 33,631, those from minority groups rose by one-third—from 4,089 at the end of 1970 to 5,427 at the end of 1971.

Marked increases also showed up in figures for the construction trades which employ over half of all apprentices. At the end of December 1971, of all 110,592 apprentices in the trade, 13,372 or 12 percent were minority group members. This is an increase of 16 percent over the 11,543 at the end of December 1970, and 102 percent over the 6,603 at the end of December 1968.

All numbers and percentages refer to programs registered and serviced by the Labor Dept. The federal share represents roughly two-thirds of all registered programs.

Merger Unites 350,000:

Paperworkers Join In Single New Union

(Continued from Page 1)

merger, our unions will realize stabilities and economics similar to those gains realized in corporate consolidations." He predicted that the merger would lead to future consolidations in the paper and allied industries.

The two unions had more than 1,600 locals in the United States and Canada — the Pulp-Sulphite union representing about 200,000 workers and the UPP 150,000.

Both unions trace their history back to the early 1900s. The Pulp-Sulphite union was a part of the papermakers in the AFL, but withdrew in 1906 and was chartered separately by the federation in 1909.

In 1957, the AFL's Paper Makers united with the CIO's United Paperworkers, the first merger of autonomous international unions with the encouragement of the merged AFL-CIO.

Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the merger convention that the formation of the United Paperworkers was achieved through the dedication and unselfish efforts of the officers of the two unions.

He said the unification will enable the union to better face the challenges brought by technological changes in the industry and the emergence of corporate giants that have been formed through consolidations.

Reedy said the strengthened union would also be better equipped to aid in the labor movement's battle to bring about tax reform, improved health care, policies to curb unemployment, and fair government programs to check the increase in prices without adding a further burden on wage earners.

He called on the union's members to work for the election of congressmen and senators who are pledged to correct government policies that intensify the social and economic problems of workers.

AFL-CIO Organization Director William L. Kircher called on the new union to implement its strengthened resources and talents — honed through years of competition—for improved collective bargaining contracts and organizing efforts.

The need of a strong and unified labor movement is especially vital when unions must function under oppressive labor legislation, Kircher stressed in noting that the 25th anniversary of Taft-Hartley act falls this month.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, after congratulating the unions on their unification action, cited three major problems facing workers: taxation, foreign trade and pollution. Hodgson gave the Nixon Administration's views on all three. He warned that unless government spending is curbed, taxes will have to be raised. On foreign trade, he said that increased productivity and technological improvements are better answers than tariff wars. While there is no easy answer to the pollution problem, he said, the drive to clean up the environment must not be met with the sacrifice of jobs.

Under the merger agreement, the new union will have five top officials — three from Pulp-Sulphite and two from the UPP.

Besides Tonelli and Sayre, the top officers are Executive Vice Pres. Louis H. Lorrain, formerly first vice president of Pulp-Sulphite; Sec. William L. Franks, formerly secretary-treasurer of the UPP, and Treas. Henry Segal, formerly treasurer of Pulp-Sulphite.

The new union's executive board has 10 vice presidents from Pulp-Sulphite and 13 from the UPP.

Initially, officers will serve a four-year term until the 1976 convention. Thereafter they will be elected at the triennial conventions.

During the coming months the union will concentrate on the merger of locals and districts in the United States and Canada. It has about 60,000 Canadian members.

Operations of the United Paperworkers will be centered at the new headquarters building in Flushing, N.Y. The UPP staff is now in the process of moving from its headquarters in Albany, N.Y. The Pulp-Sulphite union was formerly based in Fort Edward, N.Y.

Dystrophy Group Elects Unionists

Houston, Tex. — Several trade union leaders were elected to offices in the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America at the annual MDAA meeting here.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was re-elected a corporate member of the agency and Fire Fighters Pres. William H. McClennan was named to the organization's 15-man board of directors.

Newly-elected corporate members are Musicians Pres. Hal C. Davis, Retail Clerks Pres. James T. Housewright and Actors & Artistes Pres. Frederick O'Neal.

Service Employes Vice Pres. Thomas R. Donahue and Letter Carriers Pres. James H. Rademacher were re-elected directors and corporate members.

A newly-elected national vice president of the association is Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO and chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council.

FARAH STRIKE ISSUES are described by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO during television interview. To the left of Van Arsdale is Charles J. Garrahan, a vice president of the Clothing Workers. The interview took place as thousands of New York trade unionists demonstrated outside Brooklyn store of Abraham & Straus which sells Farah slacks.

4,000 New York Unionists Stage Giant Rally to Back Farah Strike

New York—More than 4,000 New York City trade unionists took to the main business thoroughfare of Brooklyn to deliver to shoppers an appeal from the entire American labor movement: "Don't buy Farah pants."

Their target was the Abraham & Straus Department store, one of the city's leading retail outlets and one of the nation's largest retailers of Farah slacks and pants.

More than 3,000 Farah workers, members of the Clothing Workers, have been on strike at Farah plants in Texas and New Mexico since May 3 to protest the company's unfair labor practices designed to stymie the workers' organizing efforts.

Spokesman for the demonstrators, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council, told a television reporter:

"We're here to join the fight for justice for 3,000 Mexican-Americans who are striking for the same rights enjoyed by millions of Americans—representation by a labor union of their choice.

"What you see here, this tremendous mass consumer-information picket line of trade unionists—black and white, men and women, young and old—is just the beginning of the fight by organized labor in New York in support of the Farah strikers. And other demonstrations like it are taking place all over the country, bringing the same message — 'don't buy Farah pants.'"

The unionists marched along the 150-foot store front for three hours into the late shopping night. Members and leaders of most of the major unions in the city, the pickets filled the sidewalk in front of the store some 500 at a time.

New contingents of unionists kept arriving throughout the three-hour demonstration, taking the place of departing participants. Meanwhile, the same activity on a smaller scale was taking place at the store entrance at the back of the huge A&S building.

Supplementing the messages on their signs, the pickets added their own chants and shouts, some with bullhorns, and many of them distributed handbills explaining the issues in the strike.

One of the largest contingents in the demonstration came from Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of which Van Arsdale is financial secretary. He is also treasurer of the international.

Others with large groups were the Taxi Drivers; Transport Workers; Hospital Workers Local 1199; Hotel Workers Local 144; State, County & Municipal Employes District Council 37; Furniture Workers; Shoe Workers; IUE Local 485; ILGWU Locals 23, 25, and 155; and locals of the United Federation of Teachers; the Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Workers; the Retail Clerks; Fire Fighters, and Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Two groups in the demonstration with a special ethnic interest in support of the Farah strikers were the Santiago Educational Society and the Hispanic Labor Committee.

ACWA affiliates included the Shirt & Leisurewear Joint Board, Laundry Workers, Cleaners & Dyers Joint Boards and units of the New York Joint Board.

Stage Employes Push Drive to Curb Runaway Film Production, Reruns

Milwaukee—A program aimed at reversing job losses caused by runaway foreign film production and excessive reruns of old television programs received top billing at the 51st convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

A resolution adopted by the nearly 1,200 delegates protested the "pollution of the airwaves with repetitious and dull television programming in the form of a glut of reruns." And the byproduct, the convention stressed, has been "severely reduced employment opportunities" for America's film workers.

It called on the Federal Communications Commission to adopt a rule limiting reruns on the network stations to a maximum of 25 percent of prime-time hours.

Other resolutions strongly endorsed the Burke-Hartke bill and tariff and trade actions to discourage the exodus of film production to low-wage foreign nations.

In a spirited election contest, delegates re-elected the union's top officers, headed by Pres. Richard F. Walsh and Sec.-Treas. Patrick H. Ryan.

Walsh, president since 1941, was elected to his 17th term. He defeated Steve D'Inzillo of IATSE Local 309 in New York by a 681-569 vote.

Other incumbent officers running with Walsh were re-elected by similar margins. The only change was the defeat of Edward Escoe of Detroit, who was named shortly before the convention to fill a vacancy as one of nine vice presidents, by Adrian Short, Jr., of Cleveland.

During the five-day session, supporters of both Sen. George McGovern and Pres. Richard Nixon addressed the convention but no resolution of endorsement for either candidate was introduced.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson told the delegates, in what he described as an "open" political speech, that the Nixon Administraiton has demonstrated "respect for organized labor, basic fairness in labor law enforcement, willingness to work jointly with labor on mutual problems, and total support for collective bargaining."

By contrast, Wisconsin Gov. Patrick J. Lucey denounced the Nixon Administration for fostering "a policy of special privilege for the already over-privileged" and warned that his re-election along with a Republican Congress would lead to further unemployment and a wave of anti-labor legislation. He praised McGovern's record in Congress on labor issues as "among the finest of any elected official."

COPE Director Al Barkan stressed to the delegates, as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had in an opening day address to the convention, that labor must put a massive effort into the election of a friendly Congress.

Nothing, he said, is more important in the few months remaining than political education, voter registration and financial help to labor's friends in the House and Senate.

The convention moved briskly through two books of resolutions. Among those passed were:

- A strong endorsement of the National Health Security bill.
- Opposition to any "value-added" tax as a new burden on consumers least able to pay.
- A call for amendment of the federal Service Contract Act to require payment of prevailing wages and benefits by contractors producing and processing motion pictures for government agencies.
- Endorsement of a four-day, 32-hour workweek—but not a 10-hour day.

Steel Board Votes Not to Endorse

Pittsburgh—The executive board of the Steelworkers has voted not to endorse either candidate in the November presidential election.

The USWA board said that in accord with the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution "the union will concentrate its attention on congressional, state and local elections and will vigorously support deserving candidates in such elections in every lawful way."

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel said the executive board's action was unanimous, with the Canadian members abstaining as is customary on matters dealing with U.S. political action.

What It's All About

WE STARTED OUT with the idea that if we could extend the principle of trade union freedom throughout the Western Hemisphere, we would be performing a service not only for the workers of the Western Hemisphere, but for all those who believe in democracy.

This has been the keynote of the work of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and I think the most important word in the title is the word "Free," for this is the background of the American trade union movement.

The basic idea back of all this is that we would like to see our students from Latin America, from all of these classes, go back and develop stronger, freer, more effective trade unions and, by so doing, make a more effective contribution as citizens to the welfare of their own countries.

The record of the activities of some of our graduates over the past few years, the things they have been doing, shows that this program has been to a great extent a success. They are better citizens and they do a better job not only for the workers, but they do a better job for the country as a whole.

Because you measure the wealth of a country not by its natural resources, not by the enormous edifices that are erected, not by highways, not by the material things that we see all over in wealthy countries. To me, you measure the wealth of the country by the standard of life of those at the lowest end of the economic ladder, and I'm sure that this lesson is not lost on our friends in Latin America.

Now, we're not satisfied with the progress we have made over the years. We will never be satisfied.

But we are satisfied that in this country we have made more progress under this system and under a non-political philosophy—the philosophy of political freedom—than perhaps any other nation on earth.

The key to that progress is labor's freedom: freedom to build your own institutions; freedom to work when the conditions satisfy you; freedom not to work when the conditions don't satisfy you; freedom to make your own mistakes, to build upon your experience and correct those mistakes; freedom in every sense of the word. This is the key to the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

In the final analysis, you cannot be free if you are ignorant. Education is part of freedom. You cannot be free unless you know what it is all about, unless you know how the economy operates, unless you know how the employer thinks and what his attitude is.

So, what we have started for Latin America with our Latin American friends, we now have extended to the establishment of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. And, I look forward to the day we will have here in the United States a labor university covering every aspect of the field of education.

When we do that, when we raise the educational level of our members, and our officers and our people, then we will truly and really be on the way to freedom.

This applies to the United States and every country in the world, and it applies to workers all over the world.

If you want to be free, get an education.

That's what it is all about. This is what the AIFLD is all about, and this is what the AFL-CIO is all about.

—Excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to AIFLD graduating class, Aug. 3, 1972.

AFL-CIO News

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Charge!'

A Word Edgewise:

People Pollution Stirs Conflict Between Convictions, Instincts

By John P. Roche

CHILMARK, MASS.—I am sitting here at the desk looking out the window at some little yellow-breasted birds with black face masks who are skittering around in a pine tree. Off in the background a bob-white is chanting his ritual call—all in all, a lovely, rustic, vacation setting. The weather has been spectacular, the sailing good, and yet I am mad. Worse than that, I am mad at myself for being mad.

The problem is that I am caught in a squeeze between my convictions and my instincts. As a matter of conviction, I think it is outrageous that the beaches of the United States should not be open to public use. Most of the beaches on Martha's Vineyard, for example, are private. Or, to be more precise, since federal jurisdiction runs to the mean high-water line—and you can't be run off federal sand—access is privately controlled. You have to commit trespass to get to the federal sanctuary, or have a right-of-way. And rights-of-way are hard to come by.

This system has long struck me as manifestly inequitable. But then you have to confront the harsh reality of what happens to a beach when the crowd gets loose, particularly in a context where there is no machinery for policing the area.

We are about half a mile from South Beach—surely one of the most beautiful in the world—and have permission to cut through the property that separates us from it. In past years I have gone over there and felt guilty because you could look a couple of miles in each direction and see perhaps a dozen people.

Last weekend I went over and was furious. The beach was carpeted wall to wall with nudes, kids were digging away at the already severely eroded bluffs, and there was junk all over the place. Since there are no parking facilities, cars lined the dangerously narrow main road, with a Mercedes thoughtfully blocking our driveway. In ideological terms I am fully aware that a conservationist is someone who already has a summer home, but still . . . I wanted to call the cops.

But the cops, of course, couldn't cope; it would take a regiment of the National Guard. So they content themselves with towing away the illegally parked cars—including that damned Mercedes—and just let the situation ride.

As best I can figure it out, the existence of this beach and the surveyor's path that cuts through the heavy brush to it must have made the papers. At any rate, people seem to be turning up from all over the world. (This column is written with full knowledge that it may bring some more, but they could only constitute an incremental nuisance.)

WHAT DO YOU DO about this sort of invasion? Take the nudism bit as an example. Some people apparently get a big charge out of running around naked. (Most of them are paunchy slobs, which makes this variety of exhibitionism even more difficult to understand.) By me the overwhelming proportion of the human race looks far more attractive in clothes than bouncing around in the buff. To put it differently, I find nudism to be a form of visual pollution. It is not a moral issue, but an esthetic one.

Now if nudists want to go off and found a nudist colony, that's fine. But I do not like to be peacefully sitting on the beach with my family and some friends and have several naked, hairy and obese characters come bounding along with a frisbee. Just because they have no respect for their own privacy does not provide them with a franchise for invading mine.

It's like smoking: I smoke, but I think it is extremely unjust for non-smokers to have to breathe in tobacco fumes in classrooms, concerts, aircraft or other confined situations.

To return to the theme, how can we attain a balance between the right of the people to enjoy a beautiful beach, and the need for that beach to survive as a thing of beauty? The local governments in resort areas clearly do not have the resources to deal with the problem, so we must necessarily look to the state and federal levels for appropriate initiatives. (Maybe the nudies could even be given an island of their own.) There are currently a number of proposals on the subject which will be the subject of another column.

Executive Council Action:

Meany Spells Out Reasons For Policy on 1972 Election

Following is the text of a letter to AFL-CIO state and local central bodies from Federation Pres. George Meany, Aug. 7.

ON JULY 19, the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted the following resolution:

Under the circumstances, the AFL-CIO will refrain from endorsing either candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Those circumstances call, rather, for the maximum concentration of effort upon the election of Senators and Representatives whose records commend them to the working people of America.

Affiliates, are, of course, free to endorse and support any candidate of their choice.

This resolution was passed by a vote of 27 to 3.

It is well known that there are strong feelings in the labor movement against the Nixon Administration. Indeed, while many of the Administration's opponents were busy squabbling among themselves, we stood alone in fighting the policies of this Administration, especially its miserable handling of the economy. Our views in opposition to the actions of the Nixon Administration are so well known and have been so frequently expressed as to require no further elaboration.

But our opposition was never motivated by political partisanship. The AFL-CIO is not tied to any political party. We are neither the property nor the proprietor of any political party, and we have never deviated from this policy. No political party has the right to assume that the AFL-CIO will automatically endorse its candidates.

Our political actions are guided by a commitment not to any party, but to sound trade union principles and the best interests of working people as we see them. If our views are to be respected, that fact, deeply rooted in labor's history, must be emphasized to those in political life who presume that the trade union movement is in a state of political bondage, to be taken for granted no matter how unappealing the options they see fit to offer.

All that we asked from the Democratic party was that they put forward a candidate with whom working people could identify their best interests, so that we might have a reasonable chance of rallying broad labor support in the Presidential campaign. While various trade unionists may have had their own preferences, labor as a whole did not seek to dictate any one choice—any of a number of possible alternatives would have been acceptable.

Unfortunately, the interests of working people were discounted at this Democratic National Convention. Artificial quotas—a concept trade unionists have always opposed—and other so-called reforms which promised to broaden political participation had the opposite effect. They brought about an under-representation of working people and an over-representation of narrowly-based factions of the preferred fragments of the populace, more interested in gaining control of the apparatus of a political party than in presenting a candidate who might attract and respond to a broader following. The nominee and his spokesmen repeatedly threatened to split the party if they did not prevail.

In the pre-convention period and since, those closely associated with the nominee's campaign repeatedly indicated their disregard and contempt of the trade union movement and the workers it represents.

Nor does the nominee himself have a record that inspires our confidence or encourages us to commend his candidacy for the Presidency to our members. It is true that Sen. McGovern has voted "right" from a labor point of view on numerous occasions. But on the crucial issues—when the chips were down—he was to be found on the other side, aligned with forces hostile to working people. On the two most critical legislative tests we have faced in the last 20 years, Landrum-Griffin and Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, he joined the enemy.

Thus, after giving his pledge to vote for repeal of 14(b), Sen. McGovern broke his promise and voted against repeal. Two years later, in 1968, he boasted of his opposition to union security in a letter to the National Right to Work Committee. This committee, as you know, collects funds to finance campaigns whose sole purpose is to deny union security under the provision of 14(b). Because of this committee, we now have 19 states where workers are denied even the modified union security allowed under federal law.

Moreover, from the Senate floor, McGovern publicly attacked the AFL-CIO and the maritime unions while they were on strike over violations of the agreement that half of the wheat sold to the Soviet Union be shipped in U.S. flag ships.

Since then, he has repeatedly denounced "big labor," "labor bosses" and "union power brokers" and demonstrated that he does not understand the difference between organizations dedicated to the improvement of life for the great majority of plain people and their families, and "big business," dedicated to the pursuit of private wealth for a few.

His statements on other matters also raise questions of credibility and confidence. He pledged sweeping tax reform in the early part of his campaign and then, in a Wall Street Journal ad, sought to reassure the business community that he wasn't really serious about these proposals. His postures on such issues as welfare reform, the security of Israel, and the export of American jobs, have shifted with the winds of audience reaction, and now rest somewhere in limbo. His record reflects no real appreciation of the perils of isolationism nor of the continuing need to participate in the defense of human freedom and human rights in a dangerous world.

All of these circumstances make it impossible for the AFL-CIO to recommend an endorsement of either the Democratic or Republican nominees for the Presidency. This position does not create division. It simply reflects the unfortunate fact that division on this question exists, that it was created by the divisive elements that prevailed at the Democratic National Convention, that we must base our stand upon a realistic appraisal of those circumstances and their effects, and make the best of the situation. Our position aims to maintain the only basis for unity in the vital field of political action that remains available to us.

In the past, when the AFL-CIO has endorsed a presidential candidate, that endorsement reflected a strong consensus within the ranks of labor. Such a consensus clearly does not exist in the present case. Without such a consensus, no endorsement can be effective.

The action of the Executive Council leaves international unions free to make their own choice. While some are making endorsements, most international unions are adopting the no-endorsement policy of the AFL-CIO.

That policy, as you know, is binding on state federations and city central bodies. They are not free to make endorsements.

The main task of the AFL-CIO now is to bring back to Congress the friends we need if we are to continue to make progress in the legislative field. I am aware that there may be strong feelings, pro and con, regarding the presidential race. But our political approach has always been based upon programs, rather than personalities or parties. And one thing we can all agree on is that we must press forward on the legislative front over the next four years—whoever is in the White House.

Winning a pro-labor Congress will not be easy. A loss of five seats in the Senate and some 25 in the House would throw the Congress into conservative hands. But with a united and vigorous effort, concentrated upon key races for the House and Senate, we can meet this challenge. I am convinced we will achieve this vital aim.

Sincerely and fraternally,

George Meany

President

By Press Associates, Inc.

WE'VE COME A LONG WAY in compensating a worker or his family for death or injury on the job but, as the recent report of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws stresses, we have a long way to go.

The tone of the commission's report will be familiar to readers of the labor press—the inequities and inadequacies in the state programs.

The two labor members on the commission wanted to establish federal standards immediately on the premise that the states have had 60 years to act. Instead, the majority would give the states three more years.

Most states have been dragging their heels on workmen's compensation in every respect over the years.

It took almost 40 years—from the early 1900s to 1948—for all the states to get around to passing their own laws on their own initiative. In contrast, as a result of federal action, unemployment compensation laws were enacted by all of the states within two years after the passage of the federal Social Security Act in 1935.

Long before all of the states got around to passing workmen's compensation laws, most of the laws had become seriously out of date.

It is almost frightening to watch state legislatures enact legislation to protect workers in cases of permanent total disability and at the same time limit the duration of benefits to five, eight or ten years.

This violates the basic and essential intent of our original workmen's compensation laws which was to establish a just balance between the legitimate claims of injured workers and the potential liability of employers.

What is too often forgotten is that when workers accepted the compensation laws as an exclusive remedy in cases of work injury, they gave up the legal right to sue employers for unlimited damage. At times, this has placed unjust burdens on workers, their families and their communities.

However, state workmen's compensation laws were critically needed because most workers were deprived of any protection.

During the early years of this nation, the English law of the "fellow servant doctrine" was followed. It held that an employer should not be responsible for injuries to one employe arising from the negligence of another employe.

The first U.S. case actually on record involving this English rule was in 1841. A South Carolina court denied recovery to a locomotive fireman who had been injured by the negligence of the engineer under whom he worked.

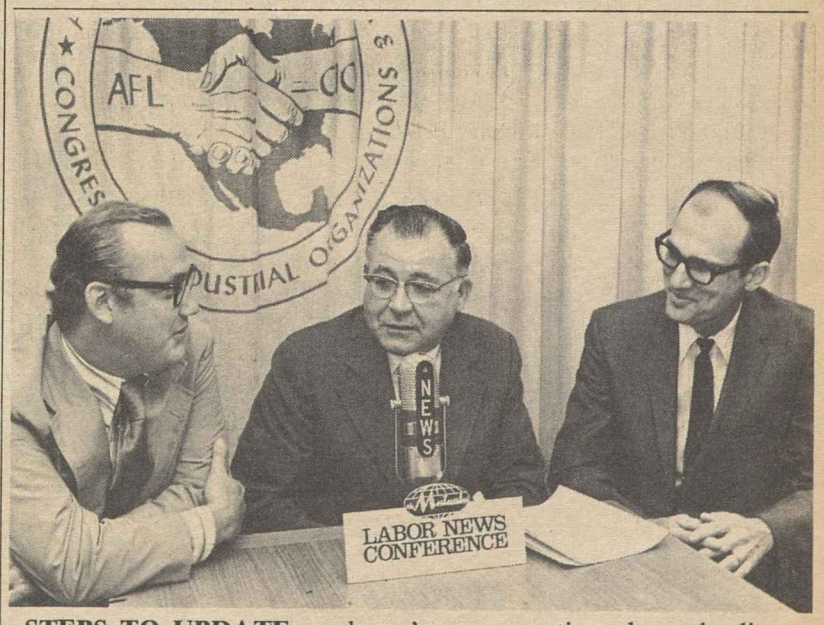
FROM THAT TIME ON, until the second decade of the 20th Century, legal responsibility for industrial accidents in the United States was judged largely on basic doctrines that afforded no real protection to workers.

To recover damages, a worker had to convince the judge that his employer was negligent. If the employer was not proven negligent, the judge would dismiss the case. Also, even if the employer were negligent, the worker had to prove that he was not negligent, too, in order to win his case.

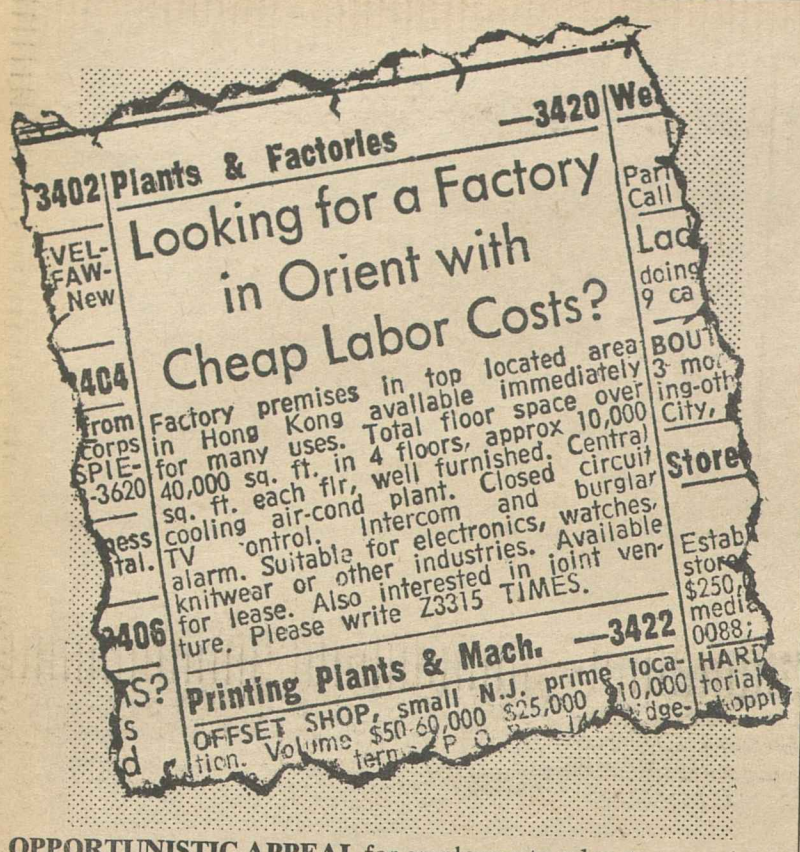
Another employer loophole was that management could escape payment of damages by contending that the injured employe had "assumed" the risk which resulted in his injury and had waived his right to recover.

The first major breakthrough was in 1908 when the federal government enacted a law granting certain of its employes the right to compensation for injuries sustained in the course of employment.

Now we have reached the stage where federal standards for state programs is the only logical next step.



STEPS TO UPDATE workmen's compensation along the lines urged in a just-completed federal study should be started now, not delayed until 1975 as the report suggests, James O'Brien, center, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.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Factory premises in top located area in Hong Kong available immediately for many uses. Total floor space over 40,000 sq. ft. in 4 floors, approx 10,000 sq. ft. each flr, well furnished. Central cooling air-cond plant. Closed circuit TV control. Intercom and burglar alarm. Suitable for electronics, watches, knitwear or other industries. Available for lease. Also interested in joint venture. Please write Z3315 TIMES.
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OPPORTUNISTIC APPEAL for employers to relocate operations in the Orient to capitalize on substandard wages appeared in the July 24 edition of the New York Times. The advertisement underscores the concern of American labor over the growing number of firms exporting jobs and technology to foreign plant operations.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On No-Fault Insurance

The Senate on Aug. 8 killed consideration of no-fault auto insurance for this year by voting 49-46 to refer the bill approved by its Commerce Committee to the Judiciary Committee.

The AFL-CIO strongly supported the no-fault bill which would have provided better and quicker protection to policyholders. Votes to sidetrack the bill are listed as "wrong" and votes against the referral motion are "right" on the AFL-CIO's scoreboard.

VOTING RIGHT

Democrats 33

Bayh (Ind.)
Burdick (N.D.)
Byrd (W.Va.)
Cranston (Calif.)
Gravel (Alaska)
Harris (Okla.)
Hart (Mich.)
Hartke (Ind.)
Hughes (Iowa)
Humphrey (Minn.)
Inouye (Hawaii)
Jackson (Wash.)
Kennedy (Mass.)
Long (La.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
Mansfield (Mont.)
McGee (Wyo.)
McGovern (S.D.)
McIntyre (N.H.)
Metcalf (Mont.)
Mondale (Minn.)
Moss (Utah)
Muskie (Me.)
Nelson (Wis.)
Pastore (R.I.)
Pell (R.I.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Ribicoff (Conn.)
Spong (Va.)
Stevenson (Ill.)
Symington (Mo.)
Tunney (Calif.)
Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 13

Beall (Md.)
Boggs (Del.)
Brooke (Mass.)
Case (N.J.)
Javits (N.Y.)
Pearson (Kan.)
Percy (Ill.)
Roth (Del.)
Schweiker (Pa.)
Smith (Me.)
Stevens (Alaska)
Taft (Ohio)
Weicker (Conn.)

VOTING WRONG

Democrats 21

Allen (Ala.)
Anderson (N.M.)
Bentsen (Tex.)
Bible (Nev.)
Byrd (Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)
Chiles (Fla.)
Church (Idaho)
Eagleton (Mo.)
Eastland (Miss.)
Edwards (La.)
Ervin (N.C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)
Hollings (S.C.)
Jordan (N.C.)
McClellan (Ark.)
Montoya (N.M.)
Randolph (W.Va.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 28

Aiken (Vt.)
Allott (Colo.)
Baker (Tenn.)
Bellmon (Okla.)
Bennett (Utah)
Buckley (N.Y.)
Cook (Ky.)
Cooper (Ky.)
Cotton (N.H.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Dole (Kan.)
Dominick (Colo.)
Fannin (Ariz.)
Fong (Hawaii)
Goldwater (Ariz.)
Gurney (Fla.)
Hansen (Wyo.)
Hatfield (Ore.)
Hruska (Neb.)
Jordan (Idaho)
Mathias (Md.)
Miller (Iowa)
Packwood (Ore.)
Saxbe (Ohio)
Stafford (Vt.)
Thurmond (S.C.)
Tower (Tex.)
Young (N.D.)

Paired wrong: Scott (R-Pa.).
Paired right: Griffin (R-Mich.).
Announced wrong: Gambrell (D-Ga.).
Absent and not announced: Brock (R-Tenn.), Mundt (R-S.D.).

'A Global Menace':

Other Countries Feel Threat Of Multinationals' Tactics

Multinational corporations, whose job-destroying tactics have long been denounced by American labor, are now under fire from overseas nations "for menacing the efforts of sovereign states to deal with the social and economic needs of their people."

Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, characterizes the multinationals as "a global menace" in an article in the July issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Tyler points out that a "multinational corporation has the power to influence, if not dictate, national policies that it desires and to nullify, if not veto, practices it does not like." He attributes such power to the multinational's "readiness to locate its . . . business operations wherever it pleases and to remove resources from lands where it is displeased." And no international agency exists to control these empires, he points out.

"If, in the pursuit of the corporate interest, a conflict arises between company and country," Tyler observes, "the company comes first."

He disputes the arguments of corporation spokesmen that their investments and operations overseas "expand jobs, help the balance of payments, raise standards in backward countries, offer bargains to the U.S. consumer, and further international understanding and world peace."

The "underlying motive for the spread of U.S. investments . . . is the compulsive search for profits," Tyler declared. As for "the low-price-to-consumer argument" this is only valid in the short-run, he suggests. In the long run, after foreign products drive out American competition, monopoly prices will be back where they were.

Tyler suggests that American multinationals have become "impatient with the American way of life." They "are annoyed by high wages, unions, taxes, antitrust laws, and all those other pieces of legislation and regulation that have composed the social policies of the United States in the past 100 years. To many corporations, these milestones of progress are just millstones around their neck. So they run away to some alien land which is beyond the effective control of Uncle Sam."

The growing foreign resentment of multinationals, Tyler says, is a result of "these corporations doing to the workers of other countries what they have been doing to American workers all along: shut down a plant for company reasons."

He cites an instance in which "within two weeks, General Motors closed down a plant with 685 employes in Paris, because of Italian competition, and Remington Rand closed down a plant with 100 employes to relocate in Vienna.

While not all multinationals are U.S.-based, American firms do predominate, Tyler points out. Of the top 10 multinationals eight are American and two are Anglo-Dutch.

The author cited a study by Raymond Vernon which found that multinationals will often choose to remain in certain countries where labor costs are higher than they would prefer simply to take advantage of a closed, protected, local market that offsets the higher production costs.

In other words, Tyler says, the multinational corporation can profit by cashing in on 'protectionism' in another country while opposing 'protectionism' in the United States—so that the corporation can dump its products on the American market."

Thus the multinational plays a "double game . . . It spurns the American worker as an employe while wooing him as a customer."

Tyler cites numerous incentives for multinationals to go abroad. Besides cheaper labor, other countries offer certain tax advantages. This article gives this example:

"If there were two American companies (with one located in Japan and one in Pennsylvania) each with a taxable income of $1 million, the corporation in Japan would pay a tax of $350,000 in that country while it would pay $120,000 in Pennsylvania. But—since the Japanese tax can be applied as a credit, that corporation will pay only an additional $120,000 to Uncle Sam—totaling $470,000 in taxes, while the Pennsylvania firm will pay an additional $413,000 — totaling $533,000. In short, American law rewards the corporation that does its work in Japan rather than in Pennsylvania: on $1 million, the corporation that locates in Japan picks up $63,000 —or 6.3 percent—which is no mean break."

Investing overseas also enables multinationals to circumvent American antitrust laws, Tyler points out. Multinationals are often able to produce goods abroad at lower prices than they can in the United States. They then pour their products into the United States at lower prices, thus driving out competition.

The global firms also are able to find tariff advantages by using new technology to make components in the United States, assembling them abroad and then returning them for sale here at a reduced "value added" tariff rate.

What will the future bring? Some experts cited in the article fear an eventual "world order run out of corporate offices." Others fear the disappearance of manufacturing from the United States and that "America's future must be that of a service economy."

Tyler quotes the gloomy forecast of Edward S. Redding, chairman of White Consolidated Industries, Inc.: "We'll soon be a nation of soda jerks and laundrymen. When all manufacturing is done overseas, I'm going to be a cheese salesman."

The suggestion that the United States must compete by improving productivity ignores the differential between wages here and elsewhere, according to Tyler. It also ignores the easy export of production skills. And the notion that the United States has "a near monopoly on inventiveness" is a myth, Tyler asserts. He concludes with this warning:

"While many countries of the world are complaining about the ill effects of the American-based multinationals, it may well be that the country most damaged—both economically and politically—by the operations of these cosmo-corporations will be the United States itself."

McGovern Gains Support of AIW

Milwaukee — Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern has been endorsed by the executive board of the Allied Industrial Workers.

AIW Pres. Gilbert Jewell said that while McGovern "was not our first choice among the possible Democratic nominees, he nonetheless stands head and shoulders above Mr. Nixon and deserves the enthusiastic support of our officers and members."

The endorsement resolution charged that Nixon's policies have brought "growing unemployment, persistent inflation and continuing threats to the economic well-being of American workers and their families."

Virginia Labor Focuses On Upcoming Elections

Norfolk, Va.—Politics dominated the 17th Virginia AFL-CIO convention here as the 400 delegates made endorsements for both this year's general elections and the 1973 gubernatorial race.

And they resolved to increase their efforts to raise political contributions in the state contests to counter what state federation Pres. Julian Carper described as a "reactionary binge" by the state's Republican politicians.

The most ringing endorsement the convention gave was to Virginia Lt. Gov. Henry E. Howell who plans to run for the governor's office next year.

The endorsement was accompanied by a resolution urging the state federation to raise at least $1.50 for each of the state's 70,000 AFL-CIO members to help Howell's campaign.

The endorsement came a year early because the state federation will not hold a convention in 1973 and it wanted to get a head-start on fund-raising for the gubernatorial candidate.

The convention greeted Howell with applause and cheering as he entered the hall to accept the endorsement and pledge that he is seeking the governorship "not to ride around in a fancy car or to go to sleep in the mansion . . . but to work for you."

The delegates also endorsed Sen. William B. Spong (D) for re-election and acted on endorsement's of candidates for office in Virginia's 10 congressional districts.

The Nixon Administration came in for severe criticism as Carper charged that the President has "'relegated workers, middle income citizens and consumers to second-class economic status."

Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi of the Textile Workers told delegates that "the only enemy we have sits in the White House."

The convention raised the salaries of Carper and Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow to $15,600 a year.

Other resolutions called for passage of National Health Security, tax reforms, the Burke-Hartke bill and other foreign trade regulating legislation, and improved voter registration laws.

Employers, Pay Board:

ITU Cites Progress Despite Roadblocks

Milwaukee—Typographical Union members have made "considerable progress" despite employer resistance, federal wage controls, bureaucratic restrictions and other problems of the printing industry, ITU Pres. John J. Pilch reported to the union's 114th annual convention here.

In his keynote address to some 500 delegates Pilch spoke critically of the Taft-Hartley Act and other federal and state laws that he charged threatened the labor movement.

"Today," he said, "we are faced with more and more problems created by anti-union legislation, court decisions resulting from them, NLRB decisions favoring employers . . . the lightening changes in methods of producing the printed word and many others.

"Additionally, we have the heavy cross of wage controls, administered by a horde of bureaucrats, the like of which we have not witnessed in our lifetime. Now there is agitation to lower the ridiculous 5.5 percent to a lower percentage."

He reminded delegates of an earlier time when ITU members were engaged in a fight "to preserve the basic fundamentals of the international union." That was during the 22-month strike and lockout at the Chicago newspapers, which began in late 1947, just a few months following the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Pilch outlined the growth of the ITU's industrial pension plan, in which assets have hit $61 million, an increase of $15 million in one year.

He said the number of participating unions, contributing employers and covered members have all risen in the last year. Benefits will be raised as of next Jan. 1, by 24 percent for future service credits and 16 percent for past service credits, the third increase in benefits since 1969, Pilch said.

Turning to politics, Pilch said that the ITU conventions in the past have not endorsed candidates for political office, and that he doubted whether delegates would want to violate that tradition in 1972.

Wisconsin AFL-CIO Pres. John W. Schmitt defended the AFL-CIO Executive Council's action in not endorsing a presidential candidate. He said the same people who for years have expounded the view that unions ought not to "tell their members how to vote" are now claiming that they should make an endorsement this year.

"We are going to urge our members to support our friends" in races for Senate and Congress, Schmitt said.

Robert McGarry, president of the host Milwaukee local, reported to the delegates on the local's strike against the Green Bay Press-Gazette, now in its sixth month. The paper had forced the strike on the ITU, McGarry said, by pushing a contract that would have meant the end of the union.

"The company had been preparing a long time for the elimination of the ITU from this newspaper," he said. "They had even bragged at newspaper and equipment seminars to this effect."

Yet, he continued, despite cold weather—it was 25 degrees below zero on the first day of the strike—police harassment, court injunctions and even jailings, the 50 strikers "remain solid and determined to win."

He said the local would win through the publishing of a new daily newspaper in competition with the 58,000 circulation Press-Gazette. The local has established a corporation to publish the paper, has already sold many shares of stock, has promises of thousands of subscribers and has 229 carrier boys signed up. The community response, he said, has been "beyond expectations."

Ray Taylor, editor of the Milwaukee Labor Press, told the convention that the existence of community labor newspapers is threatened by "the incredible postal rate boost that has been thrust upon us by the present Administration."

The postage increase on the Milwaukee Labor Press alone will equal $1,200 a month, Taylor said. And he warned that many jobs in the printing industry will be destroyed if the increase forces curtailment of labor and other publications.

GIANT GAVEL made from 100-year-old beer keg is presented to Typographical Union Pres. John J. Pilch, center, as the union opened its 1972 convention in the beer-famous city of Milwaukee. Presenting the gavel and the steins at left were Sec.-Treas. Albert Van Boxel of the host ITU local, Pres. Robert McGarry of the ITU's Milwaukee local, Pilch, Pres. Edward Beck and Sec.-Treas. Earl Lepp of the local Mailers.

Pennsylvania Flood Relief Efforts Turn to Reconstruction of Housing

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—With the bulk of the volunteer rescue and clean-up operations completed, organized labor is concentrating on the task of repairing homes and building new living quarters for the flood victims of tropical storm Agnes in the Wyoming Valley.

Much of the effort has been assumed by the Building & Construction Trades craftsmen—many of whom are waiving premium wage rates for overtime and weekend work.

It's a big job throughout the valley, in Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Hanover, Nanticoke, Forty Fort, Wyoming, West Wyoming, Sawyersville, Edwardsville, Plains and Pittston.

Pennsylvania was the hardest-hit by the floods that took a severe toll in lives and property in several northeastern states. Thousands of workers lost their homes and their jobs as the flood waters raged through the metropolitan areas of Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg.

Patrick M. Greene, director of the State AFL-CIO Community Services, reported that more than 2,500 union members were involved in the rescue and clean-up operations during the critical period following the floods.

Union meeting halls and resources were made available to the Red Cross and other service organizations for flood relief efforts.

Direct financial aid also was a major factor in the relief of flood victims. Contributions were made by a number of AFL-CIO affiliates.

The biggest came from the Ladies' Garment Workers, which pledged $1 million for the relief of its union members and their families.

Robert Williamson, education director of the ILGWU's Northeast Dept., said that nearly all of the $1 million has already been disbursed. Well over 2,000 of the union's members in the 11 Pennsylvania districts received from $100 to $500 to cover at least a portion of their losses in the floods.

The latest contribution came from the Textile Workers Union of America which gave $25,000 to the American Red Cross to help finance its flood relief program. TWUA Pres. Sol Stetin and Sec.-Treas. William M. DuChessi said the union has had numerous reports from TWUA members of the "outstanding work the Red Cross is doing to alleviate their hardship."

More than 6,500 Building & Construction Trades craftsmen are now involved in the massive effort to make the Wyoming Valley livable again for the flood victims.

Members of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have waived all premium rates for their work. The Painters have increased their regular work day from 7 to 8 hours without an increase in rates. The Laborers have waived overtime pay for clean-up operations, working 10 to 12 hours a day at regular rates.

And several hundred members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have worked 12-hour days on weekends without pay to restore electrical service to flood-damaged homes.

The IBEW was commended by the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness for its volunteer work. The IBEW volunteers came from Philadelphia, Scranton, Shamokin, Allentown, Easton, Hazelton, Wilkes-Barre and as far away as Wilmington, Del.

Members of the Carpenters and Operating Engineers are also working extra hours to prepare sites for temporary housing facilities for families whose homes were destroyed by the floods.

House Acts to Widen Labor Law, Strengthen Service Contracts Act

(Continued from Page 1)

The Administration supported the extension of NLRB coverage, but opposed the bill amending the Service Contract Act. Both measures, however, had substantial bipartisan endorsement.

The Service Contract amendments, approved 274-103, were aimed at closing loopholes in the 1965 law intended to require a prevailing wage standard for contractors providing services to military bases and other government installations and buildings.

Despite the law, the Dept. of Labor has made area wage determinations on only about one-third of the service contracts let out by government agencies. Thus, bidders on many contracts are required only to pay the federal minimum wage. This has enabled firms paying the lowest wages to take contracts away from organized contractors or firms paying a higher level of wages.

The problem is compounded by the fact that most contracts are put up for new bids each year. And even where a wage determination is based on existing rates, future wage increases negotiated by a union are not normally considered—again giving a bidding advantage to a contractor who is not under any obligation to pay the higher rate.

Thus, a change of contractors usually means that workers continue on the same job—but for an employer who pays less.

The legislative drive to correct the situation had conservative as well as liberal support, despite the Administration's opposition to the bill. Thus Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio), who noted in debate that "the only union that ever supported me was the Women's Christian Temperance Union," termed the undercutting of wage levels "repugnant." He cited a change of contractors at Cape Kennedy as a case that led to wage slashes of up to 50 percent the day after the contract was awarded.

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), co-sponsor of the original 1965 law, said the intent of the legislation had been thwarted by administrative interpretations and hostility by government agencies.

The House bill would require the Labor Dept., over a six-year period, to extend its wage-determination procedure to all service contracts. It would permit the department to use collective bargaining agreements as a basis for setting rates, and to establish prospective wage rates so that workers would not be frozen at the same pay scale. It also would make mandatory the now optional blacklisting from future contracts of firms found to have underpaid their employes.

Curran, Stulberg Delegates to TUC

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of two fraternal delegates to the 1972 British Trades Union Congress, to be held Sept. 4-8 in Brighton, England.

American labor's representatives will be Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and Louis Stulberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Both are also vice presidents of the AFL-CIO.

Unionist Backs Meany Against Paper's Attack

A vice president of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers wrote his home-town newspaper that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has as much right to recommend non-endorsement of a presidential candidate as the Arkansas Gazette has to recommend support of Sen. McGovern's candidacy.

The letter by Wayne E. Glenn was in response to a series of editorials that he said sought to make a "whipping boy" of Meany.

Glenn said his belief is that most union members "are very disenchanted with McGovern and Nixon both."

In any event, he reminded the newspaper, affiliated unions and union members can accept or reject Meany's viewpoint. "I have been a union member for 26 years," Glenn said, "and contrary to what you may think, we are democratic."

'Saturday Night Specials':

Senate Votes Ban On Cheap Handguns

The Senate voted to ban the sale and manufacture of easily-concealed, snub-nosed handguns—the so-called Saturday night specials that are unsuitable for "sporting" purposes such as target shooting.

But it voted down by big margins efforts to require registration and licensing of pistols and revolvers and specifically approved the sale of handguns meeting minimum standards for an individual's personal protection. The Senate also voted to lift requirements in present law for dealers to keep records on the sale of a type of .22-caliber ammunition that can be used both for hunting rifles and cheap handguns.

Present law prohibits the importation of snub-nosed handguns, but not their manufacture or assembly in this country. The Senate bill authorizes compensation for stocks of the outlawed guns held by dealers and for individuals who wish to turn in such weapons to the government.

A resolution adopted by the last AFL-CIO convention urged strong handgun control legislation as a weapon against crime and stressed that it would pose no threat to the legitimate use of hunting rifles or shotguns.

An even more politically volatile issue faced the House as the Education & Labor Committee approved a bill sharply restricting the power of courts to order busing as a means of desegregating schools and the Rules Committee approved a constitutional amendment flatly banning busing for integration.

The Education & Labor Committee is generally considered the most liberal of House committees and the 21-16 vote for the busing curbs reflects the home-district political concerns that have eroded the ranks of civil rights supporters.

The constitutional amendment route is considered less of a threat since it requires a two-thirds vote of both the House and Senate before being submitted to the states.

While the Administration has asked for curbs on busing, it also has issued new veto threats for a congressional appropriations bill that carries additional funds for aid to education—and especially for extra educational services to raise the level of schools serving children in the poorest, most segregated neighborhoods.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Elliot L. Richardson urged House members to reject the final conference report on the bill and strongly hinted that it faces a presidential veto. The House nevertheless approved final passage by a 239-166 vote.

In another area, the House Ways & Means Committee approved a liberalization in the extended unemployment benefits program long sought by the AFL-CIO. But it voted to do so only on a temporary basis, until June 30, 1973.

Under present law, a program of up to 13 weeks additional unemployment benefits stays in effect only when a state's insured unemployment rate is both 4 percent or higher and 20 percent above the average for the comparable period of the previous two years.

It is the latter requirement—for the 20 percent increase—that has disqualified many of the states with the highest unemployment. Their rates are well above 4 percent. But because the unemployment has been persistently high in recent years—not rising sharply—the extended benefits have been discontinued.

3 of Every 4 Job Sites Fail Safety Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

are the Asbestos Workers, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Printing Pressmen, Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Textile Workers Union of America.

The Food & Drug Administration recently upheld the Ladies' Garment Workers' campaign to prohibit the use of asbestos materials in the manufacture of consumer clothing.

The FDA ban covers all clothing, except fire fighters' protective equipment, chemically treated aprons and oven mitts.

The ILGWU issued its own ban on handling the asbestos material in May 1971. Medical experts on occupational diseases say that workers exposed to airborne asbestos dust are more likely than others to contract cancer.

LATIN AMERICAN trade union women in the 42nd graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development bid farewell to Camille Henderson, AIFLD assistant director of education, with a gift of flowers.

Wage, Pension Gains Set for Steelworkers

Pittsburgh—A new round of wage increases, a new cost-of-living escalator and a host of pension improvements top a long list of benefits that became effective Aug. 1 for almost 500,000 members of the Steelworkers in the basic steel industry.

Pres. I. W. Abel announced that the second year benefits represent "a substantial part of the largest settlement ever negotiated by the USWA with the major Steel Companies Coordinating Committee." Nine companies were signatories to the three-year pacts won by the union in 1971.

Wage gains effective Aug. 1 include a 12.5-cent general wage increase, which for incentive workers will be in the form of 12.5 cents more in the hourly additive. There was also a boost in increments between job classes which will average an estimated 3 cents an hour.

Under the cost-of-living formula—a major bargaining objective of the USWA in the 1971 negotiations—each employe will receive a 1-cent-per-hour increase for each four-tenths of a point increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index.

Pension improvements also rated as major gains in the 1971 settlement. They cover all employes who retired on or after July 31, 1971. The pensions of workers who retired before that were increased $15 a month, effective Aug. 1, 1972. Those who had retired early on reduced pensions or under the joint-and-survivor option will receive an appropriate percentage of the $15 increase.

Women's Role Stressed At AIFLD Graduation

By Carolyn Jacobson

Thirty-nine women trade unionists from 17 Latin-American countries were urged to "tap the reservoir of their potential . . . by taking the initiative, by taking leadership roles."

Wallace J. Legge, inter-American representative of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone International, at a double graduation ceremony for the 42nd graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, observed that "without a woman within the leadership of a union, the union suffers."

He noted that these graduates and those who completed last year's course "form the nucleus of a movement that can change the legal and social fabric of the Americas in regard to equality for women."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, at a luncheon following the ceremony, had high praise for this year's graduating class. He cited AIFLD, whose purpose is to establish strong labor unions within a democratic orientation, as "one of the greatest success stories that the trade union movement in this country had ever had."

Meany spoke of the origin of AIFLD, crediting its initial concept to Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers.

The most important part of AIFLD's title is the word "free," Meany said. He stressed that "this is the background of the American trade union movement." The key to progress is "freedom," he declared.

"In the final analysis," Meany stated, "you cannot be free if you are ignorant—education is part of freedom. You cannot be free unless you know what it is all about, unless you know how the economy operates, unless you know how the employer thinks and what his attitude is."

Meany concluded: "If you want to be free, get an education. That's what it's all about. This is what the AIFLD is all about, and this is what the AFL-CIO is all about."

Earlier Legge had noted that "it is impossible to maintain free and open elections and at the same time assure that a woman will be elected to office." But, he said, there should be "compensatory guarantees" to assure women the right to hold office, such as appointment to decision-making positions within unions.

He cautioned the graduates, however, to take care that their efforts "unify, not segregate."

Luisa Solis Payan, representing the advanced union leadership class, said that "we women who are struggling in the ranks of the trade union movement are not seeking privileges, not medals, nor diplomas, but a broader field of action in our struggle to enable us to achieve justice for all."

Margarita Eluir de Lanza, representing the advanced union education, communications and teaching group, stated that "our work in the field is long and difficult; it is not a bed of roses but a road strewn with thorns and stumbling blocks, sleepless nights, suffering and pain, frustration and satisfaction. But we will overcome; we have to tread that patch even at the cost of our lives, for it would be a privilege to offer them on behalf of our just causes."

8-12-72

Jobless Rate Unimproved at 5.5%, Wholesale Prices Take New Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

cover raw agricultural products after the first sale.

Farm products and processed foods and feeds taken together went up 2.2 percent at the wholesale level—the largest of three consecutive sharp monthly increases.

This index has now gone up more than 1 percent in six of the past eight months and has risen at an annual rate of 13.1 percent over the past three months.

Wholesale prices for meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables all climbed sharply.

A 15.1 percent increase in live poultry prices led the 3.2 percent increase in farm products.

Eggs posted a wholesale price increase of 11.2 percent and stood 14.3 percent higher than a year ago.

Cattle on the hoof increased in price by 4.1 percent, and the BLS reported that livestock prices have skyrocketed to a level 25.6 percent higher than they were in July 1971.

Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables increased 6.7 percent during July and were 18.8 percent higher than a year ago.

July increases sent the Wholesale Price Index up eight-tenths of 1 percent on an actual basis, the biggest surge since last February. The index rose seven-tenths of 1 percent—or at an annual rate of 8.4 percent—after seasonal adjustment.

At the end of July, the overall wholesale index stood at 119.7 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that what cost retailers $100 five years ago, now costs $119.70.

The index for industrial commodities, regarded as a better barometer of the economy than oft-times volatile food prices, increased two-tenths of 1 percent in contrast with advances in each of the two previous months of three-tenths of 1 percent.

Leading the industrial commodities was a 1.3 percent increase in the cost of lumber and wood products.

The BLS said that unemployment rates for the major age, sex, and racial groups showed little change from June.

Private nonfarm payroll employment showed no change, for example, at 72.5 million, but it still lagged 1.4 million below its 1969 peak.

The one-penny increase in hourly earnings of rank-and-file workers, coupled with an unadjusted increase in the workweek of two-tenths of 1 hour, resulted in a $1.09 advance in average weekly earnings. After seasonal adjustment, however, weekly earnings were up only 38 cents, the BLS said.

Senate Scuttles No-Fault Auto Insurance Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tims for injuries and wage losses, without regard to who was at fault in the accident. There would be optional coverage for collision damage to the car.

If states did not require mandatory no-fault coverage within two years, a federal law would take effect.

The Administration has endorsed the concept of no-fault insurance and a Dept. of Transportation study two years ago termed the present auto insurance system "inefficient, overly costly, incomplete and slow."

But the Administration has taken a "leave-it-to-the-states" position. And in nearly every state opposition from influential lawyers' groups has blocked passage of effective legislation. Insurance companies have been divided on the issue.

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Nixon Veto Blocks Funds To Poverty Area Schools

Blue-Collar Federal Pay Bill Cleared

The House passed and sent to the President legislation adding two new pay grades to the federal wage board schedule, each of which would provide an additional 4 percent wage increment for the government's 650,000 blue-collar workers.

The provisions will not take effect, however, until the President's wage controls are ended, or until Apr. 30, 1973, whichever comes first.

The bill, which had the strong support of AFL-CIO unions, also takes an important step towards a union demand for an impartial chairman of a labor-management committee dealing with wage board policy issues.

The measure creates a Federal Prevailing Wage Rate Advisory Committee with five union members, five management members, and an independent chairman from outside the government service, who would be appointed by the head of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and who would have a tie-breaking vote.

The legislation passed the House and Senate by wide margins, and although there have been veto threats from the White House, leaders of federal employe unions expressed hope that Pres. Nixon will sign it into law.

The legislation would bring the wage structure of the government's hourly paid blue-collar workers closer to the multi-step pattern for white-collar workers.

The previous Congress passed a compromise wage board bill that provided only one additional pay step in an effort to avoid a presidential veto.

But Nixon did veto the bill in the final hours of the 91st Congress when there was no time left to attempt to override his action.

The President did, however, allow a 5.5 percent wage increase for 1.5 million white-collar government workers.

The new fourth and fifth steps for government mechanics, carpenters and other skilled craftsmen mean that an employe with enough time in his grade would go immediately into the new fourth step—gaining a wage increase of 4 percent.

After a year to 18 months in that step, he would reach the fifth step and receive another 4 percent increase in pay.

Unlike white-collar federal employes, who are paid national rates, government blue-collar workers under the wage-board

(Continued on Page 8)

STOP WATCH TIME STUDY is conducted by union representatives participating in the AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes conducted annually at the University of Wisconsin. Sixty-four students from 17 international unions were enrolled in the three two-week institutes. **(Story, Page 3.)**

House Fails To Override President

Pres. Nixon vetoed a $30.5 billion appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare that, among other things, would have maintained federal education programs for the nation's school children, especially those in the poorest neighborhoods.

In his veto message, the President told Congress that the problems of taxes and inflation take precedence in this case and declared that his Administration is "second to none in its concern for America's health, education and manpower needs."

Only hours after the President's action, the House failed to override the veto, voting 203 in favor of the bill as originally passed and 171 against—short of the two-thirds majority required.

The AFL-CIO had strongly supported the bill, in particular the addition of $364 million in education funds.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller had told congressmen in a letter that the "Quality Education Amendment" that was part of the bill "seeks to provide added funds badly needed by the nation's school children."

The bill does not provide "vast new funds to expand present programs," Biemiller said. "It is, instead, an honest effort to maintain ongoing programs at their present levels.

"To cut back on these programs—especially those aimed at helping disadvantaged children—would seriously jeopardize our country's commitment to quality education for all."

The veto brought an angry response from Teachers Pres. David Selden who called it "an unconscionable act."

(Continued on Page 8)

Nixon Failures Hit:

GOP Urged to Face Unmet Public Needs

By Rex Hardesty

Miami Beach—America's unmet needs in jobs, education, housing and other social necessities are partially attributable to the Nixon Administration's continued failure to carry forward the progress begun in the 1960s, the AFL-CIO told the Republican platform committee.

Federation Pres. George Meany's testimony, presented to the platform committee by Kenneth R. Young, assistant director of the Dept. of Legislation, stressed the need for jobs—"more jobs, better jobs, at decent levels of pay."

"The only policy that makes any sense is one that increases employment, rather than unemployment," the AFL-CIO statement said. It was the same platform proposal which was presented to the Democrats in May.

"We do not write one statement for Republicans and another for Democrats, because the problems of people . . . should not be divisible along party lines," Young told the GOP platform group, just as Meany had told the Democrats in May.

The AFL-CIO testimony came on the second of the four days of Republican platform hearings in the pre-convention week and presented one of the few departures from the rosy pictures of the nation and the economy painted by a parade of high-level Administration figures, Cabinet officers and others.

Several other critics of the status quo—including Common Cause and the United States Catholic Conference—did appear before the full committee, but most criticism was confined to hearings conducted by seven platform subcommittees.

The AFL-CIO platform proposals "would reverse the unhealthy trend toward concentration of

(Continued on Page 3)

Pay Board Lid Of 5.5 Percent Kept on Wages

The Pay Board decided against lowering its 5.5 percent guideline on wage increases—as Board Chairman George H. Boldt had hinted it might do—but said the guideline "will be reviewed again as additional data become available later in the year."

The board's decision came at about the same time that the President's Council of Economic Advisers and the Cost of Living Council, the administrative arm of the Nixon stabilization program, issued reports on the economy.

The reports, taken as a whole, showed that what downtrend in inflation has occurred over the

(Continued on Page 8)

Corporate Profits Head For Record High Level

A survey of 880 large American companies in 35 industrial groupings brought new evidence that the nation's corporate giants are headed for record after-tax profits in the second quarter, according to Business Week magazine.

On the basis of a survey prepared by a Denver subsidiary of Standard & Poor's, the magazine predicted that second-quarter 1972 profits would run at an annual rate in excess of $52 billion.

That would be "more money than U.S. business has earned in any quarter in history," the magazine said.

No less striking, Business Week said, were survey figures showing that business was "wringing more earnings from each dollar of sales"—5.5 percent for each $1 of sales as compared with 5.3 cents during the first quarter of the year and the second quarter of 1971.

"The big winner in the quarter was the airline industry, which reported earnings up 250 percent after a net loss in the first quarter," Business Week said.

Unions Urged to 'Adopt' Farah Strike Families

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all affiliated unions and their locals to support the 3,000 clothing workers on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co., by "adopting" individual strikers' families.

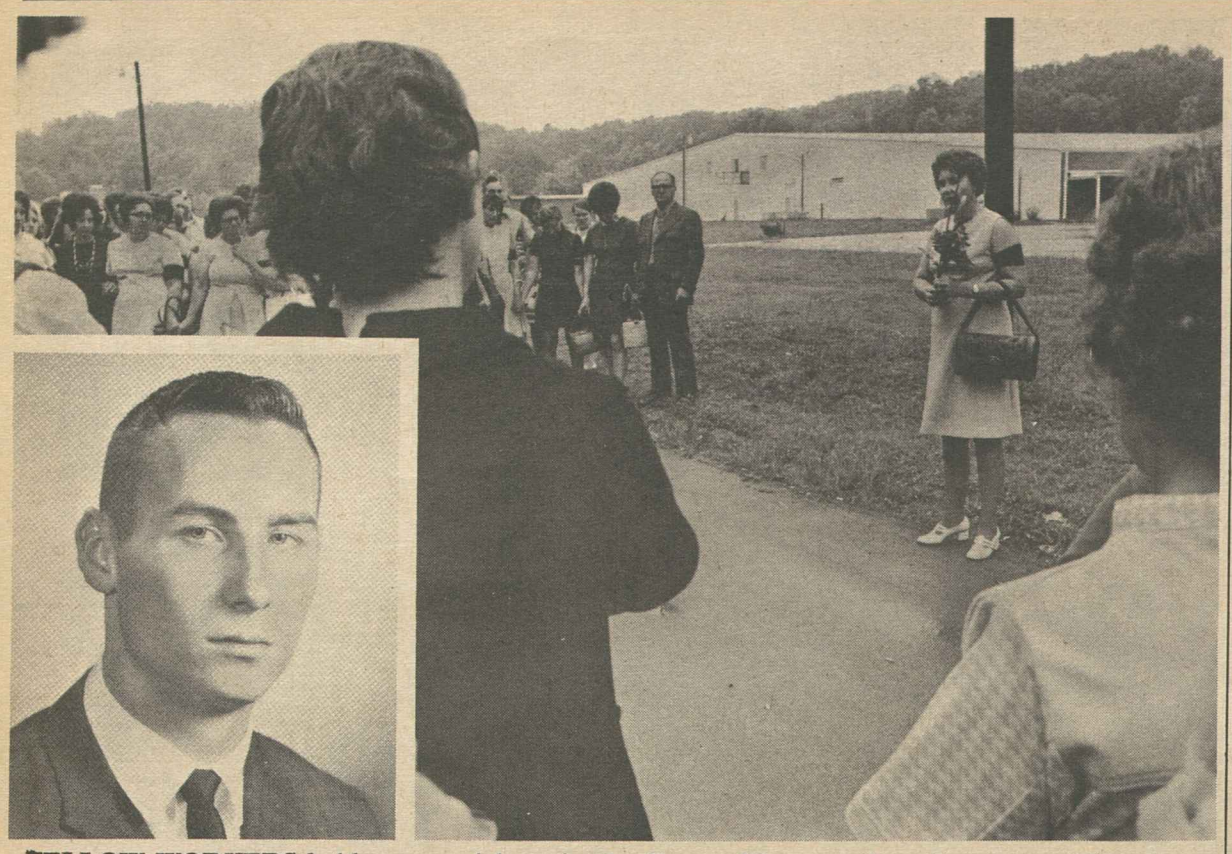
Meany urged regular $100 a month contributions for each adopted family for the duration of the strike.

After 12 weeks on the picket line, Meany said, "the strikers desperately need help." Many, he said, are having trouble meeting rent payments or taking care of health and other emergency needs despite the full support of the Clothing Workers.

He called the "Adopt a Farah Family" program "a humanitarian action clearly consistent with trade union tradition."

Meany also urged union members to continue pushing labor's nationwide boycott of Farah products. The company, one of the world's largest makers of men's and boy's pants, operates seven plants in Texas and two in New Mexico.

(Continued on Page 8)



FELLOW WORKERS hold a memorial service for Eugene Hampton (insert) at the roadside where he was fatally shot while on strike-watch duty for the Ladies' Garment Workers in Brownsville, Ky. The strike against the Kellwood plant began June 21 after an overwhelming majority of employes signed ILGWU membership cards.

Slain Garment Union Picket Put His Life on the Line for a Cause

Brownsville, Ky.—A worker who wants a union in his shop with such determination that he puts his life on the line to achieve it is the real tap root of trade unionism.

It happened here, in the gentle rolling hills of central Kentucky, to 27-year-old Eugene (Gano) Hampton on an early morning before sunrise. He was shot and killed while on picket duty.

The strike by the Ladies' Garment Workers against the Kellwood plant was for union recognition. It was one month old when Gano Hampton's life was terminated.

Leon Stein, editor of the ILGWU's Justice flew to Brownsville. He wanted to know Gano Hampton better, and he had some questions:

Why was he on the picket line when he didn't have to be?

Why did he lead the fight for the union when he was the highest paid worker in the plant?

Why did he stay in Brownsville with his brilliant athletic and scholastic record?

Stein talked to many strikers and he recreated the murder scene:

A group of strikers sat at the base of a utility pole at the side of the road near the plant in the cone of light made by a single bulb.

A car, a 1965 white Mustang convertible, drove past them. The strikers thought they recognized the driver. He was a strikebreaker.

He was back a second and third time. By then the men had moved out of the circle of light to the darker side of the road. They remembered his reputation for carrying a gun. The car kept circling. The driver each time called to the men. They kept silent.

The fifth time he slowed the car and called insistently to the men through his open window on the passenger side.

Eugene Hampton rose and came across the front of the car, cutting through the parallel beams of light, to the driver's open window. He asked what was the problem.

The driver raised a 25-caliber automatic pistol, rested it on his left arm near the elbow, and fired through the open window.

The bullet crashed into Hampton's chest and the impact whipped him around. As the car took off, he began to go down. The men were running toward him. His face was on the road. Then he was on his elbows trying to raise himself.

Three of the men sprinted down the road. One leaped on the porch of the first house and began to beat the door. The others kept running for another phone to call a doctor . . . to call the police.

Those who stayed leaned over Eugene Hampton. Carefully, they tried to move him. He took his hand from his chest and whispered, "I've been hit hard."

(Two hours after the shooting, Harvey Gonterman was arrested as he drove his car along Highway 20. The 32-year-old suspect was charged with the willful murder of Hampton, but was later released in $10,000 bail from Munfordsville jail.)

From all directions, cars began to fill the highway heading for Brownsville. In Cave City, Bowling Green, Park City and greater distances, Kellwood strikers—for one unbelieving moment—caught their breaths and then knew they had to go.

On the roads near the plant the cars jammed. The strikers left their cars and walked the rest of the way, some carrying the children they couldn't leave at home.

They knew the place by the blood on the road. They gathered around in a huge semi-circle on the road where Eugene Hampton—in high school they had called him Gano—had stood for the last time. They were silent at first, then the women weeping, the men grim, their lips tightly drawn.

Why Eugene Hampton?

He was only 27 — a quiet, thoughtful man.

In sorrow, the crowd drew together, moving closer to the utility pole at the base of which he had fallen. Then, almost whispering, some began to talk their memories.

How he loved kids. He had married Anita Wheeler—his classmate—and had three of his own.

How serious he was at the cutting table spreading the fabric.

How during the strike he volunteered to take the most difficult watch through the night.

How pleasant it was, the men remembered, having him in the bivouac during the long nights, the darkened plant in the distance, rock music in a faint echo from the transistor radios the Pinkerton detectives carried to keep themselves awake in the plant, the coke and beer cans in a circle around the small roadside campfire flickering where the men squatted. The good talk about the great times they had had in the days of their youth.

Leon Stein is a particularly sensitive man and an accomplished journalist.

"I found Eugene Hampton was the all-American boy," he reported. "As quarterback, he led his high school team to the state championship and they retired his number. He married the cheerleader. He was a leader. He was the first to volunteer as an organizer for the ILGWU.

"What he didn't like was the way the company pushed the women around. He couldn't take that. He didn't have to volunteer. He was paid the highest scale in the plant."

At a roadside memorial, the words of Aline Cummings, a striker, make Engene Hampton almost legendary:

"He gave his life. He wanted this union. He got more pay than the rest of us. But he was the first on the committee. If he were here now he would tell us to go on. . . .

"Wherever men and women walk a picket line from now on asking for fair play, for a fair share of the things of life for themselves and their families, for a little more human decency and respect, Gano Hampton will be there."—**PAI**

TWUA Endorses McGovern Ticket

New York City—The executive board of the Textile Workers Union of America endorsed the McGovern-Shriver ticket and at the same time urged support for congressional candidates backed by COPE.

The TWUA resolution lashed out at Pres. Nixon's economic policy which, it declared, is "geared to chronic unemployment and an undisguised commitment to make the rich richer at the expense of the rest of the nation."

In a letter to TWUA affiliates in 35 states, Pres. Sol Stetin said "the only hope for American workers lies in the candidacy of Sen. McGovern, who comes before the electorate with a progressive record that measures up closely to the workers' needs and aspirations."

Individual Rights Pressed:

Fire Fighters Battle Invasions of Privacy

Los Angeles—The International Association of Fire Fighters, meeting in its 31st biennial convention here, vowed to protect individual civil rights of its members "against unjustified and unlawful intrusions" by city officials.

The union charged that there has been increasing interference with the "private affairs and personal appearance" of Fire Fighters in a number of cities.

One delegate reminded the convention that the resolution dealt "not just with fellows wearing long hair" but with broader economic issues as well. He predicted that unless the trend is halted, Fire Fighters would find their personal lives under continually increasing restrictions.

In the resolution, the IAFF said it would support its local unions in legislative or legal actions to "resist and prevent these infringements" of personal liberty.

The convention brought together nearly a thousand delegates, representing about 160,000 members in the United States and Canada—a growth of nearly 30 percent since 1964.

Pres. W. Howard McClennan, in his keynote speech to the delegates, said the union's job gets harder all the time as the cities and towns of the United States and Canada face "financial trouble of a serious nature."

"In all too many cases, the cities would like to cut fire protection, stretch out the jobs of Fire Fighters, and keep our rates down," McClennan said. "What must we say to that threat? Never . . . never . . . never."

The IAFF president, who is vice chairman of the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control—a body created by Congress and appointed by the President—said the commission would recommend creation of a National Fire Academy, a move long advocated by the union. The academy would have a broad range of functions, including fire safety, training, research and education.

The union will have a front-line job in lobbying the proposal through Congress and the White House, McClennan reminded the convention.

On the first day of the convention, the IAFF delegates received word from the White House that the President had signed a bill permitting Fire Fighters employed by the federal government to retire after 20 years service. The bill had been high on the union's legislative action list.

A renewal of the union's efforts to win an average workweek of 40 hours was called for, but the IAFF said it would support a provision in the Fair Labor Standards Act to grant overtime pay for fire fighters for over 40 hours work only if it were so written that it "would not have an adverse effect on standard Fire Fighters' work schedules."

The delegates voted to continue a boycott of Salt Lake City, Utah, where the IAFF charged the mayor has sought to destroy the local union. The union called on other union members not to visit Salt Lake City for vacations or conventions and said it would urge the Fire Chiefs' organization to change its 1974 convention from Salt Lake City to another city.

Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, stirred the convention with a plea to prevent reactionary forces from taking over the Congress in the 1972 election.

Noting that the Administration has failed to end unemployment, and that under its wage-price controls, profits and dividends have soared, Barkan emphasized that relatively small switches in the composition of the House and the Senate could bring trouble for labor.

He warned that unions could then expect "a stream of anti-labor legislation that will make Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin look like pro-labor laws."

Robert McGlotten, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, praised the efforts of the union to help members of minorities pass entrance exams for jobs in the fire service. The union has a substantial contract from the Dept. of Labor for projects in a number of cities to recruit and train young Fire Fighters.

The IAFF voted status of secretary-treasurer emeritus for Albert E. Albertoni of Oakland, Calif., who is retiring at the end of this term. He has been secretary-treasurer since 1964, and his association with the union spans a 33-year period.

A 25-cents per month increase in per capita tax to the international union was voted after brief debate. It brings the total to $1.50 per month, effective Jan. 1, 1973.

Colorado AFL-CIO Told To Cancel Endorsement

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has warned the Colorado State AFL-CIO that it has violated the federation's Constitution and the Rules Governing State Central Bodies by endorsing the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern.

In a telegram to Colorado AFL-CIO Pres. Herrick Roth, Meany directed the state central body to rescind its action or face disciplinary proceedings.

In reporting to all central bodies on the action of the federation's Executive Council in refraining from endorsing either candidate for the presidency, Meany pointed out that the policy is binding on state and city central bodies which "are not free to make endorsements."

The text of Meany's telegram to Roth is as follows:

"I have received your two letters of Aug. 8, 1972, together with the enclosures. Your letters and enclosures make it clear that the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, is in violation of the AFL-CIO Constitution and Rules Governing State Central Bodies. The council is again accordingly hereby directed immediately to rescind its resolution endorsing the McGovern ticket. Unless this action is taken by Monday, Aug. 21, I shall have no alternative to instituting disciplinary proceedings against the council and its officers under the AFL-CIO Constitution and Rules Governing State Central Bodies."

Nixon Failures Cited:

Republicans Urged to Face Nation's Vital Social Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

wealth and power in the hands of a few individuals and corporations," the Republicans were told.

The 35,000-word AFL-CIO program is designed "to put people first" and protect the rights of the people, summarized as the right to a job; to good health and quality medical care; to good education for all; clean air and water; decent housing; safety on the streets, at home, in the workplace and on the highways; to retirement with dignity and protection in the marketplace from unsafe products, warranty frauds and deceptive insurance and bank practices.

Specifically, the program said that adequate jobs will not be provided by an Administration which ignores the fact that 15 million Americans were out of work at some time during the past 12 months and fails to face up to realties in modern world trade.

"America's industrial strength is being eroded through the export of technology, capital and productive capacity," Young told the committee. "Much of America's trade problem stems directly from the rise of multinational corporations."

The lone question asked of Young by the GOP platform committee members was on the subject of the Burke-Hartke bill on foreign trade and investment, which several of the Nixon Cabinet officers had attacked in earlier testimony. In explaining AFL-CIO support of the bill, Young said, "what we're asking is that American workers have the same chance as anyone else" in a world market of subsidized foreign operations, barriers against U.S. goods and manipulation by international managers.

In a sharp attack on the present federal tax structure, the AFL-CIO statement used the example that an American worker with a family of four will pay $905 in 1972 taxes on an income of $10,000. But the same $10,000 in unearned income, such as profit from stock or land sales, would be taxed only $98.

Young termed the recent Nixon Administration attempt to impose compulsory arbitration on the transportation industry as "repugnant" to the American labor movement. That attempt, subsequently withdrawn by the Administration, was glossed over is earlier testimony by Cabinet members, one of whom had fulsome praise for "free collective bargaining" in reporting that "in May 1972, the number of workers involved in new strikes was the lowest of any May in 30 years."

On other topics, the AFL-CIO testimony pointed out:

- "An adequate minimum wage covering all workers is the best single step this country can take to alleviate poverty."
- "Most Americans, not just the poor, are deprived of adequate health care because the system for delivery of health care is geared more to profits than health."
- "America can have a clean environment and jobs, too. Reasonable and enforced federal standards can significantly reduce emissions without wiping out American industry."
- "America's major education problem is not busing. It is inadequate schools, limited educational opportunities and reliance on a system of taxation that restricts progress."
- "U.S. foreign policy should be based on an absolute commitment to the concept of freedom for all people in all places at all times."

64 Unionists Attend Courses In Engineering

Madison, Wis.—Sixty-four union representatives and staff members attended the 1972 AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes at the University of Wisconsin.

Three specialized areas of study were offered: Establishing Work Standards, Job Evaluation & Related Problems, and Collective Bargaining of Work Measurement Problems. Each course was for two weeks.

The institutes—jointly sponsored by the federation's Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers—are designed to help union personnel better represent their members in the fields of time study, synthetic work measurement, wage incentives, job evaluation and related problems.

The institute on Establishing Work Standards explored the various systems used by management to establish production and incentive work standards. Nineteen students were enrolled in the course.

The 21 participants in the institute on Job Evaluation & Related Problems were instructed on the primary types of job evaluation processes used in industry.

Twenty-one students were enrolled in the institute on Collective Bargaining of Work Measurement Problems, which is an advanced course for those who have completed the other courses.

House Votes 20% Rise In Railroad Retirement

The House passed a temporary 20 percent increase in railroad retirement benefits and a Senate Labor subcommittee later reported the measure to the full committee without recommendation.

The 20 percent figure represents the same percentage increase given social security recipients earlier this year.

The Nixon Administration opposed the increase before the Senate Subcommittee on Railroad Retirement, urging that railroad retirees be given a 5 percent cost-of-living increase until a study of the railroad retirement fund is completed.

The Administration also had attempted to hold the latest social security benefit increase to 5 percent.

A report from the Commission on Railroad Retirement is due shortly, Casper Weinberger, director of the Office of Management & Budget, told the subcommittee. The commission has been preparing a revised benefit and tax structure for the Railroad Retirement System, which has had funding problems for a number of years.

The Senate subcommittee did tack one amendment on to the bill, stipulating that retirees receiving both social security and railroad retirement benefits would receive a 20 percent increase under only one of the systems.

Railroad union witnesses opposed this provision as they have in the past. Railroad retirees, most of whom do not receive social security benefits have been voted pension increases after each social security boost, but the increases have all had time limits.

The latest increase would be effective only until June 30, 1973. Before that date, Congress is expected to study the entire railroad benefits picture and decide on a permanent pension level based on the report of the study commission.

The bill passed the House on a 398-4 roll call vote with four Republicans in opposition—Representatives James Collins (Tex.), Charles R. Jones (N.C.) and Robert Michel and William L. Springer (Ill.).

The House defeated on a 289-104 vote a Republican-led effort to pay the estimated $250 million cost of the 10 month increase by boosting the 9.5 percent payroll tax used now to fund the system.

Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) of the House Commerce Committee who led the fight for the benefit boost, said Congress would enact legislation next year to put the retirement system on a sound financial footing.

OVER-SIZE GAVEL is used to open the first convention of the United Paperworkers International Union—formed by the merger of United Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers in Denver. Pres. Joseph Tonelli, right, and Senior Executive Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre head the new union that represents 350,000 paper industry workers.

Jail Sentence Affirmed For Wage Law Violator

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a prison sentence for an employer who blatantly violated the federal wage-hour law.

Alek Fidanian, owner of VIP Answering Service, Inc., in Fort Lauderdale, was found guilty of criminal contempt for willfully ignoring a lower court order to pay back wages to employes. He faces imprisonment for six months, the first such sentence imposed under the Fair Labor Standards Act in more than 20 years.

The U.S. District Court in Miami in April 1970 ordered Fidanian to pay $3,022 in back wages owed to 27 VIP employes who were underpaid in violation of the wage-hour law's minimum wage, overtime, and record-keeping provisions. He was also enjoined from further violations of the law.

In 1971, the court found that Fidanian had not only failed to pay the back wages but owed his employes an additional $11,719 for continuing to underpay them during the interim period. Also, he was assessed $4,871 for prosecution expenses and investigation costs and sentenced to the federal penal institution in Tallahassee.

Fidanian appealed the jail sentence to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit sitting in Jacksonville, citing a prohibition in the wage-hour law against imprisonment for a first conviction of criminal violation of the law.

The Court of Appeals has now ruled that the sentence, imposed for criminal contempt of court, was not affected by the wage-hour law prohibition.

The Court of Appeals also upheld the lower court's rejection of Fidanian's contention that he had insufficient funds to pay the back wages owed his employes. It cited evidence that Fidanian subsequently acquired two more answering services, making payments of more than $5,000 on one of them, and had borrowed more than $8,000 from a business associate but used none of the money to comply with the lower court's back pay order.

The Court of Appeals stated in its opinion that, "to sustain a finding of willfulness the government need not prove evil motive on the part of the defendant. It is sufficient if the defendant's actions were deliberate, voluntary, or intentional, as distinguished from accidental, inadvertent, or negligent."

The original legal action resulted from an investigation by the Dept. of Labor's Wage & Hour Division office in Fort Lauderdale.

Glass Union Backs Democratic Slate

Columbus, O. — The executive board of the Glass & Ceramic Workers unanimously endorsed the national Democratic ticket of Sen. George McGovern and R. Sargent Shriver.

At the same time, the board urged all locals in the 40,000-member union not only to work with, but to exert extra effort on behalf of COPE during the presidential election year.

The union said that the Nixon Administration has pursued import policies detrimental to "the industry where our members work. We have seen thousands and thousands of jobs erode as record amounts of imports flood our shores."

Building Trades Adopt No-Endorsement Policy

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has voiced strong support for the position of the AFL-CIO Executive Council on July 19 and "will at this time refrain from recommending the election of either major candidate for the office of President of the United States."

A statement issued by the presidents of the 17 unions affiliated with the department also expressed "complete agreement with the decision of the AFL-CIO to concentrate 1972 campaign efforts on the election of friends of labor" to the House and Senate.

The department pledged "full cooperation to efforts to obtain a new Congress responsive to the interests and aspirations of working people" and urged all affiliates "to support COPE this year to the maximum of their individual means."

The statement stressed that each department affiliate is "absolutely free to assume its own position in respect to the determination of any and all political endorsements."

Fixing the Blame

The following letter by Paul Feldman, editor of New America, was published in the New York Times, Aug. 13.

THE REFUSAL OF THE AFL-CIO to endorse the candidacy of George McGovern has brought forth peculiar squeals of outrage from the establishment press, including the Times.

Take, for example, the Times' editorial of July 19. The Times is neither an organ of the Democratic Party nor a champion of labor. It has not itself endorsed Sen. McGovern. Yet it denounces the "autocrats of labor" for not docilely embracing this year's Democratic offering.

In the view of the fashionably leftish anti-labor elite—as jealous of its own political independence as it is contemptuous of that quality in others—an "imperious" George Meany, unaccountably afflicted with a "massive hatred" of George McGovern, has steamrolled and strong-armed some thirty of the nation's top union leaders into voting for AFL-CIO neutrality. Thus do yesterday's "labor bosses" become today's weak sisters, who are, moreover, "uninterested in even the most perfunctory appraisal of rank-and-file sentiment."

The AFL-CIO has never claimed that it could "deliver" its members' votes on election day. But if the leadership is as unrepresentative of the rank and file as the Times suggests, an important question arises: What's all the fuss about?

Perhaps the answer is suggested in a recent Gallup poll which shows increasing alienation of blue-collar support from the Democratic ticket. One suspects that what troubles the New Politicians is precisely that the AFL-CIO leadership is too representative of the rank and file. They would prefer that the federation hop on a creaky McGovern bandwagon, ignoring the divisions among its own members and leaving many of them behind to become the prey of Wallace or some other right-wing demagogue.

LABOR DID NOT demand of the Democratic party that it nominate Hubert Humphrey or "Scoop" Jackson or Ed Muskie or any other single candidate. (It was the present nominee who threatened to bolt if he was not nominated.)

All labor wanted was a candidate it could sell to its members, a candidate it felt could beat Richard Nixon. The Democratic party made a different choice.

The responsibility for that choice cannot be unloaded on the labor movement. It must be borne by the Democratic party and particularly by its so-called New Politics wing and its cheerleaders in the media.

It is they, not the AFL-CIO or George Meany, who have painted themselves into a corner. They assumed the dumb workers would swallow anything they dished up, however exotic and rudely served. They were wrong.

I might add that I, and I think many others who feel close to organized labor, are now agonizing over the question of supporting Sen. McGovern's presidential candidacy. Vituperative attacks on the AFL-CIO coming from the McGovern camp or its sympathizers in the media do not help his cause. They only underline the anti-labor bias in the New Politics movement.

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On the Wire

A Word Edgewise:

McGovern's 'Come Home' Line Smacks of 1930s' Isolationism

By John P. Roche

FOR THE BENEFIT of correspondents who have suggested that I just join John Connally's Democrats for Nixon and get it over with, let me state that a liberal can be extremely critical of Sen. George McGovern without climbing into the Republican bed. Admittedly those of us in this position are caught in a cleft stick when it comes to voting. I suppose we can, if necessary, follow George McGovern's 1948 example and just cut the top of the ticket. But election day is a long way off.

There are two lines of criticism aimed at McGovern. The first, from the Administration and its friends, is essentially conservative. The argument is that McGovern is a dangerous "radical" who wants to set up some sort of socialist state in this country. Essentially, spokesmen for this view assert that McGovern is an extreme liberal. That is their privilege—there is no reason conservatives should approve of a liberal program.

However, there is another line of assault, one with which I associate myself, that sees in Sen. McGovern the repudiation of the liberal tradition of the past quarter of a century. We don't consider McGovern a "radical," but rather as an advocate of an ancien regime, a throwback to the liberal isolationists of the 1930s.

The "Come Home, America" theme, for example, would have warmed the heart of the late Charles A. Beard, the Columbia historian.

We do not disapprove of McGovern's domestic program (to the extent that one can make sense of it)—it is roughly as "radical" as the Socialist Program I helped draft in 1940. Indeed, I would go well beyond McGovern in certain areas. For example, I would have voted for the two gun control measures that he recently opposed in the Senate.

Actually, McGovernism has attained a momentum of its own, one that often (as was the case with Henry Wallace in 1948) has little direct relationship to the candidate's own views. McGovern, again like Henry Wallace, is surrounded by a palace guard of ideologues. This came out in spectacular fashion when McGovern asked Sen. Edmund Muskie to replace Sen. Thomas Eagleton.

This puzzled the palace guard, but one of them (according to the New York Times, a "most influential young aide"), took a shot at explaining McGovern's baffling behavior. "The only way he could explain it (the Times story continued) was by Mr. McGovern's 'isolation' in Washington last week. 'He was talking to all those yo-yos in the Senate who never understood what was going on in the country this year anyhow.' "

McGovernism then has become more than a program for the future. It is also an attack on the past, one which incorporates all the fantasies about the origins of the Cold War that have been circulating. The United States is not only wrong in Southeast Asia, but it has been wrong for 25 years. In 1945-46 Stalin was standing around waiting to be loved, but the wicked men in Washington invoked the spectre of communism to prevent detente and virtually forced Stalin to assert himself.

Wallace said all this in 1948 and McGovern recently said, "I liked what Wallace had to say about foreign policy. I still think he was essentially right."

TO DENY this McGovernite position is hardly to become a "conservative." After all, the policies that Henry Wallace was denouncing were those of liberal internationalism—the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine.

Those of us who fought the good fight to get the Marshall Plan adopted, and who have rejoiced in the fact that America's generosity has rebuilt the Western community and Japan, can hardly be expected to jump with joy when McGovern implies we were just a bunch of imperialists.

I, at least, am proud of the liberal foreign policy formulated by Harry Truman and Dean Acheson. If McGovern wishes to repudiate it, that is his privilege, but in doing so not only does he vindicate Henry Wallace, but also Senators Robert A. Taft, Pat McCarran, and Joseph R. McCarthy.

How to Buy:

Importers Flood U.S. Markets With Unsafe Consumer Goods

By Sidney Margolius

IN THE FIVE MONTHS from February to June of this year, the Food & Drug Administration banned 200 different types and brands of toys as legally unsafe. Of these, 106 were imported, 50 from Hong Kong alone, and 37 from Japan.

Of 21 fabrics and clothing items found to be highly flammable by the Federal Trade Commission in 1970 and the early part of 1971, seventeen were imported, eight of them from Japan alone.

Most of the seizures of colorful pottery containing leachable lead involved imports, especially from Mexico and Italy, but also from Japan and 16 other countries.

In recent years, the safety of some imports of small electric appliances and building materials also has been questioned by Underwriters Laboratories, and by building officials in Chicago and Los Angeles.

The FDA alone reported earlier this year that there has been a 42 percent increase in detentions of imported products not meeting government safety requirements during the fiscal year 1971.

The number of shipments of imported products detained increased from 6,900 to 9,700. Dockside inspections increased from 17,800 to 26,900. Besides lead-leaching pottery and dinnerware, many of the detentions involved foods, such as tuna and swordfish contaminated by mercury, and pesticide residues in cheese.

Because of these and other incidents involving hundreds of items, the safety of many imported products has become a problem to government agencies as well as the consuming public.

Moderate-income families especially are affected, since many of the hazardous imported products are low-priced toys and clothing articles such as cheap silk or nylon scarves from Japan. One particularly flammable scarf was made of nylon with a metallic stripe.

So widespread is the problem that Walter Johnson, head of FDA's Division of Children's Hazards, recently made a special trip to the Far East to try to get manufacturers to consider safety problems in the design and production of toys. It appears that the effort was partly successful; some success with Japanese and Hong Kong manufacturers, not much in Taiwan.

The FDA also has issued special warnings about the glazed pottery that could result in lead poisoning under certain conditions, especially when used for acid foods such as fruit juices, soft drinks, wines, cider, coffee, all foods containing vinegar, cooked fruits, tomato products, and others. Some 400 shipments of such brilliantly-colored pottery have been denied entry since 1970 when the FDA intensified its surveillance, according to FDA Papers, the agency's publication.

Customs officials, too, have maintained a closer watch, spurred by the Federal Trade Commission's recent and praiseworthy hard-nosed attitude towards flammable fabrics.

Some domestic products also have been found to be extra hazardous in several of these categories, including both toys and garments, and also pottery in a few cases. For example, several Georgia mills were found to have produced flammable cotton chenille bathrobes. Napped fabrics like chenille, especially if loosely woven, tend to be particularly flammable. Chenille berets imported from Italy also were the subject of an FTC warning.

But in general, U.S. mills and manufacturers have tended to be more diligent in certifying the flame-resistance of a fabric. Too, U.S. appliance manufacturers almost always submit their products to Underwriters Laboratories for some safety testing, or, in the case of gas appliances, to the American Gas Association. In toys, manufacturers now must meet higher safety standards recently set by the FDA Bureau of Product Safety.

BUT IMPORTS of toys are especially hard to control because there are so many importers of the same products. The FDA might plug the flow of some dangerous toy at one point, but other importers may still bring it in.

Among the kinds of imported toys often found hazardous are baby rattles that can be taken apart exposing small objects or squakers that can be swallowed, or sharp chime prongs; toys held together by sharp staples or tacks that can become exposed; toys and musical instruments with sharp edges; dolls with pins attaching veils or headpieces; and stuffed toys with eyes attached by rigid points.

A new and stricter flammability standard for children's sleepwear became effective July 29. The mandatory standard issued by the U.S. Commerce Dept. applies to all children's pajamas, nightgowns and robes in sizes through 6X. All sleepwear manufactured after July 29 must pass the specified flame test or be labelled to show that it is not flame resistant by government standards.

According to William V. White, a long-time government product-safety expert, increasing quantities of good-quality sleepwear that meet the new standard are coming on the market at prices 50 cents to $1 above previous tags on more-flammable garments.

Some of the new sleepwear is made with modacrylic fiber such as Dynel and Verel, which is flame-resistant. Others are made of chemically-treated cotton, White advises. Of course, there still will be plenty of flammable garments to guard against above the 6X size until the government completes its work on a standard for older children's sleepwear.

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More Than Token Measures:

Meaningful Tax Reform Vital To Plug Loopholes for Wealthy

LABOR'S DEMAND for substantive tax reform —not just token measures—was renewed by AFL-CIO tax specialist Arnold Cantor on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

"Firm figures on some of the major loopholes" show that up to $25 billion a year is lost through escape hatches that let big corporations and wealthy families "get away with murder" in the present tax structure, Cantor declared. He hit hard at current tax code provisions that let U.S. corporations shift to overseas operations and avoid most or all of the taxes that domestic corporations must pay.

He said that two of those gaping holes—deferral of taxes on foreign-source income and the foreign tax credit—add up to a $3.3 billion annual permanent tax loss to the U.S. Treasury, and force "moderate- and middle-income taxpayers to pick up the tab." He charged that this "actually encourages and induces industry to export technology and to export jobs."

That, he said, is "really twisting the knife, because the taxpayers are, in effect, paying for the export of their own jobs."

Cantor took sharp issue with those economists who are now saying that Congress will most likely resort to a tax hike rather than the kind of reforms that would produce the funds for desperately needed public investment in the cities, the schools, and the environment.

"They're second-guessing Congress — they're giving up on tax reform," he declared, but "the AFL-CIO is not giving up on tax reform," and "the effort that is being built up right now" makes it a good possibility.

Cantor warned that the Nixon Administration's plan to link its value-added tax with a property tax reduction would just throw an even heavier tax burden on moderate-income Americans. "There is a need to clean up the property tax," he said, but there's no reason to "substitute a regressive national sales tax for a regressive local property tax."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc

IN ITS FIRST full fiscal year, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration reported that it had conducted 32,701 inspections in 29,505 establishments employing 5.9 million workers.

This sounds highly impressive as an answer to the deep and bitter criticism that has been voiced by organized labor in reviewing OSHA's operations during the year. Yet, the next sentence in the brief report made by the safety administration holds a clue to that very labor dissatisfaction. The OSHA press release continues:

"George C. Guenther, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety & Health, said 7,418, or 25 percent of the establishments inspected in the period July 1-June 30, were found to be in compliance with job safety and health standards."

It is the emphasis on that 25 percent of the establishments with a clean slate, rather than the 75 percent that were not, that sticks in labor's craw. It holds the key to the profound difference in the approach of organized labor and that of OSHA to the job of safeguarding workers' lives and well-being.

Only recently labor spokesmen have complained to Congress that OSHA has not shown the zeal in pushing its job of making the workplace safe as diligently as it should.

Far too many workplaces have been exempted from inspection, not enough funds have been called for to do the job thoroughly, an increase of 1 percent in the number of workplaces found in compliance is not a triumph in the face of the huge majority that still are not, and obstacles—as in the denial of "walk-around" pay—have been placed in the path of labor unions that seek to make sure that OSHA does its job properly.

The viewpoint of organized labor is clear. It is that the 25 to 75 percent ratio shall be turned around. The emphasis and challenging concern of OSHA should be placed on the 75 percent of workplaces that are unsafe rather than the 25 percent that are.

Again, the OSHA public relations department has an unusual propensity for carrying stories on the safety administration's failure to make its charges against industry stick.

"A Tennessee wholesale paper distributor has successfully defended itself against a Labor Dept. allegation involving truck repair work in violation of job safety standards" in which a worker was killed, is one of OSHA's latest releases. Aside from a ludicrous proposed $600 penalty against the company, it turned out that it was all the worker's fault and the company was exculpated.

Here again, the emphasis of OSHA is on industry rather than on the dead worker.

IT IS NOT ONLY the AFL-CIO which has been sharply critical of OSHA operations. The Auto Workers and the Teamsters have been equally so. The broad lines of the labor viewpoint can be spelled out very simply.

- OSHA's standards of health and safety are not strict enough. A notable example is its standards in the asbestos industry, the first of its environmental standards. Labor has charged that the standard is so weak that it "may license the risk of death from asbestos-related cancer among thousands of exposed workers."
- OSHA's conception of the funds that are needed to do its job right is far too limited. "More Inspectors, More Money Needed to Implement Job Health, Safety Law" is the headline over an analysis made by the Teamsters.
- OSHA has shown no intention of really cracking down on safety violations. During its first year of operation, the average fine was $68 per employer. "That is too cheap a price tag on the lives and health of workers," commented the AFL-CIO 1972 Platform Proposals.

Like so many of the policies of the Nixon Administration, the OSHA viewpoint is industry and employer-oriented. This is intolerable when the health, safety and lives of workers are at stake.

SUBSTANTIVE TAX REFORM, not just token measures, remains labor's demand despite the second-guessing of some economists that Congress will move for a tax increase instead of reform, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters news agency and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

MEAT CUTTERS' OFFICIALS Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, left, and Pres. Joseph Belsky, right, confer with Dan Gallin of Geneva, secretary-treasurer of the Food & Allied Workers International Association, at the union's convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. Belsky and Gorman were re-elected to new terms of office by the 1,900 delegates.

Meat Cutters Establish Member Advisory Unit

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Taking steps to ensure that membership views and attitudes reach leaders of the union as they establish policy, the convention of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen voted to set up a 14-member panel of "advisers and councilors."

The panel will be appointed by the executive board and will attend board meetings and act in an advisory capacity to the board. The convention resolution specified that the "advisers and councilors" should be selected among "dedicated and worthy" members and that the selections should "particularly emphasize youth, race, ethnic, sex and geographical considerations."

Vice Pres. Charles Hayes, voicing support for the plan, said "it affords an opportunity for the expansion of the sphere of leadership. . . . There is a terrific clamor and desire for participation in the leadership structure of our union, and this is a beginning." The plan had strong support from the union's executive board.

The 1,900 delegates also approved a constitutional amendment to limit the election of officers and the appointment of staff officials to persons who have not reached their 68th birthday. At the same time, the convention exempted—until the beginning of the 1976 convention—all incumbent officers.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, who has been associated with the union since 1923, was elected to another—and under the new rules a final—term by acclamation. Pres. Joseph Belsky, who assumed his present post last Jan. 1 when T. J. Lloyd retired from the presidency, won election to a new full term.

Belsky easily defeated Vice Pres. Clifford Caldwell of Pittsburgh in a roll call vote.

The union, heeding recollections by Sec.-Treas. Gorman that it had always stood in the front rank of fighters for civil rights, passed a strong "omnibus" resolution covering every aspect of anti-discrimination policy—in the Meat Cutters, the labor movement, industry and government.

Dan Gallin, secretary-treasurer of the Food & Allied Workers International Association, with headquarters in Switzerland, in an address to the delegates, traced the growth of multinational corporations in the food industry. He cited General Foods, Kraft, Ralston Purina, Nestle, Heinz, Campbell Soup and Coca Cola as leading operators in the multinational arena.

These companies, Gallin said, "represent a challenge, because they are for the most part highly centralized operations which are in a position to shift investments and production from one country to another, creating financial and monetary insecurity and unemployment in the process. They are far less vulnerable to union or government pressure than companies where production depends on one single country or a single market."

But, Gallin remarked, "there is also a new unifying force because workers in different countries are now directly facing the same employers.

"The internationalism of big business has, in a curious return of things, strengthened the internationalism of labor."

The convention re-elected Harry Poole as executive vice president, and 17 vice presidents, only two of whom had opposition. Eight new vice presidents were elected to fill vacancies: Romeo Mathieu of Montreal, as Canadian vice president; Albert De Prospo, New York; Richard Lautermilch, Stockton, Calif.; Wendell Olson, St. Paul; Robert A. Petronella, Westport, Conn.; Anthony J. Lutty, Pittsburgh; Jesse Prosten, Chicago, and Gilbert Simonson, Des Moines.

Ralph Helstein, who had been president of the Packinghouse Workers until its merger with the Meat Cutters four years ago, was retired with the title of president emeritus of the AMC&BW.

Furniture Workers Back McGovern

New York City—The Furniture Workers executive board voted to endorse Sen. George McGovern's presidential candidacy and UFWA Pres. Fred Fulford said the vote "expresses the sentiments of our members."

"At our June convention, the delegates adopted resolutions of strong support for the kind of program Sen. McGovern personifies. And they warned that four more years of Nixon would be a national disaster," Fulford said.

"We are agreed to do all we can to elect a President who will really care about the conditions and needs of the American people," said UFWA Sec.-Treas. Carl Scarbrough. "And George McGovern has demonstrated that he is such a man."

Board Split Sharply:

Nixon's NLRB Majority Hit On Skirting Unfair Practices

The new Nixon majority on the National Labor Relations Board has been bluntly accused by the two Johnson-Kennedy holdovers of undermining the rights of workers in unfair labor practice cases and of abdicating the authority of the NLRB in many such cases.

The profound difference in interpretation of the National Labor Relations Act between the Nixon appointees and the two Democratic Administration appointees was brought out in seven decisions handed down by the board recently.

All seven related to the question of whether the board should turn certain types of unfair labor practice complaints over to arbitration or determine itself if the charges are justified and require remedial action under the law.

In each case the board majority of three—Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members Ralph E. Kennedy and John A. Penello—cited a previous case, Collyer Insulated Wire, as opening the way for shifting many complaints before the board into the arbitration process.

The two dissenters—Members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr.—insisted that "such action mocks the statute and the reason for this board's existence."

The sharp break between the Nixon majority and the Johnson-Kennedy minority has particular significance since both Fanning and Jenkins are coming to the end of their five-year terms. Fanning's will end in December of this year while Jenkin's will end in August of next year.

The seven decisions were:

● The Bookbinders against the Southwest Engraving Co. & Towell Printing Co. of St. Louis, Mo. The Nixon majority dismissed an unfair labor practice charge filed by the union because of the company's refusal to uphold a union-security provision of the contract which states that an employe must become a member of the Bookbinders within 30 days of employment. The majority members deferred to arbitration, they said, because the contract contained a grievance procedure covering interpretation of the agreement.

Members Fanning and Jennings said in a dissenting brief that the company's refusal to implement the union-security request does not arise from interpretation of the contract but on its interpretation of the NLRB law and policy.

● The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the Appalachian Power Company of Logan, W.Va. The IBEW complained that the employer had engaged in an unfair labor practice by cancelling a member's leave of absence to engage in union work. A trial examiner found that the company was motivated by anti-union considerations in taking this step and ordered it to restore the leave. The board majority rejected this finding and dismissed the complaint with the provision that it be settled amicably or be submitted to arbitration.

● Local 209 of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers against Peerless Pressed Metal of Watertown, Mass. The IUE complained that the company committed an unfair labor act in unilaterally instituting an incentive wage plan without notification and bargaining with the union. The trial examiner found the company guilty and ordered it to discontinue the plan and negotiate with the union. The majority overruled the examiner and ordered the case to arbitration.

● Local 6222 of the Communications Workers against Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. of Houston, Tex. The union accused the company of an unfair labor practice in making unilateral changes in working conditions involving part-time employes and seniority. The trial examiner agreed and ordered the company to bargain with the union. As in the previous cases, the majority ordered the arbitration procedure.

● Teamsters Local 135 against the National Tea Co. of Indianapolis, Ind. The union charged the company with an unfair labor practice in firing two employes for an unauthorized walkout. In this case the matter was referred to arbitration, the firing of the men was upheld and the trial examiner dismissed the case. The NLRB majority supported the dismissal of the case. The minority claimed that this resulted "in substituting the protection of the contract for that of the statute and in allowing the parties by contract to cut down and even eliminate the protection afforded by the statute."

● IUE Local 231 against the National Radio Co. of Melrose, Mass. The union accused the company of an unfair labor practice in discharging an employe for doing union grievance business during working time contrary to company regulations. The trial examiner found the company guilty and ordered it to permit union officials free access and free movement in the plant area. As in the previous cases, the majority ordered the case to arbitration.

● The National Biscuit Co. against Teamsters Local 70 of Emeryville, Calif. In this case a Teamsters driver was fined by the union because he continued to make cash collections despite the union's order that this custom be discontinued because of holdups. A trial examiner found the union guilty of breaking the contract and ordered it to negotiate with the company on the matter. In this case, the NLRB majority called for arbitration instead of negotiation. The minority noted that the contract clearly rejected arbitration and that, as a consequence, the majority position was "encouraging these parties, who have not mutually agreed to use an arbitrator, to engage in a strike or lockout to settle this dispute."

Shipbuilders Win Bethlehem Pact, Launch Strike at Maryland Yard

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers won a wage and fringe benefit package of $1.14 an hour over three years for 5,500 employes of Bethlehem Steel Corp. after a 13-day strike at company shipyards situated in Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

But as the workers began returning to the Bethlehem yards, another 1,700 members of the union struck the Maryland Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. at Fairfield, Md.—not only over a new contract but also over a company proposal for consolidation of departments that would cost an untold number of jobs.

Both union leadership and rank-and-file workers in the Bethlehem dispute made it clear they would have sought a higher settlement if not for the certain knowledge that any such increase would be cut back by the Pay Board.

Pres. Eugene L. McCabe noted that last month the Pay Board reduced a settlement negotiated for 1,200 members of the union in Pittsburgh after a seven-week strike last year. The board cut that settlement back to 7 percent, taking 15 to 21 cents an hour out of the shipyard workers' paychecks.

McCabe expressed hope that a joint request for approval of the current pact by the union and Bethlehem will "prevail on the board."

The Bethlehem agreement provides an increase in hourly wages of 75 cents over the three-year contract period and a cost-of-living escalator in the second and third years if living costs increase by more than 2 percent annually.

In addition, the union won a "30-and-out" retirement clause for workers 55 years of age, and pension benefits were increased $2.50 per month of service.

The base wage when the previous contract expired Aug. 1 had been $4.13 hourly.

The Bethlehem yards are situated at Fort McHenry, Key Highway, and Sparrows Point in the Baltimore area, and at East Boston, Mass., and Hoboken, N.J.

Agreement was reached with assistance of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in Washington.

In the Maryland Shipbuilding & Drydock dispute, much more than wages and fringe benefits were at stake. Negotiators turned down an offer 2 cents less than the Bethlehem settlement and were firm in their opposition to a company proposal for department consolidation.

Maryland Shipbuilding officials said its parent company has spent $2 million to modernize facilities and plans to spend an additional $3 million with an eye towards attracting new ship construction.

And the company contends that it also must have "some changes in the way the workforce is organized" to improve productivity.

But officials of Marine & Shipbuilding Local 31 said the company hasn't convinced them of the need for a departmental consolidation that will adversely affect seniority benefits for some workers and eliminate the jobs of others.

In Washington, McCabe predicted that the local members are "not going to buy this consolidation because it will cost jobs. They (Maryland Shipbuilding) won't get it across the bargaining table."

'Disaster' for Workers:

Printers Denounce Nixon on Controls

Milwaukee—The Typographical Union charged that the Nixon Administration's economic game plan has developed "into the ultimate disaster for all American workers" and urged the end of wage-price controls.

The ITU took the action in a resolution passed at its 114th convention in Milwaukee. Some 500 delegates attended.

The resolution noted that ITU Pres. John J. Pilch had predicted at the union's convention a year ago that economic controls would result in worker wages being frozen while prices continued to increase, and that this prediction has proved true.

It urged that Congress and the President seek "prompt and abrupt termination of all economic controls."

Earlier, Gerhard P. Van Arkel, the union's general counsel, told delegates that both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the economic program have been unfair and badly administered. Regulations announced under Phase 1 "often as not merely served to confuse the problems rather than answering them," he said.

"Matters have not improved at all with Phase 2," he observed. "A stream of regulations are constantly issued, each almost always more complicated and difficult to follow than its predecessor."

In spite of urging by one speaker, Wisconsin Gov. Patrick J. Lucey, and several resolutions offered by delegates, the convention voted not to make an endorsement in the presidential election race.

Pilch had told the delegates in his opening speech that the ITU's traditional position had been not to endorse candidates or political parties and he asked the delegates to uphold this "longtime tradition."

The Committee on Resolutions in urging the "no endorsement" policy cited this traditional position of the ITU.

Also, the convention agreed not to support several anti-war resolutions, on the ground that the ITU historically has not intervened in government foreign affairs.

The delegates voted to decrease strike and lockout benefits from the present 60 percent of scale to 50 percent. The decrease becomes effective Jan. 1, 1973, but does not affect the benefits being paid units that go on strike prior to that date.

The convention action supported a recommendation by the ITU's executive council. Pilch told the delegates the ITU's benefits were among the highest of all unions. He said that "with wage scales reaching the $300 figure and over, the 60 percent formula for payment of benefits reaches a proportion never intended when the percentage formula was initiated."

Pilch said that in 12 years the ITU had paid out $57 million in strike and lockout benefits, putting a great burden on the working members of the ITU who must pay assessments.

Also, assessments will be reduced, if a constitutional amendment passed by the delegates is approved in a referendum vote of ITU members. That referendum is due to be taken in about two months.

In other action, the delegates voted to give apprentices full rights and obligations of membership at the beginning of their second year. Under this amendment, the apprentices will have full voting rights and must pay all ITU dues. This action was taken in the interest of securing growth and expansion of the ITU in the rapidly changing industry, the convention said.

The delegates voted to continue to endorse and support the United Farm Workers' efforts, including their boycotts. Another resolution condemned proposed postal rate increases, which may cost jobs in the printing industry.

The next ITU convention will be in San Diego, Calif.

CENTURY-OLD RECORDS of Typographical Union Local 11 in Memphis are turned over to the history department of Memphis State University by local officials. Examining the documents are, from left, Local 11 Vice Pres. Roy R. Hornsby, Pres. John A. Fisher and Sec.-Treas. Eugene Bernero, Memphis State Pres. C. C. Humphreys and Dewey Pruett, curator at the university library. ITU Local 11, formed in 1846, is the city's oldest union in continuous existence.

Airline Unions Assail Northwest's 'Obstinacy'

Tokyo, Japan—Airline unions from the United States, Canada and Asia have formed a common front to support embattled employes of Northwest Airlines, declaring that the carrier has "deplorable" labor relations and is "oblivious to its responsibilities to the traveling public."

Discussion of problems at Northwest, grounded since July 1 by an Air Line Pilots' strike, and a pledge of unified action to help unions on the airline featured a meeting here of unions affiliated with the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF).

Nearly 100 delegates from Australia, Fiji, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Canada and the United States attended the week-long sessions. North American unions represented included the Railway & Airline Clerks, Machinists, and Transport Workers.

The delegates charged Northwest with not trying to reach an agreement with ALPA in a dispute mainly involving working conditions for 1,800 pilots. It was noted that the union struck only after 14 months of talks on a new contract proved fruitless.

A statement adopted by the meeting also pointed to a Railway & Airline Clerks' strike on Northwest in 1970 that lasted six months, the management's refusal to accept a Japanese union's organizing of employes in Japan and its "obstinate stand" on a new contract being sought by the Machinists.

"The ease, almost eagerness, with which Northwest attracts labor disputes has become a matter of international concern," the statement said.

At the same time, the delegates said the airline's "almost continuous" labor troubles are not surprising in view of its record of employing strikebreakers at every opportunity and making the maximum use of an airlines' mutual-aid scheme to replenish financial losses.

N.Y. Hotel Pact Hikes Pay $33 For 25,000

New York—The Hotel & Motel Trades Council won a new three-year pact which includes a $33 wage increase for 25,000 members of the 10 affiliated local unions.

The new contract will bring the minimum wage for hotel workers here to $125 weekly.

Council Pres. Jay Rubin said the agreement also will increase monthly pension payments from $60 to $100.

The contract calls for an initial weekly wage increase of $10 for all non-tip workers retroactive to June 1, followed by an $11 boost next June 1, and a $12 increase June 1, 1974.

For workers earning gratuities, base wages were increased $4 retroactive to June 1, $5 next June and $6 in June 1974.

The pension benefit will be increased $20 as of June 1, 1973 and another $20 on Oct. 1, 1974.

Death benefits were raised by $500 bringing them to $1,500 next June 1 and to $2,000, the following year.

The new pact was negotiated with the Hotel Association of New York City and was approved by the union council's 435-member city-wide strike committee.

The committee had been authorized to call a strike if settlement could not be reached.

ILG Board Votes To Back McGovern

New York City—The executive board of the Ladies' Garment Workers unanimously endorsed a statement urging the union's 420,000 members to support the Democratic presidential ticket, according to ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg.

In making the announcement, the union said, "the record of four years of Republican rule on profits and poverty, taxes and living costs, wage controls and prices, unemployment, public works and collective bargaining, makes a second term, without even the meager restraints of the first, a frightening prospect."

The ILGWU said the union would make voluntary campaign contributions and set "the pace in drives to maximize the vote for McGovern and Shriver."

Advisory Panel Urges Price Control Overhaul

A consumer advisory committee to the Nixon Administration has publicly criticized the operation of the Phase 2 price control program in a statement adopted over the objections of Presidential Consumer Affairs Assistant Virginia Knauer.

Mrs. Knauer is a member of the Cost of Living Council which oversees the operation of Phase 2. But her arguments failed to persuade the National Voluntary Organizations Advisory Committee on Consumer Interests, made up of groups representing 40 million Americans. AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis is among the members.

"Effective enforcement of Phase 2 is not evident to the consumer," said the committee's statement, adopted unanimously at a Washington meeting.

"The task is admittedly enormous, and the present enforcement machinery cannot be expected to do the job adequately. Furthermore, legal action against violators appears too limited and too delayed."

The committee recommended that "to help restore consumer confidence, it is essential that enforcement machinery be expanded and expeditious legal actions against violators be instituted."

The statement complained that the consumer is prevented from helping to enforce Phase 2 regulations "because simple rules on price ceilings are not available. Without this information, the consumer finds it difficult, if not impossible, to complain or report violations." It urged modification of the rules "to provide some simple device for establishing price limits which could be readily and easily understood and identified."

"In addition, decisions granting price increases must be publicly substantiated while protecting legitimate privacy of businesses," the committee continued.

It expressed concern "about the large number of exemptions granted, and the apparently confusing and lenient policies on price and rent increases." The impact of price and rent increases should be distributed justly, "recognizing that persons with extremely low incomes cannot be expected to bear additional economic sacrifices."

The committee said, "Consumers are acutely aware of increases in the price of food. The disparity between prices for foodstuffs received by the producer and those paid by the consumer is far too great."

"Finally," the committee said, "we believe there is an essential need for more consumer input in the Phase 2 program. Specifically, this committee joins consumer organizations in recommending that bona fide consumer representatives be added to all Phase 2 regulatory and advisory bodies."

Pilots Press Strong Curbs On Hijacking

The Air Line Pilots called for enactment of strong anti-hijacking legislation that would place a centralized weapons detection program under the Justice Dept.

ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell told the Senate subcommittee on aviation that the existing security programs are fragmented with responsibility dispersed among government, industry and airport security groups.

O'Donnell gave the ALPA's endorsement to the measure sponsored by Senators Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and Caleb Boggs (R-Del.) that would give the responsibility to the Attorney General rather than the Federal Aviation Administration. The FAA currently oversees the various government-industry security operations.

"It is time," O'Donnell stressed, "that the responsibility for air security be fixed with one federal agency . . . an experienced law enforcement organization." He noted that recent airline hijackings demonstrate the failure of the current set-up.

O'Donnell also voiced support for another Senate measure introduced by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) that would require the screening of all passengers and their carry-on baggage before boarding scheduled airline flights. He urged, however, that the screening regulation be also applied to passengers on chartered flights.

Two Steps Added:

Blue-Collar Pay Bill Sent to White House

(Continued from Page 1)

system are paid on the basis of prevailing wages for comparable jobs in private industry in about 140 wage areas. Adjustments are supposed to be made each year, but federal employe unions argue that they frequently lag far behind actual prevailing wages.

In other congressional developments, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House was debating an anti-busing measure vehemently opposed by the AFL-CIO as an "unconstitutional, anti-desegregation, anti-court proposal that does not provide a penny of new money for equal education opportunity."

Earlier, the House voted 285-92 in favor of amendments to the Public Works & Economic Development Act which would appropriate $500 million in each of the next two years for special impact programs in economic development districts.

The amendments, which have been sent to the Senate, provide unemployment compensation benefits for workers displaced because of environmental standards on pollution. The benefits could be paid for a year and a half.

In some situations, displaced workers could also be assisted with mortgage or rental payments.

On revenue-sharing, the Senate Finance Committee reported out its version of the House-passed plan backed by the Administration. But the measure was not expected to reach the Senate floor until after Congress returns from its two-week recess for the Republican National Convention.

The AFL-CIO has firmly opposed the sharing bill, which would distribute $35 billion in federal funds over the next five years to the states and 39,000 municipalities—with no strings attached.

Mayors and governors have strongly supported the measure which, for the first time, would give them a long-term commitment of federal funds to be used with little or no restrictions.

An amendment was expected from the Senate Appropriations Committee which would put financing of the program on an annual appropriations basis, instead of a social security-type trust fund. This would assure congressional oversight procedures on how the money is spent.

The House unanimously voted $1.6 billion in disaster relief for victims of tropical storm Agnes.

The emergency appropriation was adopted 392-0 and sent to the Senate. It includes $1.3 billion for low-interest loans to an estimated 115,000 homeowners and 6,000 businessmen whose property was damaged in flood waters from the June storm.

The bill also carriers $200 million for temporary housing, unemployment compensation and free food coupons for flood victims plus additional millions to rebuild streets and aid in emergency work on flood control projects.

Nixon Issues Third Veto Over School Aid Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

"Pres. Nixon's veto . . . is a shocking example of this Administration's contempt for the needs of the American people," Selden said. "The President has vetoed a bill that would have provided quality education for the school children of this nation trapped in substandard schools through no fault of their own—the same quality education that Mr. Nixon endorsed on nationwide television back in March."

Selden noted that the bill also contained badly needed funds for cancer research and research on heart disease and other crippling and killing diseases.

But Nixon called the bill "a perfect example of the kind of reckless federal spending that just cannot be done without more taxes or more inflation, both of which I am determined to avoid."

House and Senate Committees will have another chance to come up with a new appropriations bill, but the President warned that he will not accept "a slight reduction" in the amount to be appropriated.

Nixon had requested a total of $28.7 billion for the two agencies. White House sources refused to say how much more than that would be acceptable to the President.

The $30.5 billion bill vetoed was a compromise worked out by House and Senate conferees to fund the two departments for the fiscal year which began last July 1.

The bulk of the increases over the President's requests were for health and education needs—26 percent for such programs as hospital construction and disease research and 23 percent more for education projects such as impact aid to schools with heavy concentrations of children of federal employes and aid to poverty area schools.

It was Nixon's third education veto in four years.

He rejected an education and health money bill in 1969 because it exceeded his requests, and that veto was sustained. He vetoed a second appropriations bill in 1970; that veto was overriden.

The House, which originally voted $28.6 billion for the two departments, had approved the compromise bill 238-166.

Aside from the spending increases, a major sore point with the Administration was a battle it lost to put a $2.5 billion ceiling on social services expenditures under the Social Security Act.

High Jobless Rate Persists In 53 Areas

The number of major labor areas in the country classified by the Labor Dept. as having "substantial" unemployment—6 percent or more—dropped to 53 during July, but it was the 17th consecutive month that a third or more of the nation's 150 major labor markets have been on the substantial list.

The number of smaller areas with substantial joblessness continued to set records as 11 were added to that list, bringing it to 853.

The Labor Dept. said that the Canton and Youngstown-Warren areas in Ohio were dropped from the substantial list due to increased employment in the steel and durable goods industries.

Added to the list was Boston where higher unemployment was attributed to a reduction of jobs in defense-related industries and in clothing and footwear.

FARAH BOYCOTT PICKET LINE in downtown Denver got an added boost from John W. Livingston, center, retired director of organization for the AFL-CIO, in urging shoppers not to buy Farah slacks. Other pickets included, from left, Jay Dee Patrick, AFL-CIO field representative; Dan Thorn, Retail Clerks Local 7; Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and William L. Kircher, director of organization.

Pay Board Lid Of 5.5 Percent Kept on Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

first six months of the year, and after an entire year of controls, could be attributed to keeping the lid on wages but not on prices.

The Pay Board said in its announcement that the weighted average increase allowed for 13 million workers since Nov. 14, 1971, when Phase 2 began was 5 percent.

It cited the Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings index which had increased at a 5.2 percent annual rate between December 1971 and last month.

The Pay Board also reported that the weighted average increase it had approved during the four-week period ended Aug. 4 was 5.2 percent for employes in units of more than 1,000. Those decisions affected 2.8 million workers, the board said.

"These wage trends," the board said, "are clearly helping to slow inflation," but the announcement seemed to confirm organized labor's charges that what progress has been made in the inflation picture has been made at the expense of the worker.

A presidential statement accompanying the release of the Council of Economic Advisers mid-year report stated that inflation has been cut in half, there are 2.5 million more civilian jobs than a year ago, the jobless rate has been reduced from 6 percent to 5.5 percent and that the economy is growing at a rate of 9 percent annually, the highest since 1965.

But that statement drew a rebuttal from the Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

They issued their own statement on the economy, declaring that the 5.5 percent level of unemployment is still far too high and that Administration policymakers are not placing enough emphasis on providing jobs for all persons able to work.

Instead, their policies are shaped by fear of inflation and "by a stubbornly held, but erroneous belief that the way to control inflation is to restrict growth of output and employment," the statement said.

Unions Urged to 'Adopt' Farah Strike Families

(Continued from Page 1)

Farah workers, many of them Mexican-Americans, were forced to strike in May by a wave of illegal firings of workers seeking union representation. Since then, Meany said, "the strikers have faced every possible opposition and indignity, including mass arrests and the use of vicious police dogs patrolling the plants."

"Because this strike is so important to the entire labor movement," Meany said, "I urge that international unions, as well as their local unions, agree to 'adopt a Farah family.' A pledge of $100 a month will help meet the increasing needs of strikers.

"Checks should be made payable to the Farah Relief Fund and mailed to the Amalgamated Strike Headquarters, P.O. Box 26842, El Paso, Tex., 79926."

Meanwhile, in El Paso, the Clothing Workers reported that U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell has denied a request by Farah to stay an order enjoining the company and its agents and subordinates from interfering with the right of striking workers to "peacefully picket and protest against the defendant Farah."

A three-judge panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals entered the order on a civil suit filed by the ACWA charging constitutional violations by Farah.

The appeals court also ruled:

"The District Court shall further restrain each of the defendants, their officers and agents, from in any manner arresting, jailing, harassing or requiring bond on any of the plaintiffs or Farah employes engaging in peaceful picketing and assembly."

The Farah company applied to Justice Powell to override this decision. But he refused to do so, thereby leaving the appeals court's ruling in effect.

Antonio Sanchez, manager of the ACWA's El Paso Joint Board, commented that the ruling "supports our contention that the strikers have been harassed by Farah and his agents" and "substantiates the fact that the company has violated the workers' rights to picket and assemble peacefully."

The appeals court panel based its decision on the June 26 federal court ruling that declared unconstitutional the Texas mass picketing laws that prevent strikers from being posted within 50 feet of the plant and each other.

In its appeal, the ACWA cited the arrests of hundreds of strikers since the strike began three months ago, despite the fact there has been no violence or unlawful activity on their part. Many of the strikers were arrested at their homes in the middle of the night and held in $400 bail each. The usual bail for those charged with misdemeanors in the El Paso area is $25.

8-19-72

Steelworkers, District 50 Get Merger Okay

Merger of District 50, Allied & Technical Workers, with the Steelworkers is expected to be completed by the end of August, the USWA announced.

Final clearance for the merger came as Judge Barrington Parker of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia dissolved an injunction blocking the amalgamation of the two unions. Members of District 50 earlier had approved the merger by a vote of 37,289 to 26,733 in a referendum supervised by the Labor Dept.

The staff and operations of the Washington-based District 50 is being absorbed by the USWA headquarters in Pittsburgh. The USWA is also issuing charters to the 1,500 District 50 locals in the United States and Canada.

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GOP Seeks 'New Majority' To Re-Elect Nixon, Agnew

Sharpest Rise in 5 Months:

Food Prices Pace Living Cost Jump

Another sharp increase in the price of food, especially meat, pushed the Consumer Price Index up four-tenths of 1 percent during July—the biggest jump in five months, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BLS figures show a staggering increase in the prices of meat, poultry and fish over the past 12 months with housewives paying 10.1 percent more for these products than they did in July 1971.

The price of meat, fish and poultry shot up 2.8 percent last month alone, leading an overall increase in supermarket prices of 1.2 percent, which put them 3.6 percent higher than they were a year ago.

The overall food price index, which includes restaurant as well as supermarket prices, jumped 1.0 percent during July and was 3.7 percent higher than a year ago. Fresh fruits and vegetables climbed nine-tenths of 1 percent last month, putting them 1.9 percent above year-ago levels.

The cost of dining away from home edged up three-tenths of 1 percent and was 3.8 percent more expensive than it was in July of 1971, the BLS said.

The prices of dairy products did decline over the month by two-tenths of 1 percent but were seven-tenths of 1 percent higher than they were 12 months ago.

The BLS said that the price of food in grocery stores was responsible for almost two-thirds of the July increase in the CPI.

The CPI went up to 125.5 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that the same market basket of goods

(Continued on Page 8)

Blue-Collar Federal Pay Plan Signed

Pres. Nixon signed into law a bill that will mean two additional pay increments of 4 percent each for the government's 650,000 blue-collar workers, effective whenever economic controls end, or Apr. 30, whichever comes sooner.

The legislation passed both houses of Congress by wide margins with the strong support of AFL-CIO government employe unions despite threats of a veto and the fact that Nixon had vetoed a less generous wage board package passed by the last Congress.

Meanwhile, Congress went into recess after the House passed the labor-opposed anti-busing bill and sent it to the Senate where it could be killed by liberal opposition and a tight schedule.

Congress will not be back in session until after Labor Day and when it returns it will be grappling with a score of major is-

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Votes Approval Of Metrics Conversion

The Senate has passed and sent to the House a bill that would convert the U.S. system of measurement to metrics while gradually phasing out the existing use of inches, quarts and pounds.

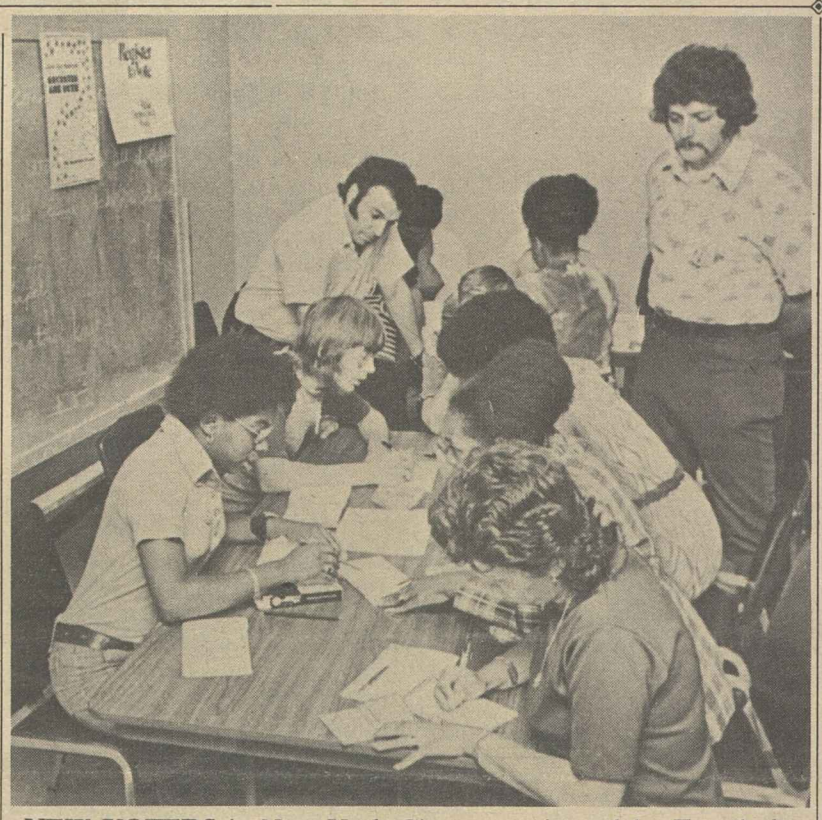
Adoption of the legislation by an overwhelming voice vote came as a surprise since there had appeared little likelihood that Congress would act on a conversion bill this year. The measure provides for the changeover to meters, liters and grams during a 10-year span—"at the end of which the nation would be predominantly, although not exclusively, metric."

Under the terms of the bill, a national plan for the changeover would be developed by an 11-member Metric Conversion Board made up of representatives of business, labor, education, consumers, scientists and engineers, plus one member each from the House and Senate.

The board's primary function would be to formulate the national plan, which would include recommendations for legislation and proposed regulations.

Absent from the legislation are provisions for funds to cover the costs of metrification. Both organized labor and industry have expressed concern over the costs for the switch-over, which has been estimated at about $11 billion.

(Continued on Page 8)



NEW VOTERS in New York City are registered by Frontlash, a nationwide coalition of youth organizations supported by the labor movement. The New York volunteer voter registrars, aided by American Federation of Teachers Local 2, is typical of the Frontlash groups operating throughout the country.

Overtures to Labor:

Republicans Point To 4-Year Record

By Rex Hardesty

Miami Beach—The Republican National Convention adopted a 24,000-word platform containing a few surprises and several overtures to organized labor mixed in with the "you never had it so good" message to be expected of the party in the White House.

Overall, the document is directed not so much ahead to programs of the next four years as it is pitched backward at what has already been done and sideways with swipes at Democratic presidential nominee George S. McGovern.

The platform has a distinctly conciliatory tone on issues of interest to trade unions, omitting the GOP's traditional support of "right-to-work" laws and praising the Apprenticeship Outreach accomplishments of the building trades unions. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

The platform takes notice of the plight of American workers whose jobs are being lost to runaway plants and manipulations by multinational corporations.

"We will take action to discourage such unfair and disruptive practices that result in the loss of American jobs," the platform says, but it doesn't say what action.

Labor's backing has been given to the Burke-Hartke bill to revamp tax and export laws, but that measure was specifically opposed in the platform hearings by such Administration spokesmen as Commerce Sec. Peter G. Peterson and Treasury Sec. George Shultz.

The surprises include advocating the creation of an independent Consumer Protection Agency and the abolition of premium payments by the elderly for Part B, physicians' services, of Medicare. Both proposals have long had the backing of labor and liberals, but have previously been opposed by the Nixon Administration.

But on such issues as economic policy, taxation and health, the platform takes more traditional Republican stands — ignoring unemployment, decrying the call for tax reform as "deceitful" and claiming that the labor-endorsed Health Security Act would destroy individual freedom and triple costs.

Similarly, platform planks opposing school busing, gun controls and federal child care programs are predictably conservative. And throughout the platform is an emphasis on "volunteerism" rather than federal programs.

(Continued on Page 7)

Party Makes Bid to Youth, Democrats

Miami Beach — The Republican National Convention launched the campaign to re-elect Pres. Nixon with a quest for a "new American majority" through an appeal to workers, ethnic groups and other segments of the electorate on which the Democrats have traditionally relied.

In accepting the party's nomination, Nixon made a direct appeal to Democrats who he said "have been driven out" of their party by the nomination of Sen. George McGovern. And Nixon's actions at the convention emphasized an attempt to appeal to young, first-time voters.

The smoothly-run GOP convention which re-nominated Nixon and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew was designed to offer the sharpest possible contrast with the wide-open, often chaotic Democratic conclave held here six weeks earlier.

By conducting their business in the afternoon and staging television galas at night, the Republicans painted themselves as safe, comfortable managers. And the speeches about peace in the world and prosperity at home constantly repeated a theme aimed at convincing a national audience of that image.

The convention itself made maximum use of prime television time, in contrast with the Democrats, who had twice as many dele-

(Continued on Page 8)

Network Schedules Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO officials will appear on nationwide radio and television programs over the Labor Day weekend.

Pres. George Meany will appear on the CBS-TV program, "Face the Nation," Sunday, Sept. 3. The program is on the network at 11:30 a.m. and in Washington will be broadcast at 12:30 p.m.

Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Presidents I. W. Abel and Thomas W. Gleason will make major radio broadcast on Labor Day, Sept. 4.

The schedule: Meany, CBS, 7:35 p.m.; Gleason, ABC, 7:45 p.m.; Kirkland, Mutual, 9:15 p.m.; Abel, NBC, 9:45 p.m.

All times are Eastern Daylight. Actual broadcast times may vary and listeners should check local program listings.

FIRST BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the Postal Workers convenes in New Orleans. The 2,295 delegates from all 50 states voted authority to APWU officials to explore merger proposals with the Communications Workers and other postal unions.

CWA Talks Approved:

Postal Union Spurs Merger Proposals

New Orleans—Delegates to the first convention of the Postal Workers—formed last year by the merger of four postal unions—cleared the way for APWU officials to pursue mergers with other unions in the postal service and with the Communications Workers.

By an overwhelming voice vote, the 2,295 delegates endorsed an organizing committee resolution directing APWU Pres. Francis S. Filbey to further explore merger proposals.

The action was another step toward the proposed link-up with the CWA, whose convention delegates authorized merger discussions with APWU in June.

Filbey said that while merger with other postal unions is a desirable goal, it is unlikely for the next two to five years.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told the postal union convention that the APWU-CWA merger proposal is a rare opportunity, and he called for continuing efforts to bring the membership of the two unions together.

Beirne envisioned the birth of a million-member union through the unification of workers in the telephone, telegraph, television and the postal industries.

In his keynote address, Filbey called for grass roots political action by the nation's organized postal workers. He urged delegates to condemn the Nixon Administration for its anti-labor policies and stressed the need to elect congressmen and senators who would protect the rights of postal workers.

The APWU delegates endorsed the election of the Democratic presidential candidate, George S. McGovern, minutes after Filbey read a telegram from the candidate pledging to support the right of postal workers to strike and revision of the Hatch Act. The APWU is the first federal government employe union to make an endorsement in a presidential campaign.

The convention reaffirmed as its top legislative goal the achievement of the right to strike and it adopted a resolution authorizing APWU officials to call for a walkout, with the approval of the executive board, if necessary to prevent downgrading of jobs.

Delegates, however, twice rejected leadership proposals to increase the monthly per capita payments from the current level of $1.70. After an attempt to raise the per capita by 40 cents failed, delegates were urged to approve a 30-cent increase. That too was defeated.

From the additional revenue, 10 cents a month would have been put into a special contingency fund—including the cost of a strike should it occur.

But the following day, a "contingency fund" was launched through voluntary contributions totalling $2,150, including donations of $1,000 each from locals in New York City and Washington, D.C.

In other major action, delegates voted to create a national advisory committee of rank-and-file members that will have a direct voice in collective bargaining with postal management.

The amendment, approved by a two-thirds majority of the convention, also provides for ratification of future contracts through a mail referendum which will be supervised by the rank-and-file committee.

A major bargaining goal established during the six-day convention calls for added wage differentials for members who work in high-cost areas.

The contested measure was approved by a roll call vote of 5,906 to 4,469. Proponents of the wage differentials argued that cost-of-living variations in different parts of the country relegate some union members to poverty levels, while others can maintain a moderate standard of living.

Job Protection Pressed For Plant Shutdowns

New York—Legislation to hold employers involved in plant liquidations responsible for part of the cost of rehabilitating victimized workers and communities is being urged by the Textile Workers Union of America.

Details of the proposal were outlined in a letter from TWUA Pres. Sol Stetin to Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee.

"At the very least," Stetin wrote, "legislation should be enacted which requires a severance pay allowance adequate enough to enable a displaced worker to make the necessary adjustment to his new status."

Stetin said younger workers should be allowed a stipend to cover the cost of being trained for alternative employment and relocation, as well, if this becomes necessary. Older workers should receive special allowances to permit their early retirement.

Governments should "make certain that jobs be made available for all stranded employes able and willing to work. And if jobs are otherwise unavailable, the government should be the employer of last resort, creating public service programs and sponsoring useful community enterprises," Stetin added.

The union cited the FMC Corp.'s recent decision to close down permanently its American Viscose Rayon division in Lewistown, Pa., following heavy flood damage created by tropical storm Agnes. Stetin said approximately 2,200 workers will lose their jobs, with no prospect of other employment.

"By contrast," Stetin wrote Williams, "the company appears to be emerging from this catastrophe in eminently sound condition. It is being well-compensated by insurance and can recover the remainder of its losses through tax write-offs.

"What is happening in Lewistown is another classic example of an overriding concern for property in preference to the misery and heartbreak of human beings. The FMC decision is based solely on profit and loss, and its accounting is limited strictly to those items which have a tangible effect upon the company." Stetin further noted:

"Since it is wrong for a strip-mining company to gouge out the minerals in a mountainside and leave the debris and scars for the community to clean up, it is just as wrong for any corporation to enjoy the profits of a manufacturing enterprise over the years and then dump its former employes on the industrial scrapheap without any concern for their future or the future of the community which housed its factory.

"After all," Stetin concluded, "the cost of plant closings should be borne by the companies which create these problems. They should be considered as much a cost of doing business as the cost of depreciating machinery, equipment and buildings."

Utah AFL-CIO Calls for State Tax Reforms

Salt Lake City—The Utah State AFL-CIO at its 16th annual convention drafted a wide-ranging legislative program that includes campaigns for the repeal of regressive state tax policies, increased personal exemptions, and a boost in the state minimum wage.

The 173 delegates also called for an affirmative political action effort to expand the role of the labor movement in the state's political parties.

Noting a decline in the influence of labor in party organizations, state federation Pres. C. E. Berger urged, "We must take a much stronger position in grass roots politics."

"Because of our never-care attitude, we are becoming a second-class power," Berger declared. "This was a fact at the recent state Democratic convention where we were out-numbered."

The convention adopted a resolution calling for "an all-out effort" to participate in coming political mass meetings backed by adequate financing to achieve the goal of effective political involvement.

Expressing concern for workers because of the steady increase in living costs, delegates urged that personal exemptions from the state income tax be raised to $750 for individuals and dependents.

They also urged the state legislature to repeal the property tax on recreation vehicles and equipment and to remove the $5 county option fee on vehicle registration.

Federal income tax reforms are also needed to eliminate loopholes for the wealthy and to bring tax justice for workers, delegates agreed.

On other national issues, the convention called on Congress to enact National Health Security, the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill, welfare reform, and a bill establishing a national presidential primary election.

Delegates also issued a scathing indictment of Salt Lake City Mayor E. J. Garn for his refusal to meet with representatives of the Fire Fighters local. Garn has refused to recognize the IAFF local, which had been organized several years ago.

The IAFF at its convention in Los Angeles initiated an economic boycott of Salt Lake City and similar action is being prepared by the Central Utah Federation of Labor.

CONVENTION

The Brick & Clay Workers announced that the site of their 1972 convention has been shifted from Louisville, Ky., to Columbus, Ohio. The convention is scheduled for Oct. 2-4.

Government Confirms Profits Surge to New Peak

Corporate after-tax profits surged $2.9 billion during the April-June period to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $52.4 billion, according to the Commerce Dept., confirming earlier predictions that second-quarter profits would set an all-time high.

The pace set in the second quarter was 14.4 percent above year-ago levels when after-tax profits were running at an annual rate of $45.8 billion.

The previous profits record was set in the third quarter of 1966 when the nation's companies reported profits at an annal rate of $50.7 billion.

The Commerce Dept. noted that the record figure for the April-June quarter would have been even higher if tropical storm Agnes had not taken a $450 million toll in damages to plants, equipment and inventories in the eastern United States.

"If profits had not been reduced by these losses," the Commerce Dept. said, "the first to second quarter increase would have been $6.7 billion at an annual rate," instead of the $4.9 billion increase recorded in pre-tax profits.

That increase—even though it reflected losses due to the storm—also set a record of $93.1 billion in pre-tax profits.

After-tax profits in the first quarter of the year reached an annual rate of $49.5 billion.

Garment Union Adopts Increase in Per Capita

Tacoma, Wash.—Delegates to the 29th convention of the United Garment Workers approved an increase in per capita payments from $1.50 to $2.50 a month.

The additional union revenues will be channelled into an extensive organizing campaign to boost membership rolls in the United States and Canada, UGW Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy told the 165 delegates. The increase becomes effective next Jan. 1.

McCurdy reported that although the number of new members rose more than 10 percent during the five years since the last convention, much of the overall growth had been eroded by garment plant-closings across the country—the adverse effect of foreign imports.

Citing the impact of garment imports on UGW members' jobs, delegates called on Congress to stem the flood of imports with the passage of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment Act.

The convention also voted support for the AFL-CIO Executive Council policy of non-endorsement in the presidential election and praised Federation Pres. George Meany for efforts to maintain a neutral position in the campaign.

In other resolutions, the convention called for enactment of National Health Security, no-fault auto insurance, meaningful tax reform, and the repeal of restrictive labor laws.

Delegates also urged UGW locals to contribute to the relief of flood victims in the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., area where nearly 300 UGW members lost their jobs or their belongings in the disaster. McCurdy said the union's executive board is expected to convene soon to vote on a donation for members affected by the flood.

McCurdy, who has been president of the UGW for the past 30 years, was elected to a new five-year term by acclamation. Also elected without opposition were Sec.-Treas. Catherine C. Peters and seven executive board members. Miss Peters was elected to her fifth five-year term.

Speakers at the convention included J. Albert Woll, general counsel to the AFL-CIO and the UGW, and Assistant Labor Sec. Michael H. Moskow.

56th Convention Opens:

Teachers Focus On School Crisis

St. Paul, Minn.—The American Federation of Teachers opened its 56th annual convention here with delegates seeking to shape a program to attack the mounting nationwide crisis in education.

The 1,446 teacher-delegates, from locals as distant as the Canal Zone and as close as St. Paul itself, heard both Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and AFT Pres. David Selden spell out the dimensions of that crisis.

Humphrey and Selden assailed Pres. Nixon's stands on education aid, busing, Vietnam, and social welfare, and called for Nixon's defeat at the polls in November.

Another major topic of discussion was the prospect for merger with the National Education Association. The question is highlighted this year by the successful merger in New York State of the 90,000-member United Teachers of New York (AFT) and the 115,000-member New York State Teachers Association (NEA). NYSTA officers are attending the convention as delegates.

The New York merger includes AFL-CIO affiliation for all members.

That merger produced shock waves at the NEA convention in Atlantic City last month. NEA delegates, acting on a resolution coming from the NEA Board of Directors, voted a policy that mandates disaffiliation of any unit that includes AFL-CIO affiliation in merger provisions.

However, the NEA "grandfathered" New York State and three already merged city locals in Flint, Mich., New Orleans, and Los Angeles.

Selden told the AFT delegates in his "state of the union" address that he favors "trying all methods for achieving teacher unity." At a subsequent news conference, he said he foresees complete merger of the AFT and the NEA within the next three years.

But Selden reiterated in his address to the delegates his position that AFL-CIO affiliation must be a mandated requirement of all mergers.

Citing the year-long battle with the Nixon Administration over the wage freeze, Selden said that without the help of the AFL-CIO, teachers would have lost out on retroactivity.

"The AFL-CIO was the greatest single factor in achieving equity for teachers in the wage freeze."

The AFT president charged that the Nixon Administration has "singled out teachers again and again for special mistreatment."

Selden coupled his attack on the Administration with a plea to redouble the union's efforts in the area of political action. He said political action must be "one of the cornerstones of this union."

On the busing issue, Selden charged that Nixon's backoff was "a great disservice to the nation, a polarization of Americans simply for Nixon's own political advantage."

Humphrey's address centered on the record of Nixon and on the needs of public education. The Minnesota Democrat charged that the President's record is one of "Go slow . . . No, no . . . Not now . . . Vetoed."

Humphrey called for a "national trust fund" for education that would guarantee federal funding of up to one-third of all elementary and secondary school costs.

He also urged the breakup of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the establishment of a Cabinet-level Dept. of Education.

In other recommendations, Humphrey called for a national collective bargaining law for teachers, a portable system of pension and retirement benefits, and non-intervention by the President in civil rights rulings by the Supreme Court.

Selden, following Humphrey to the platform, praised the senator's speech, but expressed differences of opinion on some of Humphrey's proposals. Selden said he would favor a national collective bargaining law only if it provided for the right to strike.

At a later press conference, he said that teachers should be placed under the protections of the National Labor Relations Act.

On the Dept. of Education proposal, Selden put before the delegates his own proposal for a national commissioner and board of education.

"It is essential," he said, "that the commissioner be free of political control.

"I was actually embarrassed by the picture of Dr. Sidney Marland, U.S. commissioner of education, trying to defend Nixon's anti-busing policy. We need a commissioner who can act in the interest of education without regard to the interests of politicians."

Unionist Heads Board For Public Employes

Oklahoma City—Gobel F. Cravens, retired assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Oklahoma-Arkansas region, was appointed chairman of the Oklahoma Public Employe Relations Board by Gov. David Hall.

The three-member board was created this year by the state legislature with the enactment of a public employe relations act, which gives municipal workers in cities of 25,000 population or more the right to organize and bargain. The board has authority to conduct elections, establish bargaining units and certify bargaining agents.

Nixon Blocks Rail Walkout On Long Island

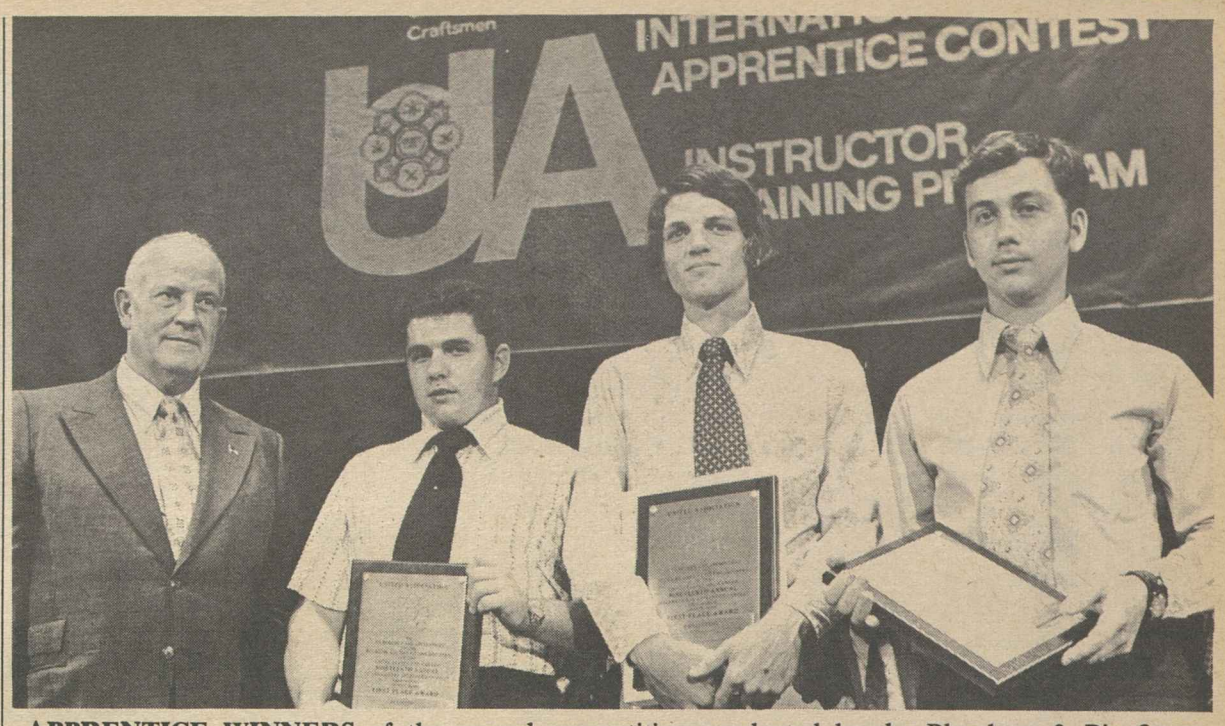
A planned strike by 5,000 employes of the Long Island Railroad Aug. 20 was blocked for at least 60 days when Pres. Nixon appointed an emergency board to investigate a salary dispute under the Railway Labor Act.

The strike had been threatened against the largest commuter line into New York City by the 12 unions represented by the Non-Operating Employes Conference Committee.

The committee is seeking agreements "equal" to those the carrier already has negotiated with operating employes, a spokesman said. He said the unions also want settlements comparable to those of New York subway and bus employes.

Mediation efforts by the National Mediation Board failed and the unions turned down a proposal to arbitrate the issues.

The three-member emergency fact-finding panel is to report to Pres. Nixon within 30 days.



APPRENTICE WINNERS of the annual competition conducted by the Plumbers & Pipefitters at Purdue University are congratulated by Pres. Martin J. Ward of the union. From left are Ward; Michael E. Triplett, Local 130, Chicago, first place winner in the plumber division; Michael L. Dubey, Local 636, Milford, Mich., who led the steamfitter-pipefitter category, and Robert C. Garski, Local 183, Milwaukee, winner of the sprinkler fitter category.

City Striker Fills Mayor's Speaking Slot

Charleston, W.Va.—West Virginia Democrats gathered in their state convention at the Civic Center here but they did not get the traditional greeting by the host-mayor. He wasn't invited.

However, someone else was invited—the president of the Charleston city employes union which has been on strike against Mayor John Hutchinson since July 31.

Hollie Brown, an employe of the city's incinerator department, spoke right after Kanawha County Commissioner Dewey Kahn offered the official greeting of the county.

Brown, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1548, told the delegates why his members have been on strike.

The workers struck after several months of refusal by the mayor to recognize the union or to establish a grievance procedure, he said. None of the strikers' demands are economic, and the workers have offered—but the mayor has refused—to submit the dispute to federal mediation.

Brown was invited to tell the union story to the convention delegates and accepted. On strike are sanitation, sewer, streets, cemetery, and parks and recreation workers.

Mayor Hutchinson has attempted to hire teenaged youths to drive the city's garbage trucks, but has met with little success.

The workers briefly struck the city last year but went back to work after the mayor agreed to establish a grievance procedure. The grievance procedure was never set up, however, Brown reported.

Hearing Scheduled On Colorado Case

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed a panel of three hearing officers to determine whether the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, has violated rules governing state central bodies in endorsing a presidential candidate.

Meany named AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO Pres. John W. Schmitt and Louisiana AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie to hold a hearing in Denver on Aug. 30.

Meany had earlier warned the Colorado AFL-CIO that its endorsement of Democratic Presidential Candidate George McGovern violated national AFL-CIO policy and called on the state group to rescind its action. The Colorado group has taken no action to rescind and the hearing was ordered.

Pipe Trades Propose Shorter Apprenticeship

West Lafayette, Ind.—Pres. Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipefitters has announced a plan to reduce the term of apprenticeship training in the industry by one full year—from five years to four.

Ward said agreement in principal on the proposal has been reached with the Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc., the National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors and the National Automatic Sprinkler & Fire Control Association, Inc. He said discussions will be continued at the national level to work out details.

Ward made the announcement at the 19th annual instructor training program and apprentice contest held at Purdue University here.

The apprentice contest was the international final for winners of local, state and Canadian provincial competitions. The 133 finalists competed at Purdue for three prizes in each of the three divisions.

The winners in the plumber division were Michael E. Triplett of Local 130, Chicago; Jeffrey Heit, Local 1, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Edward Perez, Local 469, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mario B. Zapata, Local 393, San Jose, Calif.

Steamfitter-pipefitter winners were Michael L. Dubey, Local 636, Milford, Mich.; John P. Carlin, Local 420, Philadelphia; William D. Bailey, Local 393, San Jose, Calif.; Leonard J. Susa, Local 621, Milwaukee.

Sprinkler fitter champs were Robert C. Garski of Local 183, Milwaukee; Charles Hrebic, Local 281, Chicago; Carl L. Thomas, Local 669, Houston; Samuel M. Peebles, Local 669, Houston, who tied with Francis J. Podlasek, Local 419, Minneapolis.

At this year's Purdue program, an all-time record total of 1,290 instructors of plumber, steamfitter-pipefitter and sprinkler fitter apprentices received some 40 hours of intensive training in the most advanced methods of teaching these skilled crafts. Having completed their five-year courses, 96 were certified by Purdue as instructors.

Ward said that the remarkable growth of the corps of expert instructors has convinced the union that apprentices now will be able to obtain the same quality training —or better—in four years.

Ward also announced a revision of job-related training objectives with special emphasis on attitudes—a fair day's work for a fair day's pay . . . total involvement of character and personality in a job . . . determination that with their superior knowledge and superior skills union craftsmen can work "smarter" than a non-union worker.

"We all know that there are many factors that contribute to productivity in construction and we can't control all of them," Ward observed. "But we can be responsible for ourselves. With our superior knowledge and superior skills, we can work smarter than employes on non-union jobs.

"When we do this, we can insure that union jobs are superior on a money basis and on a time basis to open shop jobs. This will reverse the present trend to non-union construction. It will bring millions of dollars of wages back into the pockets of union building tradesmen."

Railway Clerks Reach Initial Amtrak Accord

The Railway & Airline Clerks have reached an initial contract with Amtrak covering 200 employes, mostly in Chicago, who work as ticket sellers, reservations personnel, accounting department employes and at other clerical jobs.

The number of employes represented is expected to reach between 2,000 and 3,000 as Amtrak takes over more and more clerical functions in passenger service from individual railroads.

BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis said wage increases "are on a par with the highest pay scales in the railroad industry for comparable work" and that the pact contains an up-to-date vacation clause, sick leave rules, grievance procedures and other benefits.

Dennis said the satisfactory conclusion of the agreement "shows that free collective bargaining can and will work. We look forward to continued good relations with Amtrak."

It was the first collective bargaining agreement signed by Amtrak, the government-sponsored corporation set up to operate the nation's flagging rail passenger service. Amtrak recognized BRAC last November.

The Spite List

ONE THING is as sure as death and taxes:

At any given time, there will be a cluster of congressmen and senators pushing various legislative proposals aimed at restricting the rights of workers and their unions.

It's been true in the past. It's true now. It will be true into the foreseeable future.

The proposals cover a wide range of labor matters.

Many of them are perennials. Some are newcomers. Singly, each would be damaging to working people. As a package, they would be devastating.

For this reason, the AFL-CIO struggle to retain a pro-worker Congress in the 1972 election is critical. Failure would mean certain congressional passage of much or all of the "spite list" that anti-worker forces and their friends in office have been panting after for years.

Restrictive legislation is being pushed on the outside by such groups as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Right to Work Committee. On the inside—that is, on Capitol Hill—among the chief promoters are Senators Robert Griffin (R-Mich.), John Tower (R-Tex.), Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.), Edward Gurney (R-Fla.), Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) and Roman Hruska (R-Neb.), and Representatives O. C. Fisher (D-Tex.), John Rhodes (R-Ariz.), Robert Michel (R-Ill.) and Sam Steiger (R-Ariz.).

MICHEL'S IS PERHAPS the meanest of the batch, though not the most wide-sweeping. He would deny food stamps to any striking workers, regardless of need—strikebreaking by starvation.

One of Dixiecrat Fisher's proposals—he tops the list with nine anti-union bills—seeks to prohibit any coalition or industry-wide bargaining among unions (union-busting by isolation). It would ban any and all strikes, boycotts or picketing conducted jointly by two or more unions in the same manner.

Compulsory arbitration or, more simply, forced work proposals are still hanging in there. Despite the recent Nixon Administration announcement that it is for the present dropping its fight for compulsory arbitration in transportation disputes, there's little question that it will be renewed in the House and Senate if a conservative Congress is elected in November, with or without encouragement from the White House.

Another perennial is the proposal for a so-called "labor court" to take jurisdiction over unfair labor practice and representation cases from the National Labor Relations Board. Arizona's Fannin and Texas's Tower are pushing it, as they have for several years, with a big supporting cast of conservatives.

Most of the proposals described have been around since before the Flood, without getting anywhere. They are introduced in one Congress and recycled for the next. Fortunately, pro-worker forces have had sufficient strength in Congress to prevent much headway for anti-union proposals.

But there isn't an idea in the bunch that wouldn't become an odds-on favorite for passage should conservatives capture control of Congress in 1972.

Working people can help make the decision on these measures, for they will be enacted or defeated not in the House or Senate, but at the polls Nov. 7.

—From Memo from COPE.

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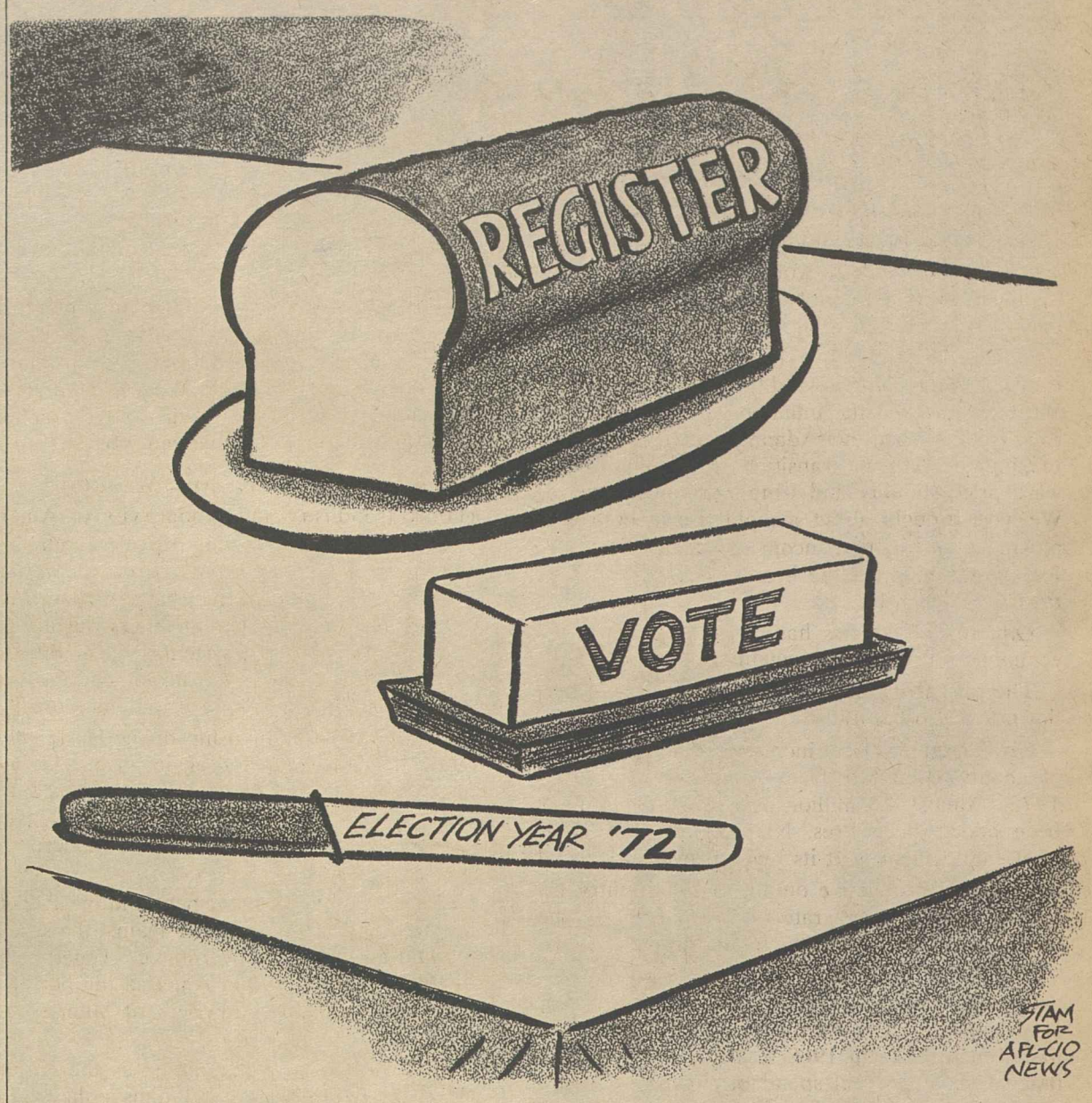

A Word Edgewise:

Communist Political Prisoners Still Await Aid of Angela Davis

By John P. Roche

SHORTLY AFTER she was acquitted of conspiracy charges in Los Angeles, Angela Davis pledged that she would devote herself to freeing all political prisoners. At that time I wrote a column congratulating her on her stated objective and suggesting that, for openers, she might protest the current Soviet campaign against dissenters, which has seen a number of leading intellectuals tucked away in "mental institutions" (the quotes are used because these particular outfits are run by the KGB, the secret police).

Since that time, the Soviet assault has grown worse: Pytor Yakir, son of the famous Soviet general who was framed and shot by Joseph Stalin and rehabilitated by Nikita Khrushchev, has been returned to a labor camp—familiar surroundings for him: he was in for 17 years already. There has been a clampdown on Ukrainians, who, the KGB claims, have been inspired by Peking in their anti-Soviet, nationalist sentiments. And, of course, the Jews are still getting worked over.

So far Miss Davis has not been heard from, but there is a new and interesting development. The AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs gave my column wide circulation in four languages and seemingly a copy reached Prague. In the event you have been busy watching the baseball games and—quite sensibly—putting politics off until the fall, a little background may be useful.

When in 1968 the Soviets invaded Prague and dumped the Dubcek government, which had gone too far toward democracy in its advocacy of "socialism with a human face," they did not reinstate the old Stalinists. Instead they turned to Gustav Husak, who had spent years in Stalinist jails on a trumped-up charge of "Slovakian nationalism."

Husak made his peace with the Brezhnev Doctrine, assured the Soviets that Alexander Dubcek's "excesses" would be remedied, but simultaneously promised that there would be no return to the old era of purge trials. True, Dubcek's leading supporters were removed from prominent positions, but by and large they were left alone.

Suddenly in recent months Husak has launched a massive campaign against the "liberals," one that goes far beyond merely ostracizing them. The secret police are back at work, the magistrates are busy, the political prisons are being renovated. (Twenty-eight "liberals" were sentenced in one recent ten-day period.)

Perhaps the most appalling case is that of Milan Huebl, a former "liberal" member of the Party Central Committee who was sentenced to six and a half years in jail for passing out leaflets informing Czechoslovak voters of their constitutional rights. Ten years ago, at great personal risk, Huebl publicly denounced the charges against Husak and called for his rehabilitation.

THE RAPS AGAINST the Czechoslovak dissenters are so palpably bogus that even the French and Italian Communist Parties have emitted cries of anguish. (They are busy trying to achieve "republican respectability," that is, convince their respective countrymen that they can be trusted with power.) But so far we have heard nothing from Angela Davis.

Of course, she is well within her constitutional rights in ignoring a request from a "social fascist" like me, but now there is a new precinct reporting. A group of Czechoslovak "liberals"—all professing to be good Communists—have called on Angela to come to their aid. I trust she will take the first available flight to Prague.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Adopted at Convention:

Republican Platform Planks On Labor, Economic Issues

The following is excerpted from the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention.

Jobs, Inflation and the Economy

We stand for full employment—a job for everyone willing and able to work in an economy freed of inflation, its vigor not dependent upon war or massive military spending.

Under the President's leadership our country is once again moving toward these peacetime goals. We have checked the inflation which had started to skyrocket when our Administration took office, making the difficult transition from inflation toward price stability and from war toward peace. We have brought about a rapid rise in both employment and in real income, and laid the basis for a continuing decline in the rate of unemployment.

Our mix of policies has worked. The nation's economic growth is once again strong and steady.

The rate of increase of consumer prices is now down to 2.7 percent.

Civilian employment increased at an annual rate of about 2.4 million from August 1971 to July 1972. Almost 4.5 million new civilian jobs have been added since Pres. Nixon took office, and total employment is at its highest level in history.

The total productive output of the country increased at an annual rate of 9.4 percent in the second quarter of 1972, the highest in many years.

Workers' real weekly take-home pay—the real value left after taxes and inflation—is increasing at an annual rate of 4.5 percent, compared to less than 1 percent from 1960 to 1970. For the first time in six years real spendable income is going up, while the rate of inflation has been cut in half.

Time lost from strikes is at the lowest level in many years.

The rate of unemployment has been reduced from 6.1 percent to 5.5 percent, lower than the average from 1961 through 1964 before the Vietnam buildup began, and is being steadily driven down.

We will continue to pursue sound economic policies that will eliminate inflation, further cut unemployment, raise real incomes, and strengthen our international economic position.

We have already removed some temporary controls on wages and prices and will remove them all once the economic distortions spawned in the late 1960s are repaired.

We will devote every effort to raising productivity, primarily to raise living standards but also to hold down costs and prices and to increase the ability of American producers and workers to compete in world markets.

We are determined to improve federal manpower programs to reduce unemployment and increase productivity by providing better information on job openings and more relevant job training.

Taxes and Government Spending

We pledge to spread the tax burden equitably, to spend the federal revenues prudently, to guard against waste in spending to eliminate unnecessary programs, and to make sure that each dollar spent for essential government services buys a dollar's worth of value.

Our tax system needs continual, timely reform. Early in this Administration we achieved the first comprehensive tax reform since 1954.

This is sound tax reform, the kind that more equitably spreads the tax burden and avoids incentive-destroying tax levels which would cripple the economy and put people out of work.

We reject the deceitful tax "reform" cynically represented as one that would soak the rich, but in fact one that would sharply raise the taxes of millions of families in middle-income brackets as well. We reject as well the lavish spending promised by the opposition party which would more than double the present budget.

International Economic Policy

The growth of multinational corporations poses both new problems and new opportunities in trade and investment areas. We pledge to ensure that international investment problems are dealt with fairly and effectively—including consideration of effects on jobs, expropriation and treatment of investors, as well as equitable principles of taxation.

At the same time that we seek a better environment for American exports, we must improve our productivity and competitiveness. We must have a strong domestic economy with increased investment in new plants and equipment and an advancing technology.

We deplore the practice of locating plants in foreign countries solely to take advantage of low-wage rates in order to produce goods primarily for sale in the United States. We will take action to discourage such unfair and disruptive practices that result in the loss of American jobs.

Working Men and Women

The skill, industry and productivity of American workers are the driving force of our free economy. The nation's labor unions, comprised of millions of working people, have advanced the well-being not only of their members but also of our entire free enterprise system. We of the Republican Party reaffirm our strong endorsement of organized labor's key role in our national life.

We salute the statesmanship of the labor union movement. Time and time again, at crucial moments, it has voiced its outspoken support for a firm and effective foreign policy and for keeping the armed forces of the United States modern and strong.

The American labor movement and the Republican Party have always worked against the spread of totalitarian forms of government. Together we can continue to preserve in America the best system of government ever devised for human happiness and fulfillment.

We regard collective bargaining as the cornerstone of the nation's labor relations policy. The government's role is not to encroach upon this process but rather to aid the differing parties to make collective bargaining more effective both for themselves and for the public. In furtherance of that concept, we will continue to develop procedures whereby the imagination, ingenuity and knowledge of labor and management can more effectively seek solutions for such problems as structural adjustment and productivity.

In the construction industry, for example, we will build on a new joint effort between government and all parts of the industry to solve such problems as seasonality and varying peaks of demand to ensure a stable growth in the number of skilled craftsmen.

We will continue to search for realistic and fair solutions to emergency labor disputes, guided by two basic principles; first, that the health and safety of the people of the United States should always be paramount; and second, that collective bargaining should be kept as free as possible from government interference.

For mine health and safety, we have implemented the most comprehensive legislation in the nation's history, resulting in a major reduction in mine-related accidents. We pledge continued advancement of the health and safety of workers.

We will continue to press for improved pension vesting and other statutory protections to assure that Americans will not lose their hard-earned retirement incomes.

We pledge further modernization of the federal Civil Service System, including emphasis on executive development. We rededicate ourselves to promotion on merit, equal opportunity, and the setting of clear incentives for higher productivity.

We pledge realistic programs of education and training so that all Americans able to do so can make their own way, on their own ability, receiving an equal and fair chance to advance themselves. We flatly oppose the notion that the hard-earned tax dollars of American workers should be used to support those who can work but choose not to, and who believe that the world owes them a living free from any responsibility or care.

Health Care

To assure access to basic medical care for all our people, we support a program financed by employers, employes and the federal government to provide comprehensive health insurance coverage.

We oppose nationalized compulsory health insurance. This approach would at least triple in taxes the amount the average citizen now pays for health and would deny families the right to choose the kind of care they prefer. Ultimately it would lower the overall quality of health care for all Americans.

Alternative Proposed:

Postal Hike to Stifle Flow of Vital Ideas

The following is excerpted from recent remarks by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) in the U.S. Senate.

IF THE PROHIBITION of circulation of newspapers and magazines through the U.S. mails is considered to be as much of a threat to First Amendment liberties and vital democratic functions as is the actual prohibition of publication of these purveyors of information, ideas, and opinion, the Congress should be vitally concerned about the initial actions of the U.S. Postal Service on second-class mail rates.

What we would not allow to happen with a censor's stamp or scissors should not be permitted to occur because of a single-minded application of accounting efficiency.

The proposed increases in second-class mail rates threaten to stifle the free flow of ideas and information and effectively silence some of the most important sources of competing independent journalism and opinions in the country.

It is imperative that the smaller, more independent, and less profitable newspapers and journals which fuel our national competition of ideas and information are not inhibited.

When the U.S. Postal Service proposes increasing the rates for second-class mail an average of 143 percent over a five-year period, when the Postal Rate Commission's recommended increase averages 127 percent, when it is quite likely that these increases will be relatively larger for the smaller newspapers and magazines of opinion which have the least ability to pass on these increases to subscribers or advertisers, important national sources of fact and opinion are economically intimidated.

Easy access to relevant information and ideas is not increased by decreasing the number of publications that perform this service.

The actions of the U.S. Postal Service are not designed to provide excellent service to the American people. Instead they would be more consistent with a business philosophy which only recognizes the interests of the corporate manager and the stockholders.

The U.S. Postal Service is a monopoly controlling the rights of circulation between publications and their individual consumers. Its attitude so far, as expressed in its application for rate increases, is certainly monopolistic.

THE STRANGULATION of news and opinion through a single-minded concern for postal revenue is appalling. That such actions are occurring in the United States at a time of great national controversy over the ability of this society's institutions to respond to the great issues of war and peace, and to the daily affairs which intrude ever closer on our individual lives, is a national tragedy.

The encouragement of small independent journals and publications in this country is important in offering a public window to minority groups in this country. Furthermore, since the majority is more often than not preoccupied with established ideas, the smaller more independent publications are more likely to be the medium in which the fresh new ideas first appear which regenerate a democratic society.

Freedom of expression and the right of the people to know are not only interests which must be preserved for minority organizations and individual voices. These values are equally important for the majority in America.

The legislation which I am introducing will provide for continuing implementation of the positive commands of the First Amendment. Congress will not be subsidizing large profit-making corporations by picking up the costs of lowered second-class postal rates for a limited number of copies of publications sent through the mails.

Instead, the Congress will be continuing a policy which was enunciated in Colonial days, became a basis for the Revolution, was incorporated into our legislative history 180 years ago, and is appropriately applicable today.

LONG-RANGE PROGRAMS, not just reaction to exposed abuses and other pressures, are needed to meet the long-neglected problems of aging Americans, AFL-CIO Associate Director of Social Security Larry Smedley, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health, and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

AFL-CIO STAFF INTERNS are greeted by Federation Pres. George Meany after beginning a year's work with various AFL-CIO departments. The program, now in its third year, is designed to prepare highly motivated young men and women for union staff assignments. From left are Billie J. Cunningham, Dept. of Research; Vernon S. McDougall, Research; Joseph J. Shantz, State & Local Central Bodies; James Ellenberger, International Affairs; Paul Baicich, Civil Rights; Carol B. Tyler, Education; Meany; Carolyn J. Jacobson, Public Relations and Publications; Anthony Tighe, Community Services; Robert Welsh, Social Security; Philip Kugler, Legislative.

Calfornia Labor Battles New Move To Hamstring Farm Workers Union

Los Angeles—California labor pledged an all-out fight for support of the United Farm Workers against a November election initiative that threatens the survival of the fledgling union.

The latest campaign to be waged in behalf of the UFW emerged here at the ninth biennial convention of the California state AFL-CIO.

The target is Proposition 22, the Agricultural Labor Relations initiative, which if passed would outlaw specified types of strikes, picketing and boycotts in the farm industry. Among other anti-labor measures it would create a board with power to certify organizations as bargaining representatives, conduct elections and prevent unfair labor practices.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the state federation, announced formation of a United Labor Committee to battle the proposal during an appearance of UFW Director Cesar Chavez at the convention.

Describing the initiative as "the most serious attempt to destroy the Farm Workers since our beginning seven years ago," Chavez implored delegates for a unified effort to block the proposal at the polls "for your sake as well as ours."

"If this passes you will be next," he warned.

"This dastardly act, if adopted, will spread like a disease throughout the labor movement," he asserted.

"We are the weakest link; if they break that link all of you will suffer. Either we win—we defeat Proposition 22—or we don't have a union."

Among highlights of the five-day convention was an address by Alexander Barkan, national AFL-CIO COPE director, who described the neutral position of the AFL-CIO in the presidential election and went on to urge strong support of friendly congressional and state legislature candidates.

"Winning is not going to be done by a lot of internal bickering and hollering," he charged. "It's going to be done by a lot of hard work. . . .

"We lose five or six seats in the Senate and we're lost. We lose 23 seats in the House and we're down.

"I've come to plead with you to join with us in this fight to save the Congress; to save your state legislature."

Henning named Chavez as his co-chairman to head the United Labor Committee to defeat the initiative and said the organization will encompass Teamster, Auto Workers and Longshoremen as well as AFL-CIO unions. He received unanimous approval from the delegates for an immediate $10,000 contribution from the state federation with the provision that more funds will be made available as necessary.

Henning told the delegates that bankers, growers and conservative anti-labor forces in the state are preparing to spend in excess of $1 million for success of the initiative.

Chavez said that the Farm Workers have launched a massive voter registration drive to achieve a goal of a million new voters who would be asked to help defeat the act.

The delegates, representing the state's 1.6 million AFL-CIO members, adopted a policy statement on "full employment and the economy" which charged:

"The record is chillingly clear—unemployment has doubled; inflation continues unabated; business gets even bigger tax breaks; profits go up; wages stagnate. One game plan after another has only worsened the situation."

The position, one of several put before the convention by the federation's executive council, calls for massive public works projects, public service employment programs and other measures to end "the payoff to business of the Nixon Administration's anti-worker economic programs."

Among other speakers scheduled to address the delegates were Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) and Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Appalachia Labor Unit Gets Pact to Train 1,900

A $2 million contract to help train an additional 1,900 jobless or underemployed persons in the 12 Appalachian states has been awarded to the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council by the Labor Dept.

Under the terms of the agreement, the council will recruit 40 percent of the new hires from among Vietnam-era veterans and at least 65 percent of the total from among the disadvantaged jobless.

The contract provides for about 180 trainees in Alabama; 90 in Georgia; 185 in Kentucky; 180 in Maryland; 90 in Mississippi; 90 in North Carolina; 270 in Ohio; 365 in Pennsylvania; 90 in South Carolina; 180 in Tennessee; 90 in Virginia; 90 in West Virginia.

The council is a voluntary federation of the AFL-CIO organizations in the 12 Appalachian states set up to help promote economic development by working with employers to create job training opportunities.

Under the new contract, the employment service in each state will determine the need for workers in the occupations in which training will be provided; refer, test, and counsel applicants, and administer payment of trainee allowances.

Specific funds have been earmarked for on-the-job training and classroom training, which will be administered by the Labor Dept. and the U.S. Office of Education.

Approximately 300 trainees will get classroom instruction in basic education and prevocational training. Training for journeyman upgrading will be given to workers selected by employers.

Trainee wages and benefits paid by employers must comply with existing collective bargaining agreements and will be no less than the federal minimum wage or the prevailing wage, whichever is higher, plus fringe benefits.

IUE Resolution Backs Democrats

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers is supporting the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern as a result of action by the 1972 IUE convention.

The August issue of the IUE News notes that the resolution, referred by the convention to the IUE executive board which approved it, called for "the full and total support by workers of any progressive candidate selected by" the Democrats.

In a subsequent memorandum to the board, local unions and field staff, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings called for "fund-raising, voter registration and education" in support of the McGovern ticket.

In ACWA Strike:

NLRB Complaint Hits Farah Tactics

El Paso, Tex.—A far-reaching complaint has been issued here by the National Labor Relations Board charging the Farah Manufacturing Co. with unfair labor practices, including unlawful discharges and the use of police dogs to intimidate peaceful strikers.

One of the major points in the complaint issued by the board is that the Jarvis Security Co., a private guard service employed by Farah, "threatened and intimidated, by the use of guard dogs, striking employes who were then engaged in peaceful picketing at the plant."

The NLRB complaint, based on charges by the Clothing Workers, which represents the 3,000 strikers, also accuses Farah of discharging employes known to be union supporters and refusing to rehire them to their former or equivalent jobs. A hearing on the charges has been set for Oct. 2 in El Paso.

In a catalogue of unfair labor practices, the NLRB complaint lists charges that Farah:

- "Maintained a close watch over and surveillance of, the working time activities" of various groups of workers employed in different plants and departments "for the purpose of intimidating these employes from giving support to or otherwise being sympathetic to the union."
- "Curtailed all talking among employes during working time" contrary to previous practice.
- **"Warned employes that those who became active for the union could expect harsh treatment" from the company.**
- "Transferred from its Gateway plant to the Gateway machine shop employes who were known to be sympathetic for, or prominently identified with, the union for the purpose of isolating them from contact with other employes."
- "On the public streets of downtown El Paso, recorded the names of employes who were then engaging in an organizational demonstration."
- "Advised employes that things would go better for them at work if they removed union organizing badges and ceased their organizing activity in behalf of the union."
- "Caused a company guard to take pictures of employes who were then engaged in conversation outside the plant during non-work time."
- "Confiscated union authorization cards which were then being used by employes for the purposes of solicitation in the plant during non-work time."
- **"Advised employes that things would go bad for them because they had union authorization cards in the plant and were soliciting for the union on non-work time."**
- "Questioned employes regarding their union sympathies and support."
- "Took still camera and motion picture camera photographs of striking employes."
- "Assigned less agreeable and more arduous work tasks" to certain employes who were known to be union adherents.
- "Discriminated in regard to the terms or conditions or employment" of certain employes.

1,500 Unionists Mourn Slain Kentucky Striker

Brownsville, Ky.—Organized labor paid its tribute to Eugene Hampton, 27, the slain leader of the strike by the Ladies' Garment Workers against the Kellwood Co. plant here.

Despite a heavy rain, 1,500 unionists from surrounding regions marched in solemn procession through downtown Brownsville to the entrance of the plant where the slaying took place.

They were machinists from Louisville, construction workers from Danville, electrical workers from Owensboro, Teamsters from Bowling Green and garment workers from three states who had come to pay a special tribute to one of their own.

The marchers first met briefly in a community center adjacent to the courthouse to hear speeches by several labor union officials. All of the speakers referred to Hampton as a "brother who gave his life for the union cause."

"We will remember for all time the bright and courageous young Kentuckian who grew up in the limestone cavern and meadow country to lose his life (on a picket line)," said Sam Ezelle, executive secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO.

"The blow felt here rippled throughout the ranks of the ILGWU across the United States," Fred Siems of St. Louis, an ILGWU vice president, said.

"Now let's march to show this community we are going to win the strike," ILGWU official Sam Janis said.

As they marched, many of the participants carried signs identifying their unions and hometowns. Three of Hampton's friends were toward the head of the parade, carrying a large banner which read: "Eugene Hampton Died for the Union."

One of the three, Stuart Slaughter, a slender, shy man who was picketing with Hampton when Hampton was shot, said: "I'd carry this sign 200 miles if it would help the union get what we want."

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board has issued a series of complaints against Kellwood saying the company has interfered with, restrained and coerced employes in the exercise of their rights.

RWDSU Board Backs McGovern

New York City—The executive board of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union has endorsed Sen. George McGovern's candidacy for President.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg said "many board members expressed the need to defeat Pres. Nixon as an urgent step toward putting our country back on the path to peace and progress at home and abroad." The union represents 170,000 workers.

In making the endorsement, the RWDSU board pointed to McGovern's 93 percent "right" COPE voting record during his 12 years in Congress.

Traditional Programs Revived:

GOP Platform Lauds Nixon, Courts Unions for Support

(Continued from Page 1)

The Republicans endorsed the equal rights amendment for women but ignored abortion. The GOP called for legislation to permit prayer in public schools under certain conditions.

The convention approved the platform while proposing only two amendments and approving only one—a strengthening of the section on Indian rights.

The platform was prepared in week-long sessions of the 108-member resolutions committee whose chairman, Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.) carried on a running battle with the press over persistent reports that the document had been written well in advance in the White House.

Equally persistent were reports of discontent over the omission of the GOP's traditional endorsement of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the "right-to-work" clause. While all witnesses before the committee and its seven subcommittees appeared in public, meetings of the full committee were held behind closed doors.

To counteract the charge that the hearings and committee sessions were a charade, Rhodes described the committee's "18½ hours of deliberation, 169 amendments offered, of which 63 were adopted." He also said that White House aide Bryce Harlow was working on "my staff on the committee" and had been assigned that role some weeks before because he had worked on the 1968 platform.

Rhodes said the urging of the subcommittee chairmen brought the appointment of an "editorial board" of three with final say over the platform draft. The three were Rhodes, Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) and Gov. Thomas J. Meskill of Connecticut.

Both Rhodes and Allott, vice chairman of the committee, told a press briefing that the lack of mention of 14(b) "presented no problems" for them. Both have consistently supported "right-to-work" laws. Rhodes has a COPE voting record of 8 right and 96 wrong in his 20-year career and Allott has a record of 24 right and 75 wrong.

The decision to omit mention of 14(b) defied extensive efforts by the National Right to Work Committee, which had written to all resolutions committee members, testified before a subcommittee and lobbied extensively for support of "right to work."

In 1968, the GOP platform did not mention Section 14(b) as such, but said, "We believe the protection of individual liberty is the cornerstone of sound labor policy."

. . . We will assure these rights through vigorous enforcement of present laws, including the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act and the addition of new protections where needed."

The 1972 plank, titled Working Men and Women, instead heaps praise on the labor movement and ignores the Administration's recent attempts to enact a compulsory arbitration law for the transportation industry under the guise of "final offer selection." Instead, the platform says, "the government's role is not to encroach upon this process (collective bargaining) but rather to aid the differing parties."

The platform does not mention bargaining rights for federal employes, removal of the ban on common-site picketing or any increase in the minimum wage.

In discussing discrimination, the platform lauds the 50 Outreach plans which have placed some 35,000 minority group apprentices during the Nixon Administration, which it says "cooperates closely with building trades unions" in the hometown plans. No mention is made of the Philadelphia Plan for minority hiring which sets up a quota system on federal projects and had been vigorously opposed by organized labor.

The general economic section lays the blame for inflation and reductions in workers' buying power to previous Democratic administrations and the war in Vietnam. It credits Nixon's New Economic Policy—without using the name—with reducing prices and aiding employment, but stresses the "temporary" nature of the controls and seeks to associate the present high unemployment levels with the years 1961 to 1964, "before the Vietnam buildup began."

The GOP platform condemns the "abortive" war on poverty of the Lyndon Johnson years and said "the kaleidoscope Great Society programs added to the inflationary fires" before 1969.

No mention is made of the national sales tax, or value-added tax, on which the Administration floated trial balloons throughout late 1971.

Other major sections of the platform say:

- Israel would be "gravely menaced" by the "irresponsible proposal" by McGovern to cut the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean from 16 to 6 aircraft carriers. The NATO alliance should be strengthened and "Right now, with the plaintive cries of 'Come Home America' echoing a new isolationism, the Republican Party states its firm belief that no nation can be an island or a fortress unto itself."
- Welfare is "a mess and simply must be reformed . . . we flatly opposed programs or policies which embrace the principle of a government-guaranteed income."
- Drug abuse stems largely from "the permissiveness of the 1960s."
- The GOP is pledged to "intensify efforts to prevent criminal access to all weapons," but also to "safeguard the right of responsible citizens to collect, own and use firearms for legitimate purposes."
- The Republican differences with McGovern on the war in Vietnam are total, and the platform assails "begging for peace" and "crawling to the conference table" and rejects "all proposals of amnesty for those who have broken the law by evading military service."
- Without mentioning Negroes or open housing specifically, "We strongly oppose the use of housing or community development programs to impose arbitrary housing patterns on unwilling communities."
- The oil depletion allowance should be maintained because of the need for "sound policies supporting incentives that will encourage the exploration for and development of fossil fuels." One new proposal—explained as an attempt to stimulate the mining industry—calls for restoring the right of Americans "to buy, hold or sell gold," which has been illegal for 40 years.
- "We believe the primary responsibility for a child's care and upbringing lies with the family. . . ." In cases of economic necessity, child care centers should be "voluntary, locally-controlled, but federally assisted." The specter of government interference with family prerogatives was used as an excuse in Nixon's veto of the child care bill last year.
- The consumer should be guaranteed protection from unsafe products and assured adequate warranties, but much of the frustration consumers experience is because "technical innovations make it harder for the consumer to evaluate news products" and "legal complexities often deny efficient remedies for deception or product failure."

Bargaining Rights Urged At Non-Profit Hospitals

Extension of rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act to employes of non-profit hospitals would "eliminate the major cause for strikes" among those workers, Service Employes Pres. George Hardy told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Non-profit hospitals are not required at present to recognize or bargain with unions representing their employes, thus forcing workers to strike in order to gain recognition, Hardy pointed out.

The SEIU president led an eight-man delegation which urged the senators to adopt House-passed legislation that would extend union rights to the nation's 2 million employes of non-profit hospitals.

"If the bill before us becomes law," Hardy emphasized, "employers, employes and all others involved will benefit. . . ."

Private, non-profit hospitals were, in fact, covered originally by the Wagner Act in 1935. In 1947, they were excluded by amendment, "but after only a short debate and without, it appears, a clear understanding of the amendment's implications," Hardy testified.

In 1947, it was thought that the NLRA would hinder labor-management relations in the hospitals, "but much has happened since 1947 and the distinctions between private, non-profit hospitals and other private hospitals have largely disappeared."

Hardy told the subcommittee that exclusion from coverage of the act certainly hasn't prevented employes of non-profit hospitals from joining unions. Some 125,000 of the SEIU's 500,000 members are employed in the health care industry and tens of thousands more are represented by other AFL-CIO unions.

Earnings Continue On Savings Bonds

All U.S. Savings Bonds, in series E and H continue to earn interest for their holders, regardless of when they were issued, the Treasury Dept. has pointed out.

While the older series E and H bonds had their earning span prolonged by one or more 10-year extensions, E bonds now on sale have a 10-year extension beyond their initial maturity of 5 years and 10 months.

The Freedom Shares savings notes also have a 10-year extension beyond their initial 4.5-year maturity, the Treasury noted.

FIRE FIGHTERS meeting in their 31st biennial convention in Los Angeles vote to adopt a strong anti-discrimination amendment to the IAFF constitution. Delegates re-elected Pres. W. Howard McClennan, at the lectern, to a third two-year term.

Fire Fighters Approve Strong Anti-Bias Clause

Los Angeles—A strong statement against discrimination was unanimously adopted by the convention of the International Association of Fire Fighters here, and the 160,000-member union "rededicated" itself to efforts to end "invidious practices which stifle freedom of equal opportunity for all members of the community."

The resolution wrote into the IAFF constitution a statement that "anyone eligible for membership in the association shall not be refused membership or, upon acceptance, be discriminated against because of race, color, creed or national origin."

Noting that the union has consistently supported human rights declarations by the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress, the resolution recalled that the IAFF, in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, has conducted an Outreach Program aimed at recruiting and training members of minority groups for the fire service without sacrifice of necessary and historic standards.

The delegates re-elected Pres. W. Howard McClennan to a third two-year term by an overwhelming margin. He defeated John Gallapo of Chicago, 124,332 to 4,800.

With Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni due to retire as secretary-treasurer emeritus in mid-September, the convention elected Frank E. Palumbo of New York City as his successor. Palumbo has served as a vice president of the IAFF and has held the same office in New York City Local 94.

In a run-off vote, Palumbo defeated Vice Pres. Daniel Delegato of Detroit by a margin of about 68,000 to 60,000. A third candidate, Dale Lowell of Long Beach, Calif. was eliminated on the first ballot.

The union took two major steps designed to reduce loss of life and injuries by fire fighters, whose occupation is considered the country's most hazardous.

A resolution adopted by the delegates called on the IAFF executive board to take every action deemed necessary to get fire fighters covered by the Occupational Safety & Health Act. In addition, it directed the union to seek legislation authorizing federal grants to help cities and towns buy safety equipment for fire fighters.

The IAFF's records indicate that 115 members of the union were killed in line of duty during 1970, and 38,583 men per 100,000 suffered on-the-job injury during the same year.

In a second action, the IAFF voiced concern about the dangers involved in using traditional methods to combat fires in vacant or condemned buildings. It recommended to the association of fire chiefs that new guidelines and tactics be considered in these situations to protect fire fighters from "needless jeopardy to life and limb."

It noted that many of the vacant and condemned buildings have little value and that in the past they have been favorite targets of arsonists and malicious persons who purposely build traps to cause injury or death to fire fighters.

The IAFF was commended by the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America for its strong backing of the fight against the crippling disease. Comedian Bob Hope, in an appearance at the convention banquet, hailed the union's humanitarian work in this area.

The union elected four new vice presidents to serve on its 18-member executive board: Patrick Mangan, Buffalo, N.Y.; Thomas Dale, Louisville, Ky.; Ron Usher, Portland, Ore., and Jack E. Brown, Birmingham, Ala.

The IAFF's 1974 convention will be held in Baltimore.

Lee Appointed To National Guard Panel

Ernest S. Lee, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, has been appointed by Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird to a blue ribbon panel to encourage wider support of employers for the National Guard and military reserves.

Lee is serving on the 20-member executive committee of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.

The executive committee has the task of developing a program aimed at achieving better public understanding of the vital role played in national defense by the Army and Air National Guard and the reserve forces of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard.

Assistant Sec. of Defense Roger T. Kelley said surveys show that too many employers are opposed or are passive to their employes' participation in the Guard and reserve.

Bid to Youth, Democrats:

GOP Seeks 'New Majority' To Re-Elect Nixon, Agnew

(Continued from page 1)

gates and deliberated twice as long. The innovative use of a giant film and closed circuit TV screen behind the podium helped alleviate the inevitable dullness of having no contests.

Nixon was renominated with 1,347 votes to 1 for Rep. Paul McCloskey of California. Agnew drew 1,345 votes in the balloting for Vice President.

Nixon was nominated by his principal opponent in his previous two runs for the presidential nomination—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York. Immediately after his nomination, the President attended a young voters' rally at a nearby stadium and his appearance was televised at the convention center—bending the tradition that candidates don't appear until the night after they're nominated and emphasizing the intention to compete with McGovern for the youth vote.

For Nixon, 59, the nomination was his fifth appearance on a national ticket. So long has Nixon dominated GOP national politics, that only two of the party's previous presidential nominees are alive. Both spoke to the convention—Alf Landon, who carried two states in 1936, and Barry Goldwater, who carried six in 1964.

While Nixon was being renominated, a Gallup poll showed him with a 56 percent to 32 percent lead over McGovern; a Harris poll showed him with a 59 percent approval rating as President; and a Daniel Yankelovich poll showed him with stunning leads over McGovern in such industrial states as New York, 53 percent to 36 percent; New Jersey 57 to 27; Connecticut 55 to 25; Michigan 57 to 25 and Illinois 58 to 25.

In all, Nixon emerged from the convention as a candidate far removed from 10 years ago when he lost the California governor's race and vowed to quit politics.

Nixon used his acceptance speech to attack McGovern as the candidate of appeasement, high taxes and unsound economics. He also appealed to the "voter discontent," stressing the appointment of tough law and order judges, decentralized government and a strong stand against school busing in addition to reduced property taxes, opposition to welfare and "any spending increase which increases the burden on those who already pay too much."

Citing his travels over the years, Nixon said, "Every time I return home I realized how fortunate we are the live in America," and he painted McGovern's programs as methods which have been tried and failed in other countries.

Throughout the nearly two weeks of platform testimony, the Republicans attacked the statements and press conferences, Democrats' use of an "un-American" quota system to broaden convention participation by the young, the blacks and women. Nixon reiterated the theme by saying, "the way to end discrimination against some is not to begin discrimination against others."

Still, the Republicans issued breakdowns on their own increases in the number of black delegates from 1.9 percent in 1968 to 3.1 percent; in women, from 19 percent to 41 percent; and youths under 30, from 1.5 percent to 9 percent.

The absence of George Wallace's third party candidacy in November prompted White House aides to predict a complete Nixon sweep of the 130 electoral votes of the Confederacy—almost half the 270 needed to elect a president.

But despite the consensus of a wide Nixon lead and the obvious euphoria it created at this convention, there were discordant notes:

• Still hanging over the GOP was the shadow of scandal cast by the "Watergate caper," in which five persons caught attempting to "bug" the Democratic National Committee's headquarters have been linked to the Committee to Re-Elect the President. The incident and subsequent developments have brought charges of ineptness against the committee from other Republicans.

• While the small state conservatives won easily in the one real test of the convention on approval of the rules for 1976, the floor fight revealed that the old acrimony between conservatives and progressives—such as paralyzed the 1964 party effort—has not been totally laid to rest. And a court decision that found the GOP convention representation system violates one-man, one-vote principles, clouds the outcome. The ruling is under appeal, but the liberal Ripon Society, which brought the earlier suit, has indicated it may bring further action.

The new rules call for about 2,197 delegates in 1976, expanding the 1,348 of this year, but with the bonuses allotted primarily for carrying the state, not on the basis of population. The roll call vote, which rejected an amendment by Rep. William A. Steiger of Wisconsin to link representation to population, was 910 to 434, with 34 of the states voting as a bloc.

• Finally, and perhaps most important, were indications that despite the early wide lead in the popularity polls for Nixon, the Administration's record on the economy and other domestic issues could put the President on the defensive in the campaign to come.

'Nothing's Changed!'

Latest Surge in Prices Led by Food Cost Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

and services that cost $10 five years ago, now costs $12.55.

When put on its old 1957-59 base, the CPI stood at 145.9, showing that what cost $10 then is now priced at $14.59.

This latest increase in living costs left the average rank-and-file worker with three dependents with only $96.69 a week in purchasing power—an increase of 31 cents over June.

The BLS attributed part of a 4.3 percent increase in real spendable earnings over the year to reductions in federal income taxes for 1972.

An Administration spokesman, Assistant Treasury Sec. Edgar R. Fiedler, said the July report represents "a mixed bag of information."

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, used stronger language, stating that "the plain fact is that the economy has not been performing well when compared to past recoveries."

"Economic performance of the last nine months—though obviously an improvement over the previous three years of stagnation and recession—still represents the weakest recovery" in the post World War II era, Proxmire said.

While food prices were shooting up last month, the price of nonfood commodities remained unchanged on an actual basis, but because they usually diminish at this time of year, this represented a rise of three-tenths of 1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, which is above average for the past year.

Commodities for which prices increased significantly during July included gasoline, houses, used cars and alcoholic beverages, the BLS said.

And while new car prices declined three-tenths of 1 percent, the price of used cars—more likely to be purchased by working families—rose six-tenths of 1 percent.

There were price decreases resulting from summer clearance sales on furniture, textile house furnishings and clothing. The price of men's and boys' clothing went down 1.2 percent, women's and girls' clothing 1.1 percent and shoes one-tenth of 1 percent.

The BLS said that almost two-thirds of the three-tenths of 1 percent increase in the price of services during July was due to higher charges for household services, particularly insurance, mortgage interest, taxes and home repairs.

8-26-72

Blue-Collar Wage Plan Cleared by President

(Continued from Page 1)

sues, including busing on the Senate side and the no-strings revenue-sharing proposal on the House side—also opposed by organized labor.

The official target date for adjournment of the 92nd Congress is Oct. 7—Oct. 14 at the latest.

The House passed the anti-busing measure on a 282-102 roll call vote which came after a 13-hour session as Congress strained towards its recess for the GOP convention.

It took the legislation one step further than Pres. Nixon proposed, but stopped short of an all-out ban on school busing to eliminate racial segregation.

The bill would require a court to first try a list of alternative methods of desegregating a school before it could order busing. If busing were ordered—as a last resort—students still could not be sent beyond the second nearest school to their homes.

The effect of the measures would eliminate cross-town busing to achieve school desegregation.

Nixon had proposed that the "second nearest school" provision apply only to grade school children, but it was widened by an amendment approved on a 178-88 vote. The amendment would also permit school districts now under desegregation orders to re-open the cases for new determinations based on the proposed new law.

In other action prior to the recess, the Senate Government Operations Committee reported out legislation that would establish an independent Consumer Protection Agency.

A similar bill overwhelmingly passed the Senate two years ago, but died in the House. Proponents were optimistic that the Senate would pass the measure sometime next month, but conceded there may be difficulties in reconciling differences with the weaker House bill passed earlier this year.

NLRB Order Hits Role Of Anti-Union Mayor

Sulligent, Ala.—The mayor of this little one-industry town of Sulligent—population 1,762—helped bring the local factory to town, recommended people for jobs, questioned applicants as to their union activities and sympathies threatened the firing of workers who signed authorization cards and warned that the factory would move out if the union came in.

Two members of the National Labor Relations Board—John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr.—plus an NLRB Trial Examiner found that his activities had made the mayor an "agent" of the Hyster Co. here and had thus involved the company in an unfair labor practice in firing an employe for union activity.

But NLRB Chairman Edward B. Miller, a Nixon appointee, dissented. He thought that the mayor was not an "agent" of the company and so his activities did not involve the company. He noted that it was common practice for a town to buy land, erect a plant, lease it to an industrial concern on a nonprofit basis and finance the deal through a bond issue.

He held, further, that it was not unusual for a "prominent local citizen" to be used as a reference and that his advice should be listened to, but that this did not involve the legal concept of "agency."

The majority of two on the three-man panel ruled differently. They held that the mayor "was more than merely a prominent citizen who served as reference for some of the employes."

The board majority subsequently ordered the company to post a notice promising not to interfere with the organizing rights of its workers, not to unlawfully interrogate them about their union attitudes, not to fire anyone for selecting a union, and to re-instate the discharged employe to his old job.

The case was brought by the Steelworkers which had sought to organize the plant.

Jobless Rate Hits 6.3% in Canada

Ottawa — The Canadian Labor Congress again accused the government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of failing to keep its promises to alleviate unemployment as joblessness among Canadian workers reached 6.3 percent during July—its highest level this year.

CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald charged that "the unemployment figures . . . indicate once more that the federal government's policies in dealing with unemployment in this country are totally inadequate."

Senate Okays Conversion to Metric System

(Continued from Page 1)

The economic impact on U.S. workers will be especially severe if they must bear the brunt of the costs for the conversion. For many, tools would become obsolete and retraining and education would be necessary.

In testimony earlier this year before the Senate Commerce Committee, the AFL-CIO said that further study was needed to fully explore the economic impact of the conversion to metrics.

The metric changeover legislation was thought to be dead for this session of Congress. But the Senate Commerce Committee resurrected the bill last week and the full Senate quickly approved it.

However, no hearings have yet been scheduled on the legislation by the House Science Committee.

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Progressive Congress Set As Top Priority in Election

LEGISLATIVE PROSPECTS for both the remaining session of the current Congress and the new 93rd Congress were discussed by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller with the federation's Executive Council at its summer meeting in Chicago.

Council Presses Registration Drive

By Saul Miller

Chicago—The number one priority of the AFL-CIO is the election of a new Congress dedicated to "progress for America," the federation's Executive Council declared here.

At its two-day summer meeting the council reaffirmed its decision of July 19 that "the AFL-CIO will refrain from endorsing either candidate for the office of President of the United States" and concenrate on the election of senators and congressmen whose records call for labor support.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a news conference that he brought the endorsement matter before the council because "five state federations of labor asked us to reconsider—five out of 50 and 10 local central bodies out of about 750—so for that reason the matter had to come before the council.

"The council authorized me to make the statement that it was the consensus of the council that we would not reconsider our position taken on July 19. There was no vote, there was no discussion. I felt this was the way to approach it . . . and that was accepted by the council."

Asked by a reporter to comment on predictions that sometime before the election he would endorse the McGovern-Shriver ticket, Meany replied that was a "very, very vain hope," stemmnig from inaccurate stories on his political history. Meany stressed that he was "an independent Democrat," that "neither party is home to me, my home is the labor movement."

The council's stress on the congressional elections came in a statement containing 13 major legislative goals that are at stake in the 1972 campaign and declaring that the 93rd Congress "must put the people first" and make the government work for the benefit of all. **(See Editorial, Page 4.)**

The council pledged an intensified campaign to register every union member, acquaint every union family with the issues and the records of the candidates and help insure a record turnout at the polls on Nov. 7.

The council heard a report from Vice Pres. Paul Hall, who heads a committee on the congressional elections, that on the basis of meetings so far in 28 states he is "very optimistic" that a good Congress can be elected and that there was "total accord" at the congressional district and state levels on the need for an all-out campaign to insure a progressive Congress and on candidates to achieve that aim.

Meany told reporters that the key to the congressional elections turns on Senate races in 18 states and about 80 House districts, that

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Day Message:

Meany Spells Out Demand Of Workers for 'Fair Share'

American workers want government programs that will give them a fair share of the abundance they have produced, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in his Labor Day message.

These programs must come from a Congress that recognizes the needs of the people and responds appropriately, he declared. Among the chief legislative issues Meany cited are just tax reform, full employment programs, fair economic controls, updated foreign trade policies and comprehensive national health care.

He called on all union members to study the issues. "Learn what is at stake," he said. "Get to know the candidates and their records. And be sure you register and vote."

The AFL-CIO will concentrate on the election of senators and congressmen who are friendly to the interests of working people, Meany noted.

"Whoever the next President may be," he said, "we cannot move forward unless we have a Congress that understands the needs of our people—and responds to these needs."

Meany said the current tax system is unfair—"rigged against the wage and salary earners in favor of big business and the wealthy."

The nation needs a Congress that will end the outrageous tax discrimination and will defeat efforts to enact a national sales tax, he stressed.

"We also need a Congress that will put America back to work. There is so much work that needs to be done—so many houses, schools and hospitals to be built, so many mass transit systems and other public facilities to be constructed, so many anti-pollution and public service projects that we desperately need.

"It just doesn't make sense to have 5 million Americans out of work. It's a tragic human waste—and it hurts the economy."

Meany also called for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill to halt the export of American jobs, capital, technology and production by U.S.-based multinational firms.

He warned that workers will not blindly support candidates who are offensive to their interests and beliefs.

"The workingman's vote is not in anybody's pocket," Meany declared. "It has to be earned."

(Continued on Page 12)

Court Urged to Open TV Advertising to All

The AFL-CIO has urged the U.S. Supreme Court to rule that radio and television stations may not reject paid advertising messages on controversial issues while at the same time limiting their facilities to "advertisements for soaps, brassieres, deodorants and mouthwashes."

In a friend-of-the-court brief, the federation strongly supported a decision by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ordering the Federal Communications Commission to set up reasonable regulations to open the doors to advertising on controversial issues under the First Amendment which guarantees freedom of speech.

The cases involved suits brought by the Democratic National Committee against the FCC and the Columbia Broadcasting System and the American Broadcasting Co. asking for the right to buy time to present Democratic viewpoints, and by the Business Executives' Movement for Vietnam Peace against Station WTOP in Washington, which refused the business-

(Continued on Page 11)

Controls Record Cited As Proof of Unfairness

Chicago—The one-year record of the Nixon Administration's new economic policy has proven out AFL-CIO predictions that "it was inequitable and unfair," the federation declared.

The past year has been a period of skyrocketing profits with little abatement in inflation and a mere dent in the high level of unemployment, the Executive Council said in a statement reviewing economic developments.

"The combination of these trends—profits rising much faster than wages and consumer buying power—adds up to inequity and unfairness for workers, who are being compelled to shoulder the major burden of the government's attempt to curb inflation. Moreover, it creates economic imbalance which can gradually undermine the economy's expansion," the council said.

As to controls, the council declared either the program must be "completely revised to make it fair, equitable, effective and across-the-board . . . or the stabilization program should be completely dropped."

It added: "There must be an end to a policy that holds down the economic advance of workers in

(Continued on Page 2)

A GLUT OF TV RERUNS by the major networks is cheating the viewing public and causing severe unemployment in the film and entertainment industry, the Executive Council declared in urging the FCC to impose limits on such reruns during prime time. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal, who heads Actors' Equity and the Associated Actors & Artistes of America, expands on the problem during discussion at the council's Chicago session.

FCC Urged to Slap Limit on TV Reruns

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called on the government to limit television network reruns on prime time in the interests of the viewing public and to increase job opportunities for thousands of skilled and talented film workers.

The Executive Council specifically urged the Federal Communications Commission to limit network reruns of conventional television programs to a maximum of 25 percent of total prime time hours annually.

The council's statement fully supported the objectives of the STOP group (Save Television Original Programming) which has petitioned the FCC for the rerun limitation.

Reuse of old series programs has "escalated to epidemic proportions," the council said, and even during the 7:30 to 11 p.m. prime time, "reruns often make up more than 50 percent of all television offerings." The result is to debase the television product through excessive repetition instead of originating new material.

"Besides reducing job opportunities catastrophically," the council declared, "this policy is grossly unfair to the 63 million American families who rely on television as a major source of entertainment."

The STOP campaign is being waged by the Film & Television Coordinating Committee, composed of entertainment industry guilds and unions. They have presented to the FCC a 67-page nationwide statistical study of the hours devoted to reruns in network prime time.

In one sample week, deliberately chosen because it was typical rather than exceptional, the study found such contrasts as only 74 regular programs compared with 337 regular program reruns on a single network in the Northeast region of the country—for a ratio exceeding 80 per cent. Another network, in the same week in the Southwest, showed only 63 regular programs in its prime time periods in contrast to 238 reruns. A third network offered 297 reruns in prime time in the same week while presenting 110 regular programs.

By regions, the survey revealed that the highest number of network prime time reruns occur in the Northeast area, which included cities like Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and New York, as well as much of New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.

Keith R. Williams, co-chairman of the STOP campaign and president of Musicians Local 47, said "these figures convince us more strongly than ever that the FCC should place a 25 percent ceiling on all reruns in prime time hours on the networks. The abuse is far more flagrant than anyone has suspected and constitutes a dreadful breakdown in network program responsibility to the American people. . . . It's a shocking dereliction of their FCC-licensed obligation to serve 'the public interest, convenience and necessity.' "

Williams expressed doubt that the networks themselves realized the extent to which they had receded from original programs to repetitious rerunning.

The extensive FCC study was carried out under the direction of Mrs. Paulyne Golden, comptroller of the Screen Actors Guild and past president of the San Fernando Valley chapter of the National Association of Accountants. Working with her was a staff which included others with equivalent financial and rerun policing duties in the Writers Guild and other member-organizations of the FCC.

IUD Newsletter Focuses on Safety

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has published the first issue of a quarterly newsletter covering the job safety and health field.

The newsletter, IUD Spotlight on Health & Safety, focuses on the job safety programs of organized labor and governmental policies under the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Copies of the publication are available free from the IUD's Dept. of Occupational Health, Safety & Environmental Affairs. The newsletter is aimed at IUD affiliates, members and proponents of stronger federal and state occupational safety programs.

Burke-Hartke Called Vital to Halt Job Loss

Chicago—Adoption of the Burke-Hartke bill is a necessity to stop special tax advantages and import privileges of American companies operating in Mexico, Haiti and other areas, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

In a statement on the export of U.S. jobs, the council said "the time has come for the U.S. government to end the disastrous conditions it is creating in the American economy through the award of undeserved tariff and tax privileges for runaway capital and technology."

It specifically voiced federation opposition to the practice of U.S. embassy officials "brokering cheap labor markets and poor working conditions in Mexico, Haiti and elsewhere at the expense of the American taxpayer, worker and consumer."

The statement cited these examples:

In Mexico there are about 350 assembly operation plants employing more than 46,000 workers at wages of 20 to 58 cents an hour with an increase of 1,000 new jobs per month reported in the last six months in those industries. Total employment in the border program is expected to reach 50,000 by 1973.

Haiti is becoming a haven for U.S. businessmen seeking low-wage labor. Some 15,000 jobs have been created in hundreds of light manufacturing and assembly plants in Haiti, mostly American owned. Similar business interests now propose to make Costa Rica another haven for runaway firms.

160 Potters Hit By Imports Get Trade Act Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified 160 members of the Pottery Workers in West Virginia and Ohio eligible for trade adjustment assistance because their jobs were adversely affected by foreign imports of dinnerware.

The action allows all workers of the Harker China Co. at Chester, W.Va., who became unemployed or underemployed after Dec. 23, 1971, to apply for assistance under the Trade Expansion Act.

Assistance under the act includes cash readjustment allowances up to $93 a week, testing, counseling, training and job placement. The payments are limited to 52 weeks, but an additional 26 weeks of compensation are allowed for workers to complete training courses.

Certification was approved after the Pottery Workers union filed a petition with the Labor Dept. June 15 asking for aid for the affected workers.

Response to AJC:

Nixon, McGovern Oppose Quota Plans

New York—Pres. Nixon and Sen. George McGovern have separately expressed their opposition to quotas in employment, education and government appointments and affirmed their support of the merit system.

Their views were contained in letters to the American Jewish Committee responding to a request urging them to oppose quotas "in implementing vitally essential affirmative action programs."

The President, following his response to the AJC, issued an order to the U.S. Civil Service Commission banning minority employment hiring quotas in all agencies and departments of the federal government. The CSC has repeatedly asserted that there are no quotas for the hiring of minorities in the federal government.

Bertram H. Gold, executive vice president of the American Jewish Committee, applauded positions of the President and McGovern. He pointed to the need for American society "to historical injustices" suffered by blacks and other disadvantaged minority groups.

But, he added, "the American system, which is an open society, is based on individual rights, not group rights. We are opposed to quotas because quotas are the negation of judging a man on his worth alone."

The committee has worked since its founding in 1906 to eliminate discrimination based on arbitrary factors of race and religion. "It would be tragic now to adopt a national policy, whatever the motivation, that would reintroduce the concept of judging a man on the basis of his skin, color or the church he attends," Gold said.

Both the President and McGovern praised the AJC's efforts over the years in combatting discrimination and both pledged further action against quotas. McGovern said he was planning a major statement to deal with the issues of quotas, merit principles and "affirmative action."

The President wrote that he would continue to seek to enlarge opportunities for men and women of all backgrounds to serve in responsible positions "but the criteria for selection that I have employed and will continue to employ will be based on merit."

McGovern termed the quota system "detrimental to American society" and said it was necessary and possible "to open the doors that have long been shut to minority group members without violating basic principles of non-discrimination and without abandoning the merit system."

Garnishment Law in Ohio Ruled Invalid

Cincinnati — A U.S. District Court has ruled the Ohio wage garnishment laws invalid because they conflict with the federal law that offers the wage earner far more protection.

The federal wage garnishment law, Title III of the Consumer Credit Protection Act for which organized labor lobbied hard, limits garnishment to 25 percent of an employe's disposable earnings in any one week and protects the first $48 of his disposable earnings against any garnishment.

Under the federal law disposable earnings are what's left after deductions for federal and state taxes and social security.

Ohio's law permits garnishment of as much as 17.5 percent of an employe's monthly disposable earnings regardless of the date on which the employe is paid.

In its rulings, the federal court observed that in some instances, Ohio's law allows garnishment of as much as 70 percent of an employe's disposable earnings in one week.

The case was brought by the U.S. Dept. of Labor against several municipal court judges. The department's Wage-Hour Division administers and enforces the federal wage garnishment law.

Controls Record Cited As Proof of Unfairness

(Continued from Page 1)

order to benefit business, the banks and the wealthy."

In its review of the past year the council statement noted that sales and production, while up, have not risen sufficiently to create the great number of new jobs needed in America. The council pointed out that after remaining close to 6 percent for 18 consecutive months, the unemployment rate moved down to 5.5 percent for the past two months, still leaving 4.8 million persons jobless.

The past year has seen a "considerable worsening" also of the U.S. position in world trade, the council said, despite claims of the new economic policy. There is a climbing trade deficit that reached $7.2 billion in the first half of 1972. The answer, said the council, is adoption of the Burke-Hartke bill to regulate and curb the export of American jobs, technology and capital and to restrain the continuing "flood of imports."

On wages and prices, the statement pointed out that the average hourly earnings of non-supervisory workers in private industry—about 49 million workers—increased at a yearly rate of 4.5 percent between January and July, less than the government's 5.5 percent standard for wage increases. In the same time, the cost of living measured by the Consumer Price Index rose at a yearly rate of 3.2 percent, considerably faster than the government's 2.5 percent standard for price increases.

These trends have been accompanied, the statement emphasized, by a "very sharp advance in productivity," and this spurt brought a decline of unit labor costs in the second quarter of the year. The result has been a "soaring rise of profits," up 14 percent in 1971 after taxes and rising at an annual rate of 16 percent in the first six months of 1972.

The council reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's policy since 1966 that workers "are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice. No such equality exists now."

Council Spurs Stepped-Up Voter Drive

Election of Progressive Congress Called Federation's Top Priority

(Continued from Page 1)

the prospects are good and that the old coattail political theory that the top of the ticket will carry Congress with him no longer prevails as a political reality.

In other action the council adopted statements that:

- The one-year record of the Nixon Administration's new economic policy has demonstrated that it is "inequitable and unfair" in line with AFL-CIO predictions of a year ago. The statement called attention to skyrocketing profits, high unemployment and only a little abatement of inflation. **(Story, Page 1.)**

- Passage of the Burke-Hartke bill is a necessity to stop special tax advantages and import privileges for American companies operating in Mexico, Haiti and other areas. **(Story, Page 2.)**

- The government should limit network reruns on prime time television in the interests of the viewing public and to open up more jobs. **(Story, Page 2.)**

- Called for enactment of federal workmen's compensation standards as a matter of the highest priority in 1973 despite a national commission recommendation for a three-year delay. **(Story this page.)**

- Voiced its support for amendments to the agreement on strategic arms limitations worked out between the United States and the USSR to assure future equality on offensive weapons. **(Story this page.)**

- Assailed the latest wave of repression behind the Iron Curtain involving Jews seeking to leave the USSR and political trials in Czechoslovakia. **(Story this page.)**

Replying to questions at his press conference Meany made the following comments:

The Nixon Administration's economic record shows the President "as not giving us what he hoped to give us or what he said he would like to give us."

The federation expects that the different minimum wage bills passed by the House and Senate will go to a conference committee despite a House vote holding up a conference, and that the AFL-CIO will not accept a special youth subminimum wage as the price for passage of a minimum wage bill.

State federations of labor and central labor unions are "really extensions of the AFL-CIO itself. They have no right under any circumstances to run contrary to AFL-CIO policy." State federations have "every right to ask us to reconsider . . . but when a state federation of labor deliberately acts against the policy of the AFL-CIO, then of course we have got to take the disciplinary action called for by the constitution and this has nothing to do with politics. . . ."

The above reply arose on a question involving the Colorado AFL-CIO which has refused to rescind its endorsement of the McGovern ticket. A hearing has been set up by the national AFL-CIO.

The council received a report from a subcommittee headed by Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton calling on all federation affiliates to spur a program to have their local unions join the state and city central bodies in their area. The committee found that only 55 percent of the total membership of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO are affiliated with state bodies and about the same percentage holds for local central bodies.

The council approved a program to involve all federation affiliates and urge them to persuade each of their unaffiliated local unions to join the state and local central bodies.

The council heard a report from Organization Director William Kircher on progress of the boycott against Farah products being conducted by the AFL-CIO. Kircher reported that 42 states are now involved in the fight for economic justice for exploited Mexican-American workers in Southwest plants.

The council heard a report also from Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman on the replies of Pres. Nixon and Sen. McGovern to the American Jewish Committee opposing quotas for federal government programs and Nixon's order to the Civil Service Commission. Slaiman noted that the candidates' position on quotas is the same as that taken by the AFL-CIO on the Administration's Philadelphia Plan for employment of minority workers on government building projects. **(Story, Page 2.)**

In other actions the council:

- Approved a three-stage program for remodeling and new construction for the Labor Studies Center at its new site in the Greater Washington area. The center hopes to move to the new site in May 1973 from its present rented quarters in downtown Washington. The three-year-old center has to date run 35 institutes involving 1,700 students in various courses involving labor programs and leadership.

- Approved the name of the new merged union in the paper industry as the United Paperworkers International Union and noted the completion of the merger of District 50 and the Steelworkers to take effect Sept. 1.

- Voted contributions to the National Planning Association, League for Industrial Democracy, Joint Council on Economic Education, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, United Church of Christ for its TV monitoring program on the fairness doctrine, American Institute for Free Labor Development and Asian-American Free Labor Institute for their impact programs.

Among labor's legislative goals in 1973 the council listed the following:

- Tax justice to restore equity to the income tax system, close loopholes and bar new attempts to shift a greater tax burden onto the shoulders of workers.

- A rational foreign trade policy based on the principles and policies spelled out in the Burke-Hartke bill.

- Increased public investment and manpower training programs and public service jobs to meet critical national needs and to put unemployed workers back on the job.

- Enactment of the national health security bill to provide quality medical care at a price Americans can afford.

- Welfare reform keyed to a system of fairness for all those in need and including a system of day care centers.

- Consumer protection against unsafe products and deceptive practices and a renewed fight for a national no-fault auto insurance system.

- Protection of workers' pensions through a system of reinsurance.

- Uniform workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws.

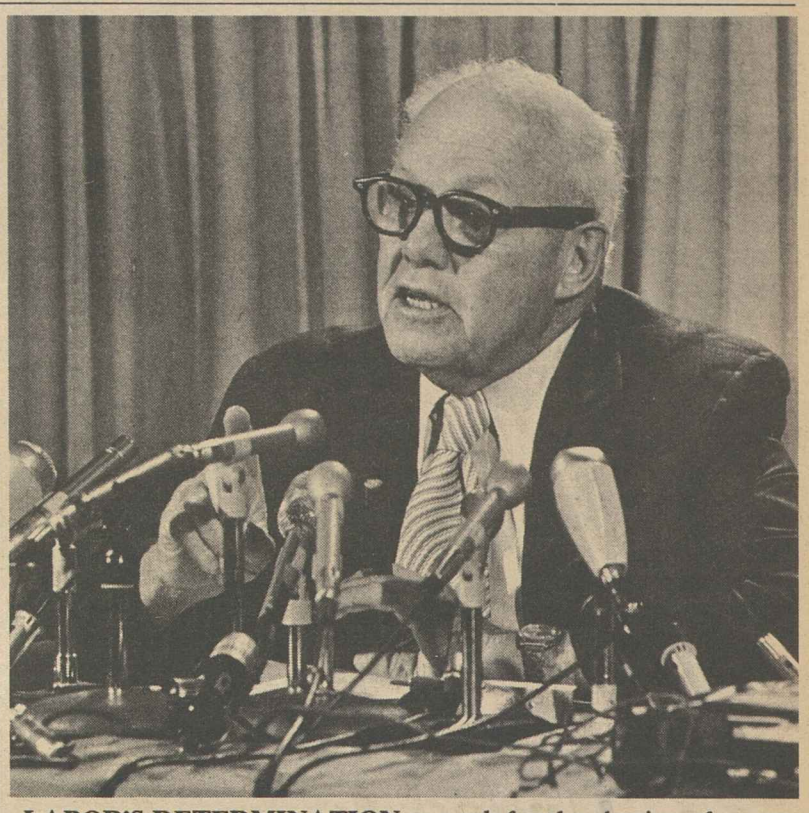
- Increased funding and manpower for the job safety act and safety laws on the railroads.

- Opposition to compulsory arbitration and attacks on the NLRB and federal labor standards laws.

- Full recognition of the rights of public employes by repealing the Hatch Act and establishing systems of true collective bargaining.

- Full funding of all federal programs in the fields of education, poverty, environment, maritime, etc.

- Increased citizen participation through a national voter registration law, direct popular election of the president and home rule for the District of Columbia.



LABOR'S DETERMINATION to work for the election of a new Congress dedicated to "progress for America" was stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a news conference at the Executive Council's summer meeting in Chicago.

SALT Changes Backed To Assure Arms Parity

Chicago—The AFL-CIO has voiced its support for an amendment to the agreement on strategic arms limitations worked out between the United States and the Soviet Union to assure future equality on offensive weapons between the two nations.

The Executive Council adopted a statement supporting the Jackson-Scott amendment to the SALT agreement now before the Senate so that the inequality in the agreement "not become the basis for a follow-on treaty" that may be negotiated in the next five years.

The council said that the SALT agreement on defensive weapons is based on U.S.-USSR equality but that the agreement on offensive weapons "departs from this principle" and could give the Soviet Union a continuing advantage.

If the disparities in the current agreement were to become the basis for a follow-on treaty, the council said, "in this period of rapidly developing technology the United States would be placed in a position of strategic inferiority."

It added that "American labor is firmly opposed to a treaty on offensive weapons that would limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union."

The amendment offered by Senators Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) "serves notice that if the threat to the survivability of U.S. strategic forces is not limited by a follow-on agreement within five years, U.S. supreme national interests could be jeopardized."

The council said it hopes that the "Soviets could be persuaded to reduce their forces to U.S. levels." It pointed out also that the amendment seeks to prevent the compromise of U.S. weapons based in Europe to help defend NATO countries and that certain Soviet proposals are aimed at weakening and dividing the NATO alliance.

Uniform Injury Benefits Called Immediate Need

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to make enactment of federal workmen's compensation standards a matter of the highest priority in 1973 despite a national commission's recommendation that federal action be delayed for three years.

The Executive Council adopted a statement citing the national commission's report and noting that "in almost every instance" it reinforced the AFL-CIO position "of the need for sweeping changes to modernize the present system of compensating the victims of work injury and disease."

The AFL-CIO, the council said, has been urging the states "to make improvements similar to the commission's recommendations for many years. Our experience demonstrates that the states are unwilling or unable to modernize their workmen's compensation programs. Federal legislation is needed now to achieve this goal."

The commission recommended compulsory coverage of all workers without numerical or occupational exemptions, complete coverage of all work-related injuries and diseases, full medical care and rehabilitation services without limit on dollar amount, improved formulas for weekly benefit amounts and maximum benefit levels and a number of other provisions.

Musicians Approve Television Contract

New York—Television Musicians ratified a 21-month contract with the networks that provides for a 5.5 percent across-the-board annual salary increase in addition to other benefits, AFM Pres. Hal C. Davis announced.

The agreement, which expires Apr. 30, 1974, was approved in a mail referendum by a vote of 231 to 40.

Iron Curtain Repression Assailed by AFL-CIO

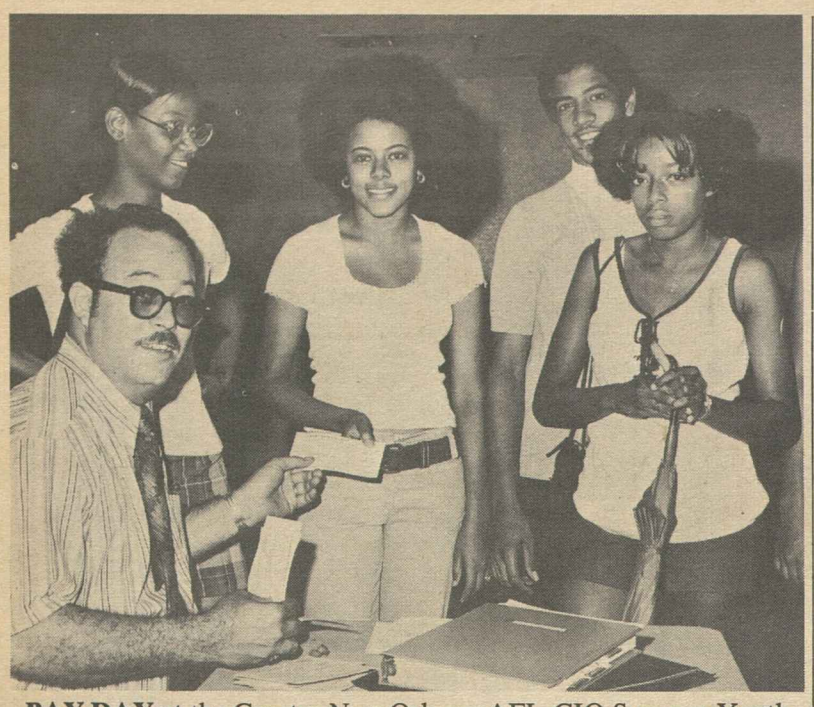
Chicago—The AFL-CIO sharply attacked the "latest wave of repression behind the Iron Curtain" involving political trials of intellectuals and trade unionists in Czechoslovakia and the ransom being extracted from Jews wishing to leave the Soviet Union.

The statement adopted by the Executive Council denounced the Soviets for their "inhuman and cynical methods" to prevent emigration of Jews to Israel and urged the U.S. government "to protest vigorously against this new form of slave trade" and to bring the Soviet Union's action before the upcoming sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Soviets have decreed that Jews with a higher education will be permitted to leave the USSR only upon payment of a so-called exit visa fee "which is so outrageously exorbitant that it is really ransom of human beings," the council said.

It also expressed shock at repression of opposition in Czechoslovakia as a result of new "terror measures" instigated by the Soviets, and urged a vigorous protest against the Czech trials in the UN.

All future negotiations with the USSR should involve a demand that the Soviet leaders implement the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Without such implementation the Nixon-Brezhnev declaration on mutual relations "is a worthless scrap of paper and no genuine detente is possible," the council said.



PAY DAY at the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO Summer Youth Program is greeted with smiles by students who have been working for local unions and non-profit community organizations. Distributing the checks is program Coordinator-Counselor Roy Glapion of Teachers Local 527. The project is funded by the Labor Dept.

150 New Orleans Youths Learn Labor on the Job

New Orleans—One hundred and fifty teenagers from low-income areas will go back to school this fall with money in their pockets and new insights into the labor movement.

They participated in the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO Summer Youth Program lasting from June 6 to Aug. 25 and funded by Labor Dept. Manpower & Training Act supplementary funds, amounting to $63,300.

The only summer youth program of its kind in the nation sponsored by a central labor council, it was initiated under the leadership of A. P. (Pat) Stoddard, now president emeritus, and continued under Lindsey J. Williams, new president of the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO.

School youths from 14 to 17 years of age worked as clerical aides, building maintenance aides and receptionist aides at 19 local unions and at 19 non-profit community organizations. They worked an average of 20 hours per week at $1.60 per hour.

The program was administered by Peter Babin III, regional director, and area manpower representative Ernest Colbert Jr. of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

Staff for the program included members of the American Federation of Teachers Local 527: Oscar Piper, director; coordinator counselors David Coleman, Edward Roberts and Roy E. Glapion, and secretary Diane M. Sorapuru.

"This is the first time the labor movement was ever involved in a federally funded participating program sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Labor in which the community was directly affected," said Babin.

"It also provided a service to its affiliated local unions in assisting them with needed help in individual local unions. For the first time it gave high school kids a chance to become involved in a local union's administrative responsibiilties to its membership. It also gave them the opportunity to better understand what unions are all about.

"The great majority of these kids after graduating from high school will become employed in areas that are traditionally organized. In the event they become union members, they will better understand the labor movement and participate actively in union affairs from the beginning."

The students themselves said they will miss their summer jobs and hope to return next year. The only grievance they voiced was: "The hours weren't long enough."

Montana Labor Votes Support For Democrats

Helena, Mont.—A demand for effective consumer protection legislation on a federal level and strong enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act were among the resolutions passed by delegates to the Montana AFL-CIO's 16th annual convention here.

The state central body's Committee on Political Education endorsed all Democrats for state and federal offices with "enthusiastic support" for re-election of U.S. Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) this November.

Other candidates who received the convention's endorsement were Democratic Representatives John Melcher and Arnold Olsen as well as Lt. Gov. Tom Judge in the Montana gubernatorial race.

One strongly worded resolution contained an eight-point indictment of the Nixon Administration, charging that the Administration had pursued a policy of "deceit" in seeking to stampede Congress into enacting compulsory arbitration of transportation disputes during the West Coast dock strike.

Another measure put the Montana AFL-CIO on record as supporting the Montana Farmers Union in organizing an American Federation of Agriculture.

Delegates endorsed the boycotts of both Farah slacks and iceberg lettuce, and led by AFL-CIO Regional Director James Leary of Portland, Ore., they took time out from convention sessions to man informational picket lines in front of four Helena department stores selling Farah pants.

Rubber Workers Name Public Relations Aide

Akron, Ohio—Tom Fitt has been appointed to the new post of assistant public relations director for the Rubber Workers. Fitt has been working part-time in the URW public relations office for the past year.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said that Fitt will continue to handle the duties of Public Relations Director George Scriven, who was hospitalized after a heart attack June 24.

Loopholes in Controls:

Iron Workers' Lyons Blasts Wage Clamp as Profits Soar

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers denounced the Nixon Administration's economic controls for unjustly restraining wages while leaving loopholes for prices and profits to soar.

In opening the Iron Workers 34th convention, Lyons said Phase 2 enforcement policies are indeed controlling pay checks of wage earners, but that it's highly doubtful if there is any effect on prices—and all along profits surge ahead.

"The weekly pay envelope contains only a single check," he stressed. "However, the monthly and quarterly profit-and-loss statements of a typical firm contain virtually thousands of opportunities to vary costs in the accounting procedures to cover over real corporate gains."

Lyons noted that in the first three months of 1972 corporations piled up after-tax profits at an annual rate of $51 billion—an all-time high.

"And that record was broken in the second quarter of this year when it climbed to an annual rate of $52 billion," he pointed out.

Lyons got specific: Chrysler Corp. profits up 68.4 percent; Union Carbide up 53.9 percent; General Electric up 121.5 percent; Standard Oil of New Jersey up 331 percent.

Despite the spectacular gains, he said, "quite probably the wages of the workers of these same corporations have been held down, or will be in the near future."

Yet, not one of these firms has been cited by the Price Commission for windfall profits, Lyons pointed out.

He urged the Iron Workers to call on the Administration to change directions on economic controls in face of the evidence and to remove the inequities of the Phase 2 program.

Stressing the role organized labor must play to achieve fair government programs, Lyons said that unions are involved in politics as a matter of necessity.

"Labor has never sought and never should seek to dominate any aspect of the legislative or political process," he said. "However, labor should never accept the position of being taken for granted . . . a position that labor has nowhere to go . . . a position that labor's voice is not a voice but an ineffective echo."

That point was reiterated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who told the cheering 1,039 delegates that no political party owns organized labor.

Meany said that the working man's vote is not in anyone's pocket—it must be earned, and the only power that labor seeks is the power to improve the lives of the people.

He stressed that labor is not a political party and is not in partnership with any political organization. Labor's goal, Meany said, is to seek a fair share for workers no matter who is elected President. And although the AFL-CIO has endorsed candidates in the past, no political party has the right to expect an automatic endorsement.

Meany also warned that the American worker will not be taken for granted or be a patsy for false promises or demagoguery.

"We are guided by one simple principle: What is best for the American worker as a consumer and as a citizen," he declared.

"We are being charged by both sides with having too much power. But our power is in beneficial laws. And all the beneficial legislation passed in the last 25 or 30 years has a union label."

A high-priority legislative measure the American workers need now is the protection from foreign imports that have wiped out 900,000 U.S. jobs in the past five years, he said.

In his keynote address, Lyons told the delegates that the biggest problem facing the Iron Workers is "the phenomenal growth of the non-union contractor successfully performing" the principal types of construction in which the union is engaged.

During the four years since the last Iron Workers convention, he said, many companies which had never used anything but union contractors "have turned to open shop contractors, and in some areas of the country even refuse to accept bids from union contractors."

The situation has grown worse since the 1947 passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, Lyons declared, "until in the past few years the growth of the non-union contractor is beyond anything that has taken place in the past by many times over."

Pres. Frank Bonadio, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., echoed the assessment of the problem. He called for a program to increase productivity to enable fair union contractors to compete more effectively against non-union companies.

One answer, he said, "can be summed up in the old union slogan 'a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.'"

But all the plans in the world—no matter how carefully drafted will not be effective if there is not the intent to make them effective, Bonadio stated. "I think it is self-evident that labor and management in the construction industry have a mutual interest in securing job opportunities and action must be taken to place the union contractor in a position to compete more effectively."

The building and construction trades have been criticized for almost a decade on the question of minority employment, Bonadio observed. But, he pointed out that a recent report of the Labor Dept. shows that minority participation in federally registered construction apprenticeship programs increased nearly 16 percent during 1971 to reach a new high, even though overall participation in such programs declined by 2 percent.

"We are unalterably opposed to the quota system," he said, and noted that Pres. Nixon also voiced the same view during the Republican convention here. "And we are going to remind him of that."

Critics also put blinders on to view the problem of building industry inflation "as solely a matter of high wages," he said. "They are silent when confronted with exorbitant increases" in the cost of land, home financing and materials.

6% Jobless Rate Holds in 53 Areas

August was the 18th consecutive month that at least one third of the nation's major labor areas were classified as having "substantial" unemployment—a jobless rate of at least 6 percent with the level expected to persist for two more months.

The Labor Dept. reported that 53 of the nation's 150 major labor markets were suffering from substantial unemployment during August, which represented no change from the previous month.

In addition, three smaller labor areas were added to either the substantial or "persistent" unemployment list, bringing the total for those two categories to 833.

Pilots Charge Strike Aid Pads Northwest Profits

An Air Line Pilots' strike against Northwest Airlines, now in its third month, again shows how the airlines' so-called mutual aid pact allows a carrier "to rack up profits without even flying," the union charges.

Under the pact, which unions long have contended destroys meaningful bargaining and prolongs walkouts, Northwest will get a "handout" of more than $8 million from other airline companies for the month of July alone, the ALPA points out. What the company's take will be for August is yet to be determined.

Northwest was struck on June 30 after 14 months of fruitless negotiations. The issues, according to the union, include the need for improved working conditions on a carrier "having some of the worst conditions in the entire industry." Northwest's 1,500 pilots also seek benefits that are now standard on other lines.

Although federal mediators have pressed negotiations since the strike began, Northwest's management has "failed to give any ground" on many issues, the union reports.

The ALPA says that airlines have paid each other some $190 million since the mutual aid scheme was signed in 1958, with Northwest one of the main beneficiaries since it has had more strikes than any other carrier in the past 10 years.

The union's statistics show that as a result of a 1970 strike by the Railway & Airline Clerks, Northwest collected $48 million from nine other pact members and would have made a profit of $13 million even if it had been shut down completely. As it was, Northwest netted $22 million during that strike with only limited operations.

As the ALPA's history under the pact indicates, it and other unions have several times unsuccessfully appealed to the Civil Aeronautics Board to outlaw the mutual aid agreement, but so far the agency has refused to do so. Legislation to end it also has been introduced in Congress but never acted upon.

Meanwhile, the ALPA says the carriers have expanded the pact steadily over the years until it now "threatens to become an avalanche that will sweep away all semblance of meaningful collective bargaining in the airline industry."

Hatch Act Revision Urged:

AFGE Convention Re-Elects Griner

Hollywood Beach, Fla.—The convention of Government Employes re-elected John F. Griner to a sixth two-year term as president, but turned down proposed four-year terms for its 18-man executive council.

Griner, an AFL-CIO vice president, was re-elected along with Executive Vice-Pres. Clyde M. Webber and Sec.-Treas. Douglas H. Kershaw. Each was opposed, but won by substantial margins.

The 15 national vice presidents who administer the union's districts were elected last spring at district caucuses with the exception of District 15, where Elvin E. Lewis will seek re-election by overseas members later in the convention. All 15 will be installed at the convention.

The proposal of four-year terms for officers was accompanied by a plan to continue biennial conventions, but with conventions in between to be devoted to policy decisions. The resolution was turned down after brief debate.

A proposed per capita increase is still to come before the convention. Per capita proposals include a resolution calling for a 50-cent increase effective Jan. 1, bringing per capita to $2.50 per month with automatic adjustments geared to increases in the earnings of members.

The more than 1,200 delegates at the five-day convention heard Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, and Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who spoke at the convention banquet.

Three members of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee — Representatives Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), Charles H. Wilson (D-Calif.) and Lawrence Hogan (R-Md.)—also spoke to the convention.

Both McGee and Stevens extolled previous legislation to benefit federal civil service employes—with McGee stressing previous Democratic Congresses and Stevens emphasizing the Nixon Administration's role.

Udall, Wilson and Hogan each stressed the need for reform of the Hatch Act, which regulates political activities of federal employes. Reform of the Hatch Act has become a key legislative goal of the 300,000-member AFGE, which has exclusive recognition bargaining rights for over 600,000 employes in 60 federal agencies.

In the election of officers, Griner was opposed by two candidates and Webber and Kershaw by one each.

Griner was opposed by two national vice presidents, Joseph D. Gleason of New York-New Jersey and Allen H. Kaplan of the Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois district. Webber was opposed by a rank-and-file member, Martha Tabor of Washington, D.C., an employe of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Kershaw's opponent was an Internal Revenue Service employe, James Henry of Florida.

Pay Board Sets Review Of Rail Wage Increase

The Pay Board served notice that it will challenge the 5 percent wage increase due the nation's 600,000 rail workers Oct. 1 and all rail unions as well as the carriers have gone on record as opposing the challenge.

In its notice, the board indicated that the challenge may be merely a technical one, designed to clear the way for a formal review to determine whether the increase is "unreasonably inconsistent" with the board's wage standards on deferred increases.

Pending results of that review, the board said carriers may pay the increase as scheduled.

The board's notice went to the unions and to the National Railway Labor Conference, the bargaining arm of the carriers.

The board directed the NRLC to answer a series of questions as a basis for the review. Technically, the review would apply to rail agreements entered into prior to Nov. 14, 1971, when Phase 2 of the economic stabilization program began.

The NLRC said that it made it clear in its response to the Pay Board inquiries that the 5 percent increase is equally applicable to those rail unions which reached agreement after Oct. 1 of last year.

Chairman William H. Dempsey of the NRLC declared further in the reply that the railroads entered into the agreements "in good faith and are prepared to carry them out to the extent permitted by law." He stressed the need for uniform action on the 5 percent increases, whether the agreements were reached before or after Phase 2 began.

He also noted that the agreements conformed to the recommendations laid down by the Presidential Emergency Board.

Meanwhile, the Pay Board announced approval of an agreement negotiated last May between the Sheet Metal Workers and the nation's rail carriers.

The Sheet Metal Workers was the last union representing shopcraftmen to settle with the railroads.

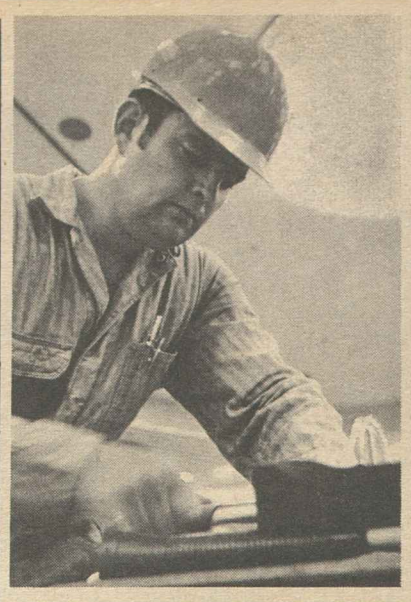
That agreement was comparable to the pattern set by the shopcraft unions, covering a series of pay hikes between Jan. 1, 1971, and Apr. 1, 1973.

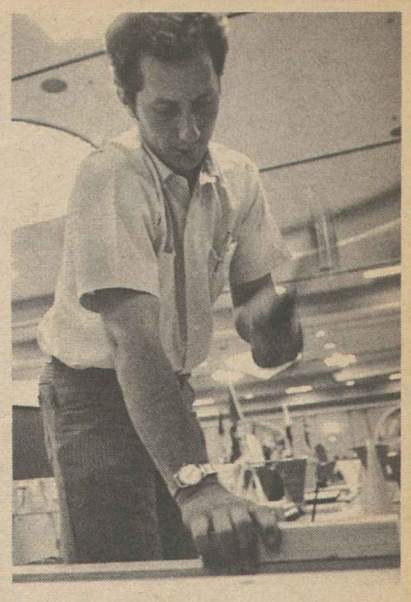
McGovern Backed By Woodworkers

Portland, Ore. — The executive board of the Woodworkers has endorsed Sen. George McGovern for President with a promise of "fullest possible support during the election campaign."

The endorsement statement said, "The ordinary citizen is demanding change—an end to the war, the right to a decent standard of living, equal rights for everyone and the elimination of the double standard that is the hallmark of the Nixon Administration.

"Sen. McGovern has recognized this demand for change. He is prepared to fight for the achievement of these goals."





THE THREE TOP WINNERS in the recent Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest at Las Vegas, Nev., demonstrate some of the skills required in the competition. From left are James C. Bone, Davenport, Iowa, first place winner in the millwright division; Mario Venneri, Philadelphia, who led the mill-cabinetmaker category; and Cornelius Froese of Winnipeg, Manitoba, winner of the carpenter category.

Sidell Foresees Work Innovations To Remedy Nation's Urban Crisis

Las Vegas, Nev.—Pres. William Sidell of the Carpenters served notice on the union's membership that non-traditional work procedures may be necessary to solve the problem of rebuilding America's deteriorating cities.

"Some urban problems are extremely critical and on a scale beyond solving in conventional ways," Sidell said. "This means that some work is going to be done in non-traditional ways.

"Sometimes we won't like it and where our vital interests are involved we'll have to hang tough.

"But if we want to be part of the action, we're going to have to adapt, both as individuals and as organizations. It's going to pay us to be responsive to social needs."

Sidel spoke at the awards banquet of the 6th Annual Carpenters National Apprenticeship Contest, sponsored by the union, the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the National Association of Home Builders. The dinner was the concluding event of the competition among 77 state and Canadian provincial finalists who vied for $9,500 in prize money.

Also at the dinner were union and management administrators and supervisors of local carpenter, millwright, and mill cabinet apprentice programs, who were attending a three-day conference here.

First Vice Pres. Herbert C. Skinner and Leo Gable, coordinator of the apprenticeship and training programs, said that a total of about 45,000 apprentices and trainees presently were involved in the programs that are jointly administered by the union and management throughout the United States and Canada.

Winners of this year's competition in the carpenter division were Cornelius Froese of Local 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Richard L. Petersen, Local 253, Omaha, Neb.; Thomas J. Florkowski, Local 359, Philadelphia; Leon C. Fay, Local 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.; Patrick J. Gokie, Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.

Millwright winners were James G. Bone, Local 2158, Rock Island, Ill. Robert Weber, Local 740, Mineola, N.Y.; Stephen D. Banes, Local 2158, Rock Island

Mill-cabinet champs were Mario Venneri, Local 359, Philadelphia; Ronald J. Neff, Local 433, Belleville, Ill.; Larry D. Morrison, Local 266, Stockton, Calif.

In his address on the housing crisis, Sidell stated that "basically what needs to be done is to rebuild the nation's cities. For the past two decades our cities have been falling apart while much of our productive resources have been expended in other directions."

"During the 1960s, capital expenditures which have gone to construction were in one way or another diverted to the Vietnam war," Sidell commented. "And the war brought on severe inflationary pressures which led to tight money and deep cuts in federal non-military spending—both of which had a heavy impact on construction, which generally needs either public spending or private lending.

"In other words, we were building a lot of factories, stores, and office buildings but not nearly enough houses, schools, hospitals, clean air and water utilities and mass transportation systems. We can expect that this backlog of unmet needs will produce a greater emphasis on housing and related urban development in the next decade. . . . Only war and inflation have postponed drastic action on what is generally recognized as a national priority."

Sidell pointed out that in 1900 there were only 75 million Americans and less than half of them lived in urban areas. Today, he added, there are more than 200 million and over 70 percent live in urban areas. By 1980, he predicted, over 80 percent of the population will be concentrated in cities and suburbs.

"Just take a stroll around the streets of any city you can think of." he suggested. "You'll soon see enough to convince you that the construction industry will be the busiest industry in the country if even a small part of what needs to be done is done."

California Labor Urges Action to Protect Jobs

Los Angeles—Strong measures to provide jobs in a state with more than one-half million unemployed were urged at the ninth convention of the California State AFL-CIO.

The convention called for federal measures to halt the runaway plants locating just across the Mexican border from California and for a "major state public works program to build jobs and meet public needs."

California has 554,000 workers who were unable to find jobs last month and the state's jobless rate is currently 6.1 percent, the convention noted.

Termination of the war in Vietnam and enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill to halt the exporting of U.S. jobs and technology were also among major policy statements approved by delegates. On the war position, emphasis was on "release of our POWs and assurances the people of South Vietnam have full voice and vote in determining their political destiny."

In addition to the statement on runaway plants, the convention called for the federal government to "more adequately enforce the law along our southern border to halt the importation of illegal aliens who often become strikebreakers and threaten existing labor standards."

The federal government was urged also to "crack down on U.S. firms building and operating low-wage assembly plants immediately south of the U.S.-Mexican border, thereby exporting American jobs."

Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) told the 1,200 convention delegates that Pres. Nixon would be "an unrivaled threat to American labor" if he gets a new "four-year lease on the White House."

Criticizing the Nixon Administration's reluctance to push for real tax reforms, Tunney said it "has left untouched the present system which shelters the wealthy, favors the influential and leaves the rest of us with an unfair burden."

Underscoring his point, Tunney listed eight major corporations that paid no federal income taxes in at least one of the last 10 years. He cited Standard Oil, which made $66 million in 1970 and $61 million in 1971 but paid no federal income taxes. U.S. Steel, he pointed out, made $154 million and paid millions in dividends in 1971 but paid no federal income taxes.

Tunney charged that the Nixon Administration has "hidden now in the pending files" outlines of measures "to compel arbitration in the settlement of strikes and other bills to weaken collective bargaining and unions."

A resolution calling for the election defeat of Nixon was referred to the executive council of the California Labor Council on Political Education, which is scheduled to meet Sept. 8.

Delegates capped the convention by re-electing Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning, Pres. Albin J. Gruhn, General Vice Pres. Manuel Dias and 34 federation vice presidents.

The Stakes in November

THE AFL-CIO in 1972 has as its number one priority the election of senators and congressmen dedicated to progress for America. The 93rd Congress must put the people first; must make the best system of government ever devised work for the benefit of all the people.

Among labor's legislative goals in 1973 will be:

- Tax justice to bring the federal income tax law in line with the concept of taxation based on ability to pay. Preferential tax loopholes which benefit rich corporations and wealthy individuals must be closed. All attempts to shift more of the tax burden onto the shoulders of working people—such as a national sales tax, the so-called "value-added" tax—must be rejected.
- A rational foreign trade policy to stop the export of American jobs that results from unregulated imports and tax policies that encourage U.S. companies to run away and set up operations in foreign lands. We re-emphasize our commitment to the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment Act.
- Increased public investment in public works, manpower training programs, expanded public service jobs and the construction of more and better low- and middle-income housing. These programs projects and services are of lasting value to the American people.
- Enactment of the National Health Security program to provide all Americans with quality medical care at a cost they can afford.
- Welfare reform—fair alike to the taxpayers and those in need. Essential to welfare reform is a federally funded community controlled system of day care centers for the children of welfare mothers and other working women.
- Protection for consumers from unsafe products and deceptive business practices. We will renew the fight for a national system of "no-fault" auto insurance.
- Re-insurance protection for workers' pensions.
- Uniform workman's compensation and unemployment compensation laws that will protect disabled or unemployed workers.
- Increased funding and manpower to properly administer the Occupational Safety & Health Act and the Railway Safety Act.
- Absolute opposition to compulsory arbitration and any and all other efforts to deprive workers and their unions of their rights through dismantling the National Labor Relations Board or emasculation of federal labor standards laws.
- Full recognition of the rights of public workers as citizens by repeal of the Hatch Act, enactment of the Federal Workers Bill of Rights and legislation to establish a true system of collective bargaining for all public employes.
- Full funding of all existing federal programs in the fields of education, poverty, environment, maritime and health.
- A national voter registration law, direct popular election of the President, and home rule for the District of Columbia.

Each of these issues and many more will be decided on Nov. 7.

We will intensify our campaign to have every union member registered to vote and to bring the issues and the records of the candidates to every union family. On Election Day 1972 we will do everything in our power to insure a record turnout of union families at the polls in support of congressional and senatorial candidates pledged to labor's program of progress for America.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 1972.

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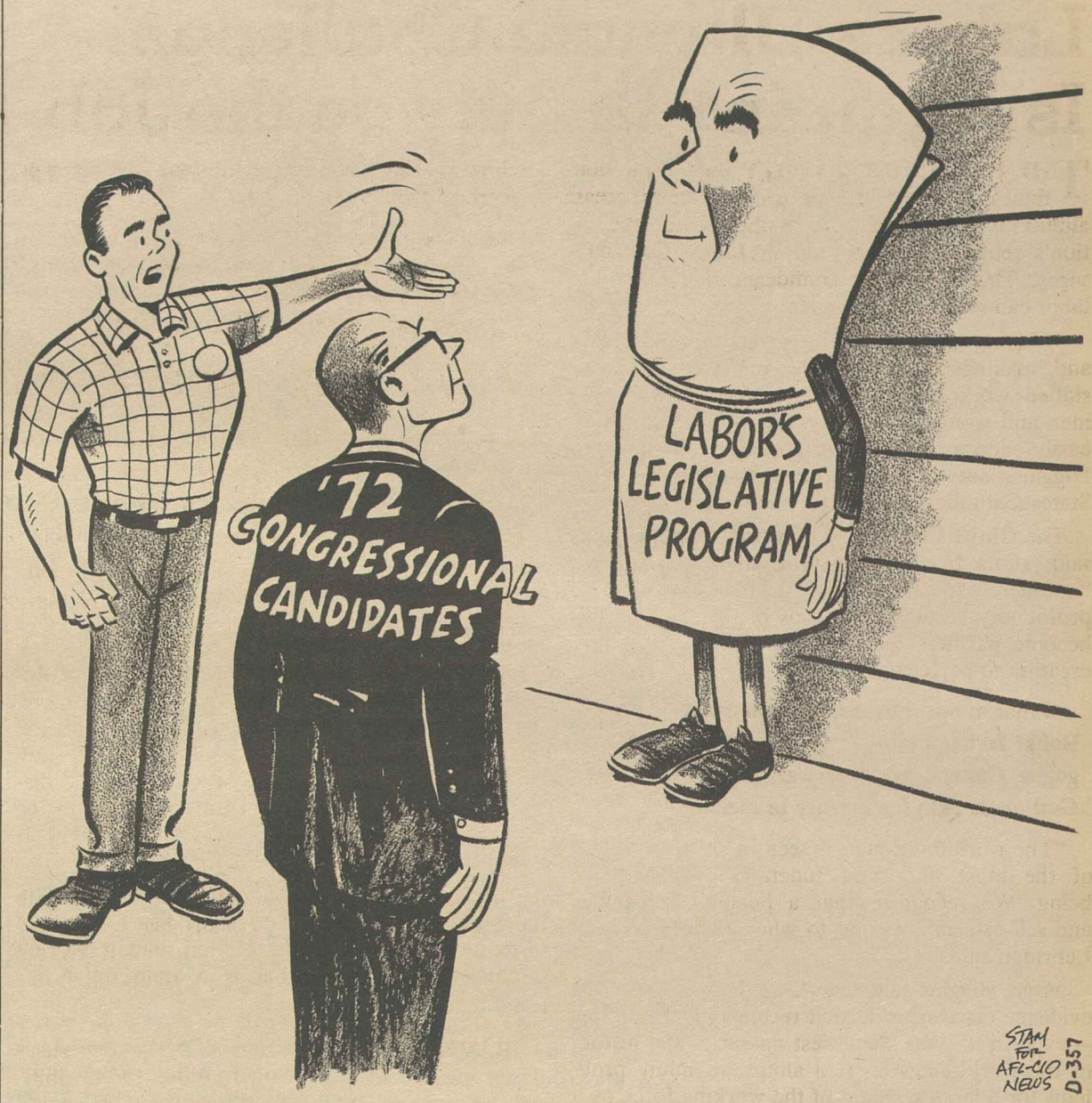


A Word Edgewise:

Brandt's 'Ostpolitik' Puts Him In a Corner for Fall Elections

By John P. Roche

EVERY SO OFTEN a politician gets so clever, or committed, that in effect he sets a trap for his opponents and then steps into it. The late John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State was a world titleholder in this art-form: he would, for instance, announce the "unleashing" of the Chinese Nationalists to appease the China lobby, and then—when the Taiwan regime began to polish its rifles—hastily releash Chiang. This made everybody angry, confused, or both.

Pres. Nixon sponsored—to borrow a term from the chessmasters gathered in Iceland—a gambit in connection with the prisoners of war. Initially he doubtless hoped that by emphasizing the POW issue, Hanoi's refusal to adhere to the Geneva Convention, etc., he could mobilize world opinion against the North Vietnamese.

However, the POW issue has rebounded to the absurd point where some Democrats are getting a serious hearing for the inherently preposterous notion that the United States should determine its policies in Southeast Asia on the basis of the fate of a few hundred American prisoners.

However, the man who is currently in a real trap, of his own contrivance, is Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany. Brandt staked his fortunes and those of the Social Democratic Party on the success of his "Ostpolitik," that is, his effort to normalize relations not only with the Soviet Union and Poland, but with the East German Communist regime as well.

The Soviets cooperated and the end product was a series of agreements, the most important of which was Brandt's acceptance of the finality of the post-war boundary settlement between Germany and Poland.

The pay-off to Brandt for accepting the legitimacy of this border and for giving de facto recognition to the Communist German Democratic Republic was to be an easing of tensions, the growth of East-West trade, and hopefully normalization of relations between the "two states in one nation"—the neat formula devised to pacify those in West Germany who felt that Brandt had abandoned the dream of re-unification.

Everybody, it seemed, cheered. Even the so-called "last Prussians," led by the Bavarian Christian Democratic leader Franz Josef Strauss, lapsed into silence. Willy Brandt got the Nobel Peace Prize.

Then gradually it began to dawn on the West Germans, particularly the Christian Democrats, who need only a handful of seats to displace Brandt's coalition, that so far all the pay-offs had gone the wrong way.

The Berlin Wall, the minefields and barbed-wire fences along the border with East Germany were still there. None of the East European Communist states had established diplomatic relations with Bonn. And the Poles, oddly enough, radically cut back the number of ethnic Germans they were allowing to emigrate to the West.

NOW BOTH THE POLES and the East Germans have weighed in publicly against Brandt's policies. In essence their position is that Brandt's "Ostpolitik," which he saw as a goal in itself, should be considered only as West Germany's opening bid for respectability. It was a useful beginning, but there are a number of things that Brandt must do before he has earned the right to be taken seriously.

The Poles suggested that, among other signs of good will, he should expel all "foreign propaganda centers" (i.e. Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe) and anti-Communist refugee organizations. Also West German education should be brought up to date—presumably by eliminating any nasty references to the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The East German propaganda chief, Albert Norden (in an article which was significantly reprinted in "Pravda"), thoughtfully suggested that Brandt's party, the Social Democrats, needed a complete revamping before it could be trusted.

With elections coming up this fall, and the Christian Democrats in full cry, Brandt is in a corner. If he replies to the Communists as he should, that is, tell them to get lost, the Christian Democrats will say "We told you so." On the other hand, he cannot give anything else away without jeopardizing the integrity of his party and his own honor. In dealing with the Communists we may all have a lot to learn from Bobby Fischer.

Religious Leaders Stress:

Labor's Ultimate Challenge Is Attaining Dignity on the Job

THE FIGHT FOR DIGNITY on the job continues as rapid technological changes create almost as many problems as they solve, the nation's religious leaders said in Labor Day messages. They expressed confidence that organized labor can meet that challenge.

"Making work more human and more humane and making it possible for unskilled or semi-skilled workers to live not as machines but as men and women of dignity and worth will not be easily accomplished," said Msgr. George G. Higgins, secretary for research of the United States Catholic Conference.

The Christian theology of work, Msgr. Higgins said, starts from the premise that people work "not merely to earn a living . . . but also and more profoundly because by means of their labor, they become partners in the work of bringing God's creation to perfection."

Judaism operates on the same premise, wrote Rabbi Irving Lehrman, president of the Synagogue Council of America, emphasizing that God made man his partner in creation.

"The worklife of man is seen in Judaism as one of the most important functions of his social being. We recognize that a person's self-image and self-esteem is bound to what he does," Rabbi Lehrman said.

Msgr. Higgins said that ". . . there is mounting evidence on every side that technological progress —even in this the wealthiest nation in the history of the world—has created almost as many problems for a large segment of the working force as it has thus far managed to solve.

"Of the many unsolved economic and social problems in this area, one in particular—the sheer boredom and the meaninglessness of so many of today's dead-end occupations and the low esteem in which society seems to hold these occupations—is, by all odds, the most critical so far as the workers themselves are concerned."

Organized labor's fight to maintain the dignity of the worker in the face of such realities and attitudes "goes to the heart of what we mean by social justice," Msgr. Higgins stated.

Labor and management as well must work to "free" those who feel "hopelessly trapped in occupations (white-collar as well as blue-collar occupations) which are so meaningless as, in effect, to make automatons of them and to strip them of their human dignity."

"We are called upon to work for a change in the system which has thus entrapped them," Msgr. Higgins said.

"In this connection, the (Vatican) Council was very emphatic in stating that, in addition to our daily round of duties in our particular occupation or profession, each of us has the added responsibility to engage, according to his or her talents, in this all-important work of social justice."

The Synagogue Council of America, Rabbi Lehrman writes, "salutes the American labor movement and wishes it well in its dedication to the strengthening of the good and meaningful life for all Americans."

"This phrase, 'for all Americans,' is also precisely where the challenge lies. For regrettably, not all Americans have a share in the good life. There is appalling poverty in our land; there are families who live in slums that are a national disgrace; there are fellow Americans from whom the respect-giving vitality of useful employment is withheld.

"In city after city, antagonoism between white Americans and black Americans has fearsomely erupted into mindless destruction, and is writing a shameful chronicle that is a stain upon our land."

RABBI LEHRMAN said that the American labor movement has its own unique responsibilities to combat these social problems by doing what it does best:

"To bring our alienated citizenry back into the mainstream of American life by giving them a stake not just in the dream but in the reality of affluent America. There must be an expansion of job opportunities for the disadvantaged. Apprenticeships and the enlargement of union membership can play a most decisive role in opening closed doors in the economic life of this nation.

"May our Father in Heaven, who made man His own partner in completing creation give all of us the strength to build the better society that the generations have dreamed of.

"In this great cause, may the American labor movement play a great and essential role, and may Labor Day 1972, be the day of its rededication."

Histadrut's Wide Role:

Israeli Labor Programs Spur Social, Economic Development

ISRAEL'S LABOR movement, though small in numbers, has been a major force in shaping both the economic and social progress of that rapidly developing nation, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said after a visit to the country.

Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, not only carries on social and cultural efforts that range from health care and pensions to youth programs, but also engages in "a variety of economic enterprises" that are basic to the growth and vitality of the country, Seidman noted. He said that Histadrut-owned and operated enterprises include construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and farming.

Such wide-ranging activities that include both the means of livelihood for many Israeli workers and programs that enrich their lives off the job make Histradrut "almost unique among the world's national trade union organizations," Seidman said. He appeared on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference.

Seidman noted that the Israeli labor federation operates that nation's main health care program, Kupat Holim, which provides comprehensive, across-the-board care for some 75 percent of the total population, not just members of Histadrut. He said the health care program developed by the trade union organization is now moving toward a government-operated program that will cover all the people of Israel.

He pointed out that while the medical profession in the United States has "fought very vigorously against any type of national health insurance program" here, the medical profession in Israel has long "pushed very hard for that kind of program."

"The people of Israel consider it to be the natural next step," he said. "They do have problems,"—among them, a shortage of doctors and hospitals, Seidman noted.

"But," he stressed, "they're going at this in . . . a very intelligent and coordinated way—looking at problems as problems, and trying to solve them—without being saddled with a lot of outmoded theories and shibboleths, which too often block social progress in this country."

Reporters questioning Seidman were Stephen S. Rosenfeld of the Washington Post and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

EUPHORIC PRE-ELECTION FORECASTS by the Nixon Administration that the problem of inflation is well on the way to being licked were hit hard by the Consumer Price Index for the month of July, almost a year after the Administration's "New Economic Policy" went into effect.

Instead of continuing to go down, the rate of increase in living costs was reversed, hitting an annual rate of 4.8 percent.

What was particularly significant was the fact that none of the three main constituents of the cost-of-living showed any improvement over the month. Two of them, in fact, showed a deteriorating picture. Food, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was up six-tenths of a point; commodities less food were up three-tenths compared with a zero advance in June, and services continued the three-tenths climb registered in June.

The cost of food during July advanced at double the rate of other commodities and services. Considering the fact that the advances in other commodities and services are still considerably above the 2.5 percent rate which is the Nixon goal, the food price rise is staggering and a symptom that these prices are still far from being under control.

One explanation is that the Price Commission has not cracked down on supermarkets and grocery stores as hard as it should. Another explanation, of course, is that raw food prices are not controlled under the Nixon program.

Nevertheless, the labor position that prices, if they are to be controlled, should be controlled across the board, including farm products, is still valid. To ask one segment of American society to make sacrifices and spare another is bound to cause deep dissatisfaction, and of equal importance, is contributory to failure.

There are strong indications that the Price Commission, which is the operative arm of the Cost of Living Council, would like to impose controls on raw materials.

There are equally strong indications, however, that the Cost of Living Council is opposed to including farm prices under controls. The council is essentially a direct high-level creature of the Nixon Administration and, as such, has no intention of losing the farm vote for the Republican Party.

IT IS HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT that the one element in the cost of living that has shown the greatest response to the Nixon anti-inflation program has been that of services. During the eight months prior to Phase 1 of the Nixon program, the annual rate of inflation under the services category in the Consumer Price Index was 4.6 percent as compared with a rate of 3.6 percent during the eight months of Phase 2.

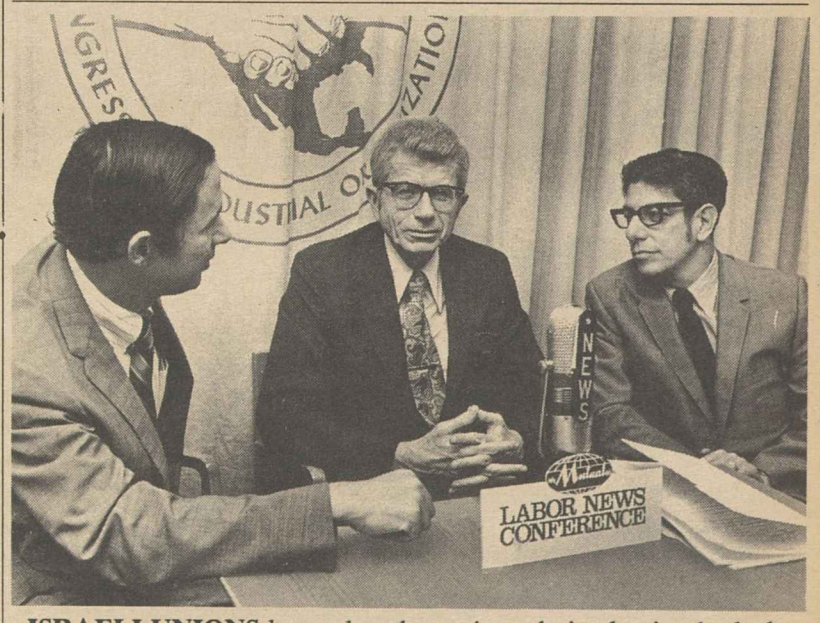
Services, of course, are heavily influenced by wages and it is here that the Nixon program has worked with a vengeance.

The guideline for wage increases was set at 5.5 percent by the Cost of Living Council and put into effect by the Pay Board. The board, contrary to the Price Commission, has more than succeeded in attaining its objective. Its mid-August report showed that the combined weighted average increase for plants with more than 1,000 employes "was 5 percent affecting 13,042,592 workers."

One day after the Pay Board report was issued, the Dept. of Commerce reported that during the second quarter of the year, after-tax profits rose $2.9 billion to an annual rate of $52.4 billion despite the adverse effects of the floods in Northeast.

These same figures reveal that while total wages and salaries generally have gone up at an annual rate of 8.3 percent during the past six months, profits after taxes have gone up 14 percent.

Organized labor has long insisted that it is willing to sacrifice on the basis of equality of sacrifie for all. It is now clear that equality of sacrifice not only is a moral principle but is an equally important economic principle without which the Nixon program is on the road to failure.



ISRAELI UNIONS have played a major role in shaping both the economic and social progress of the rapidly developing nation, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Steven S. Rosenfeld, left, of the Washington Post and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Meany on Labor Day:

Fair Congress Needed to End Inequities

By George Meany

SINCE 1894, we have set aside the first Monday in September to honor the millions of working men and women, of all races and creeds, whose sweat and skill have built America—and made this the greatest land on earth.

This is Labor Day.

It is a well-earned holiday for workers and their families.

It is also a day for workers and their unions to take stock—to look at our country and our government, and to see how far we have come and how far we have yet to go.

This Labor Day is important for another reason. This is an election year. Politics is in the air. And Labor Day marks the real beginning of the campaign for political office in every state and congressional district in the nation.

At stake are 33 Senate seats and all 435 seats in the House of Representatives.

We of the AFL-CIO are determined to elect a Congress that is friendly to the interests of working people regardless of who occupies the White House over the next four years.

For we know from experience that whoever the next President may be, we cannot move forward unless we have a Congress that understands the needs of our people—and responds to these needs.

Who are "the people?" The great majority of them are made up of working men and women and their families. And what they want can be summed up in one phrase—"a fair share."

American workers want a fair share of the abundance they have produced—no more and no less.

Tax Justice for Workers

We want a fair share tax system. We don't have it. We have a tax system that is rigged against wage and salary earners in favor of big business and the wealthy.

Today, a family of four earning $10,000 a year will pay an average of $905 in federal income taxes. If the $10,000 was income from state and local bonds, the family would pay no taxes at all.

This is just plain unfair—there's no other word for it. It's unfair to tax the wage earner in full, while corporations and the wealthy can evade their fair share through a host of gimmicks. Loopholes, exemptions, depletion allowances, accelerated depreciation write-offs, investment credits—you name it. What it comes down to, for example, is that, last year, U.S. Steel could get away without paying 1 cent in federal income taxes. But you can be sure that the steelworkers had their taxes deducted from their paychecks every week.

We need a Congress that will put an end to this outrageous tax discrimination.

And we need a Congress that will fight off any attempt to enact the so-called "value-added tax." This is just another term for a national sales tax, which would shift an even heavier burden onto the backs of low- and middle-income Americans.

The time has come for a tax system based on ability to pay, with everybody shouldering his fair share. That's the American way—as labor sees it.

We also need a Congress that will put America back to work. There is so much work that needs to be done—so many houses, schools and hospitals to be built, so many mass transit systems and other public facilities to be constructed, so many anti-pollution and public service projects that we desperately need. It just doesn't make sense to have 5 million Americans out of work. It's a tragic human waste—and it hurts our economy.

Consequences of Unemployment

Unemployment turns consumers and taxpayers into welfare clients. All of us bear the costs and the consequences—in rising welfare costs, unemployment compensations, lost tax revenues and business markets, high crime rates, and all the rest.

But it doesn't have to be this way. There is no economic law that says we have to have 5.5 percent unemployment—or even 4 percent, for that matter.

We have the means to create a full employment economy. We've done it before. What we need is a Congress that will put the means to work and provide a decent job for every American who wants to work.

Now a decent job means decent wages. This is the richest country on the face of the earth, and working people have made it that way. So we in the labor movement believe it is unfair that any worker should toil for 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, and still earn less than a poverty wage. This is a matter of equity. It is a matter of dignity. It is a matter of plain decency.

Therefore, we need a Congress that will enact a single universal minimum wage of at least $2.50 an hour for every person who works for a living, regardless of age, sex, color or any other artificial barrier.

We need a Congress that will stop the growing export of American jobs, capital, technology and production by multinational corporations based in the United States.

Organized labor is not against foreign trade—of course not. But we are against the outmoded 19th Century trade policies that have lost American workers nearly 1 million job opportunities in the last six years.

We are against trade policies that are eroding entire U.S. industries—textiles, shoes, clothing, steel, auto, rubber, electronic equipment.

Outmoded Trade Policies

We are against trade policies that fatten corporate profits while undermining the American economy. We are against trade policies that allow multinational corporations based in the United States, to produce goods abroad in cheap labor markets and then sell them in this country at high American prices—with no benefit to the consumer. We're against the philosophy that puts profits above patriotism.

For all of these reasons, the AFL-CIO is strongly supporting the Burke-Hartke bill—which would bring our trade policies into line with modern economic realities. We want to see that bill passed in the next Congress.

We also want to see the next Congress act to restore our maritime industry which has almost been destroyed by short-sighted policies.

We need newer, faster ships—built in America with American-made products and manned by American seamen. We need to ensure that government-financed cargoes are carried in American-flag vessels—and to stop making it profitable for U.S. shipowners to register under foreign flags.

In 1972, we must elect a Congress that will take a new look at the federal government's program of wage and price controls.

As early as 1966, before the present Administration took office, the AFL-CIO took a very clear position on the question of controls. We said we would accept wage controls provided that there were also controls on prices, profits, interest rates, dividends and all other forms of income. In other words, we insisted that controls be equitable and across the board. We asked only that the controls be fair.

Double-Standard Controls

Wages have been held down, but prices and profits have been allowed to skyrocket. Employers, naturally, are only too happy to police wage controls—but no effective machinery was ever set up to keep prices in check. And the result is that profits are going up while wage earners are caught in a squeeze.

Our demand to the new Congress is very simple: Let's end this double standard. Either control prices and profits and other forms of income—just as wages are controlled—or abolish the entire controls program.

We do not ask for favoritism, but we will not accept injustice.

The AFL-CIO has often been called "the people's lobby," and I believe that is true. On this Labor Day, as we look back at the progress we have made, I believe the trade union movement has much to be proud of. Indeed, were it not for the efforts of organized workers and their unions, most of the social legislation from which all Americans have benefitted would never have come to pass.

But we are not bogged down in our yesterdays. There is too much still to be done.

There is a long agenda of unfinished business for the American people. And translating that agenda into action is the day-to-day work of the labor movement.

Very often that work doesn't make headlines. There are some who say that that work is "irrelevant." But they just don't know what it's all about. They don't know anything about the real needs and aspirations of the American people. And so we go right on working.

We are working for a system of National Health Security—to make health care available to every man, woman and child at a price all can afford. This goal will never be met by schemes to further enrich private insurance companies at public expense.

We are working for free quality integrated education—education that does not end at the 12th grade but extends to life-long programs in colleges, universities, technical institutes and adult education centers. This is a vital need in our technologically advancing society.

We are working against compulsory arbitration schemes that would undermine free collective bargaining and force free American workers to labor against their will for the private profits of others.

We are working to protect voting rights, civil rights and civil liberties. We have made a lot of progress in overcoming the heritage of racial inequality, but we have a long way yet to go. And we intend to go the whole way.

We are working for more consumer legislation in such fields as no-fault insurance, product safety, fair consumer credit, truth in labeling and advertising, honesty in warranties, and so forth.

We are working for welfare reform, anti-pollution programs, a national land-use policy, new energy policies, protection of workers' pensions in private industry.

Some of these goals are new frontiers, some are defense lines for the progress we have made.

Labor's Election Goal

But if we are to meet these goals, we must elect a Congress that is committed to a massive investment in America and her people. And that is labor's aim in this election year.

We intend to do everything in our power to help elect senators and congressmen who are committed to our fair share philosophy of justice, equality and progress for all Americans.

And we intend to do everything in our power to defeat those candidates who are committed to privilege for the few and greater burdens, higher taxes, lower incomes and less hope for the many.

And so, on this Labor Day 1972, our message to all union members and their families is this: study the issues. Learn what is at stake. Get to know the candidates and their records. And be sure you register and vote.

If you want to know how your senators and representatives voted in the 92nd Congress, please write to us. Just send your name and address to the AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C. 20006.

We also have a message for the candidates on this Labor Day. And it is this:

Working people are the backbone of this nation, and they are not about to be shunted aside in the interest of any privileged elite.

They are not on this earth to satisfy the greed of any economic elite, or the whims of any political elite, or the theories of any intellectual elite.

No Blind Support

They will not blindly support those who assault their most deeply held values, demean their intelligence, scorn their organizations, laugh at their patriotism, or sneer at their way of life.

Nor will they support those who threaten their jobs, rob their pocketbooks, gouge them in the market place, and blame them for inflation.

They will not be fodder for anyone's political cannons. The workingman's vote is not in anybody's pocket. It has to be earned.

Workers know the things that are wrong with America But they also know that they have a stake in our free and democratic institutions—institutions that are the envy and the hope of oppressed people around the world. Workers are not about to throw in with those who believe that America is the most evil power on this planet.

The American worker is not a dingbat. He has the same capacity and right as anyone else to judge for himself where his best interests lie. He will not be taken for granted.

Workers are not patsies for false promises and demagogic appeals. They are practical people. They do not demand pie in the sky. They do not insist on what cannot be done. But they do know what can be done to make the good life more real for more Americans—and they want progress toward that end.

And that is what the American Labor Movement is all about on this Labor Day 1972.

Kirkland on Labor Day:

Labor Will Not 'Go Fishing' on Election Day

By Lane Kirkland

ON THIS LABOR DAY 1972, there is renewed interest in the role the labor movement will play in the 1972 election.

At one extreme there are those that say labor has no place in politics. They are wrong.

The opposite extreme holds that labor should either have its own party or be so closely aligned with one party or the other that the dividing line would soon be blurred.

In the middle are those who say, as labor has traditionally said: Support your friends and defeat your enemies—without regard for party label.

Those who don't get labor's endorsement console themselves by saying that labor leaders control only their own votes. They are right, of course. And that's as it should be, for every citizen should control, free and clear, his or her own vote.

All too often, those who receive labor's endorsement take the opposite position and sit back waiting for thousands of votes to be "delivered" on Election Day. They are wrong, too.

Labor doesn't, shouldn't and never will "deliver" any votes. Workers are too smart to be "delivered" by anyone.

Labor is in politics because a single act of a legislature can overnight wipe out the gains made in a collective bargaining contract.

We are in politics, too, to help those people who are not members of unions—the poor, the minorities, the average citizens who are overtaxed, under-represented and neglected by the government and the other institutions of society.

The American labor movement is not constricted by any dogma or any ideology. It is bound together by one slender thread: the desire of all working people to improve their lot. It exists for no other purpose.

Consensus on that basic point is what makes the labor movement a viable organization for social progress in America. Therefore, it should not be surprising that consensus is also the basis for labor's political endorsements.

In 1960, there was consensus in the labor movement that John Kennedy would make a better President than Richard Nixon. In 1964, the same consensus supported the candidacy of Lyndon Johnson, and the same in 1968 for Hubert Humphrey.

But in 1972, there was only division. There is no consensus for either presidential candidate.

Certainly the division in the ranks of labor on the candidates for President in 1972 could not be healed by an endorsement of either candidate.

Therefore, the AFL-CIO Executive Council decided that the position in the presidential election should be neutrality. We are neither for anyone, nor against anyone.

Each affiliated union, each member will make up his or her own mind.

The labor movement is not bound to any party. We are non-partisan. But we are not non-political.

We do not advocate that any union member or any citizen, for that matter, should "go fishing" on Election Day.

Any citizen who does not go to the polls—regardless of his personal feelings in any single contest—is abdicating his responsibility as an American in every other contest.

It is vitally important that every citizen exercise his franchise. In 1972, the AFL-CIO is mounting a maximum effort to elect congressmen, senators, governors and legislators who believe in progress for America.

We will judge candidates—and we ask our members to judge candidates—on the basis of what they stand for and against. Do they line up on the side of the great mass of working Americans or are they water carriers for the wealthy, the bigoted and the special interests?

The issues of jobs, health care, consumer protection, clean air and water, tax justice, education and civil rights will be before the Congress next year.

Any citizen who does not vote on Election Day, votes "no" on each of these issues. Therefore, we urge every union member—regardless of his or her position on the presidential candidates—to work for the election of congressmen, senators, governors and legislators who stand foursquare with the best interests of working people.

Labor is going to be more active in the 1972 election than ever before. Some union members will be supporting one candidate for president; others someone else; still others will take no stand.

But all union members will stand together on virtually every other office.

In the end, the decision will be made by the tens of millions of individuals when they close the curtain behind them in the voting booth on Election Day. It has always been that way, and we wouldn't have it any other way.

What we in labor can do—and what we will do—is urge all our members and their families to register to vote, to know the issues and the records of the candidates, and to vote on Election Day.

And we have complete confidence in the judgments they will render in the voting booth.

Building Trades Say:

High Standards Face Challenge

Labor Day statement of Frank Bonadio, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

TO MANY OF US in the trade union movement, Labor Day is much like New Year's Day.

It is a time for reflection, for assessment and for planning.

We pause to consider what we have done in the preceding year, what we could have done better and what we should try to accomplish in the months ahead.

As we take inventory on this Labor Day 1972, it is obvious that the building and construction trades rarely have experienced a more difficult year. As we peer into the future, it also is plain that we never have faced a more challenging period.

Our problems have been many and varied.

Unemployment in many regions of the nation has been at its highest level since the deep depression days of the 1930s.

In a period of soaring costs and inflated prices, we have been singled out more than any other sector of the American economy for restriction of income.

Simultaneously, the building and construction trades have been harassed by an accelerated non-union movement seeking to destroy our standards and procedures.

It is ironic, if not tragic, that we are accused of doing things we don't do at the same time that we are given no recognition for those things we do and do well.

Even as non-union minded individuals for their own selfish purposes attack our apprentice training programs, the record shows that minority participation in these programs increased nearly 16 percent during 1971 to reach a new high. As a matter of fact, by the Labor Dept.'s own figures, over 12 percent of all apprentices in the building and construction trades were minority employes.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson himself announced that the minority participation in the construction trades —the great preponderance of which is black youths— exceeded the overall minority participation rate "as it has done during the past four years."

Almost every general president of our affiliated national and international unions has taken days and weeks from his crushing schedule of regular work to devote time to the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. Some of our most severe critics grudgingly admit that the CISC has been the real bulwark, perhaps the only effective weapon, against the ravages of a national inflation.

It is ironic, too, that as our productivity has gone up and up, even in the face of wage restrictions, and as our opponents have sought to destroy our standards, our performance on such projects as the Walt Disney World has been held out as a shining example of superior workmanship by the clients themselves.

And yet, strangely enough, with all our problems, there is nothing sad about Labor Day, 1972, for the building and construction trades.

We recognize that we have the talent, drive and experience to meet the challenges which confront us. We are buoyed in our faith by our knowledge that the very history of the trade union movement makes it unmistakably clear that we always have had to wage an uphill battle to maintain our high standards. We have done this in the past and we shall in the future.

IUD Says:

Hard-Pressed Industrial Workers Squeezed by Split-Level Economy

Labor Day statement of I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

LABOR DAY 1972 finds America's industrial workforce deeply concerned with the economic future of this nation.

We are living in a split-level economy. The rich are getting richer, middle-income people are squeezed, conditions grow ever worse for those in the lowest income bracket. Unless changes are made, this country faces deep trouble.

Too much of our industrial capacity and too many of our fellow workers are idle.

The rosy glow of rising corporate profit statements fails to cover the disappointment of working men and women who find job opportunities reduced, purchasing power dwindling, and the future offering little promise of marked improvement.

Old problems fester, calling on us for unified, vigorous leadership in their solution. Our traditional Labor Day "call to arms" on behalf of our national standard of living takes on a compelling urgency as we review the needs of America's working families.

A major problem lies in the continuing export of American jobs, technology, and capital. From January to July of this year, the United States suffered a merchandise trade deficit of $3.88 billion. American-based multinational corporations fatten their profit figures and reduce the jobs available by exporting work and by importing products with American labels made by low-paid workers in other lands. Inevitably, if the trend continues, the erosion of our industrial base must eat away our national ability to maintain a healthy and expanding economic system.

We must convince the Congress to act quickly. We must press for passage of the Burke-Hartke Bill, to stop the export of jobs, to curb corporate abuse of our tax and tariff laws, to revitalize our manufacturing establishment, and to ensure economic well-being for the future.

At the same time, we face rising national anger over the unfair burden placed on working people by inequitable tax laws.

Unfair tax laws give subsidies to the rich at the expense of middle America—those of us who work or want to work. Unjustified tax giveaways to big business, together with scandalous tax loopholes, shift an increasingly large portion of the tax burden from the wealthy to the worker. We are willing to pay our fair share of the tax burden, but we insist that the wealthy must also pay their fair share. Our patience is running thin.

We in American labor feel a sense of urgency on this Labor Day 1972. There is much to be done to help the people who do the hard work of this nation.

We need better enforcement of the law for occupational health and safety, safeguarding of worker pensions, improvement of workmen's compensation laws, and a host of other matters relating to our welfare in the workplace.

Basic to these concerns, of course, is our determination to preserve our ability to bargain fairly and on equal terms with management on wages and working conditions.

We have seen heavy blows aimed at the concept of fair collective bargaining, through unfair wage freezes, weakening of governmental protection of worker and individual rights, and attempts to blame workers for economic conditions of which they in fact are the principal victims.

The industrial union movement has always been a leading force for improvement of American life. On Labor Day 1972, we reaffirm our solemn pledge that the power and the democratic spirit of our unions will be used to bring steady improvements in the quality of the life of every American.

'72 Elections Hold Key to Nation's Needs

MEMORIAL PROCESSION moves through Brownsville, Ky., to pay tribute to Eugene Hampton, who was slain on a Ladies' Garment Workers picket line at the struck Kellwood Co. More than 1,500 trade unionists from all parts of Kentucky marched in the procession despite a heavy rain. Hampton was gunned down by a strikebreaker while on night picket duty July 13.

Inequitable Economic Controls, Joblessness Mar Labor's Year

By Harry Conn

One year ago—Labor Day 1971—organized labor was locked in battle with Pres. Nixon and his three-month wage-price freeze.

The stakes were high: living standards of American workers and, indirectly, the effectiveness of trade unions to bargain for a better life for their members.

The August reports had just been issued by the Dept. of Labor. They showed that unemployment was rising to 5.1 million workers and the Wholesale Price Index was up three-tenths of one percent.

"No one can take satisfaction from these statistics," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. "They mean that the widespread suffering among American workers continues unabated."

On Nov. 13 a tripartite Pay Board was established—labor, management and public—and with labor members being consistently outvoted, a 5.5 percent average annual wage increase ceiling was established.

What it meant was that wages could be controlled because employers had a decided incentive to hold down wage increases. But prices were something else. A limited force from the Internal Revenue Service could not police the decrees of the Price Commission and the Cost of Living Council.

During this whole period profits of businesses soared.

Four of the five labor members of the Pay Board finally decided that the whole game was too patently unfair to American workers and they did not want to be part of it. Meany, Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel and Machinists Pres. Floyd Smith resigned from the Board. Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons remained.

Meany, in his later testimony to the Democratic and Republican platform committees, summed up the dominant labor view with these words:

"The incumbent Administration has relegated workers, middle-income citizens and consumers to second-class status. Its policies have provided lush dividends to the corporate community, banks and wealthy individuals and families.

"These policies have fueled the alarming trend toward a massive and unhealthy redistribution of income—making the rich richer and the poor poorer. The middle-income groups are in a major economic bind."

The economic policies of the Administration dominated the news between Labor Day 1971 and Labor Day 1972.

The wage squeeze, however, was not by any means labor's only concern. The calendar year had ended with unemployment at 6.1 percent, the highest level in 10 years. But by Labor Day the number of jobless reached 6 million.

By February, with the swearing in of John A. Penello as a member of the National Labor Relations Board, Nixon appointees had a majority, and trade unions saw some business-oriented decisions and expected more.

The same was true on the U.S. Supreme Court. Nixon's third and fourth appointees, Lewis Powell and William Rehnquist, who had labor opposition, took their seats.

There were a number of major labor-management disputes during the year which commanded the spotlight, including the long dock strikes, the telephone strike, the continuing litigation between the Textile Workers Union of America and J. P. Stevens. The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike reached its fifth year, the Air Line Pilots held a one-day work stoppage against skyjacking and the longest strike on record, rail unions against the Florida East Coast railroad, was settled after nine years.

Within the labor movement, this Labor Day marks the merger of the Lithographers & Photoengravers with the Bookbinders, the merger of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers with the Papermakers & Paperworkers, the lower level ties between the Teachers and the National Education Association such as in New York State, the streamlining of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

During the year many new trade union leaders emerged on the national scene:

- William Sidell took over the presidency of the Carpenters replacing Maurice Hutcheson, who retired.
- Martin Ward assumed the leadership of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, succeeding Peter Schoemann who also retired.
- The new president of the Service Employes is George Hardy, replacing David Sullivan, who stepped down.
- Al Chesser took over as president of the United Transportation Union, succeeding Charles Luna who had reached the compulsory retirement age.
- Sol Stetin assumed the leadership of the TWUA as William Pollock retired.
- Francis Shaufenbil was elected president of the United Textile Workers following the death of George Baldanzi.
- Joseph Belsky is the new president of the Meat Cutters, replacing Jack Lloyd.
- Richard A. Plumb was elected the new president of the Barbers.
- Andrew Haas was named president of the Asbestos Workers. He filled the vacancy left by the death of Albert Hutchinson.

Shortly after Labor Day, Murray Finley will take over the leadership of the Clothing Workers. He will succeed Jacob Potofsky, president for the last 27 years.

Politically, this Labor Day organized labor is girding for another critical November election. The AFL-CIO Executive Council declined to endorse a candidate for President—the first time since merger in 1955—and declared that the federation this year will concentrate on electing members of the House and Senate committed to progress for the nation.

But economically, this Labor Day, American workers are where they were last Labor Day—trying to make ends meet. **(PAI)**

Focus on Jobs, Taxes, Imports, Health Care

By Alexander Uhl

Once again organized labor is turning to the political arena to meet the critical, unsolved problems of the last four years.

As the election campaign goes into its final months, labor's hopes once more must lie in what happens on Nov. 7. The year ahead is crucial to a huge body of unfinished business that involves peace and war, jobs and unemployment, social tranquility and disorder, prosperity or the continued doldrums of a flagging economy.

The AFL-CIO, through its Executive Council, has refrained from endorsing either presidential candidate this year but noted that individual unions are free to endorse or not as they choose.

The council said the AFL-CIO will devote "maximum concentration of effort upon the election of senators and representatives whose records commend them to the working people of America."

During the Democratic and Republican conventions, labor presented its platform proposals to the two parties, painting a grave picture of the immense amount of work that needs to be done if the United States is to meet the problems ahead. Take the table of contents itself:

- **The National Economy and Jobs,** ranging from today's oppressive unemployment rolls through such matters as corporate power and the people, tax justice, fair labor standards, farm labor and maritime and labor problems.
- **International Trade and Investment,** and the crucial need for curbing the export of capital and know-how which has destroyed thousands of American jobs.
- **The Environment,** and the need to make sure that jobs and a clean-up of the nation's air and water are not made the victims of "blackmail" by powerful corporations.
- **Social Security and Health,** which involves the ever-growing necessity for a national health security program, better social security benefits that will reduce poverty, welfare reform, pension legislation that will prevent the tragedy of millions of workers who will never draw a penny of their promised retirement, and better unemployment compensation.
- **Labor and Management,** a fight against threatened compulsory arbitration which would destroy free collective bargaining in the United States and so undermine the American labor movement; adjustment of federal labor-management relations to put government employes on a par with the nation's other workers, safeguarding of the Davis-Bacon Act whose protections would be undermined by the Nixon Administration.
- **Foreign Policy and Defense,** and the need for guaranteeing the security of the country without surrender to the military-industry complex.

The platform proposals cited other vital issues, too: the problems of the cities, the need for decent housing, the overwhelming necessity for strict enforcement of occupational safety and health legislation, civil rights and government administration.

All these matters and their solutions still lie ahead in labor's never-ending struggle to enrich the lives of all Americans and lift the submerged one-fifth of the nation from the degrading poverty that still afflicts it.

That the "war on poverty" is far from over was abundantly shown in Bureau of the Census figures for 1970 and 1971. These showed that the steady decrease in the number of families living at the poverty level beginning in 1960 came to an end between 1970 and 1971.

In 1960, there were 39.8 million families of four living at the poverty level, then set at $3,000 a year. The number steadily decreased until 1970 when the number was set at 25,400,000. In 1971, the number increased to 25,600,000 with the poverty level being set at $4,137 due to the increases in the cost of living.

Organized labor is pushing hard for what might be called a new chapter in the "war on poverty." This involves a wide sweep of proposed legislation that is designed to bring relief not only to the poor but the hard-pressed low- and middle-income Americans, too.

Year after year, American workers have found their tax burdens increasingly heavy. This would not be so bad if they did not find, at the same time, that those burdens are unjust.

Invariably there is always a wide gap between promise and performance. But there are strong indications that the American people have been deeply aroused by such matters as tax reform and health insurance and that Congress will find itself under strong pressures—especially from the labor movement—to respond to that deep concern. **(PAI)**

Student Group to Boycott Farah at Campus Shops

The National Student Association will focus on clothing shops at college campuses in the nationwide boycott of Farah slacks and sportswear.

The plan was initiated after delegates to the association's 25th annual congress approved an officers' mandate to coordinate the student boycott.

The mandate charged that Farah Manufacturing Co. is determined to break the Clothing Workers strike with the use of threats, mass arrests and intimidation of pickets. The Farah employes, mainly Mexican-Americans, have been on strike since May 3.

The Student Association is planning to work through its representatives and student government leaders in the campaign to urge campus clothiers to drop the Farah slacks line until the ACWA strike is settled.

Urge National Talks:

Teachers Push Bid For Local Mergers

St. Paul, Minn.—Delegates to the 56th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers wound up their deliberations with a resolution encouraging merger of AFT and National Education Association local and state organizations within the framework of the AFL-CIO.

The resolution expressed the "ultimate goal" of bringing the nation's 3 million teachers into one union affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Also in the measure is a call for the president of the AFT and the union's executive council to "initiate exploratory talks (on merger) with representatives of the National Education Association."

The merger vote climaxed the five-day convention, during which more than 1,400 teacher-delegates acted on a wide range of issues, including the re-election of AFT Pres. David Selden, the endorsement of Sen. George McGovern for President, a call for "immediate and total withdrawal" of U.S. troops from Vietnam, and condemnation of Pres. Nixon's stand opposing school busing.

The endorsement of McGovern for President came immediately following his address to the Teachers who gave him his strongest applause when he urged a national collective bargaining act for teachers that would include the right to strike.

"Teachers belong in school—or on a picket line, if necessary—but not in jail," declared the South Dakota senator, who is himself an AFT member.

The Democratic candidate said he would recommend to the Congress that the federal government pay one-third of the cost of public elementary and secondary education. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who had addressed the convention earlier, also urged federal assumption of one-third of public school costs.

The endorsement of McGovern is a historic first for the 275,000-member AFT. It was accompanied by the launching of a drive for voluntary contributions aimed at a total of $1 million with $250,000 to go to the McGovern campaign.

In the AFT elections, the delegates re-elected Selden by more than a 2-to-1 ratio over his opponent, Ken Miesen of Minneapolis. The vote was 2,937 to 1,391. Also elected were 20 vice presidents, all members of the Progressive Caucus led by Selden.

The AFT presented its annual Stillman award this year to Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) for "outstanding service" to the nation's schools.

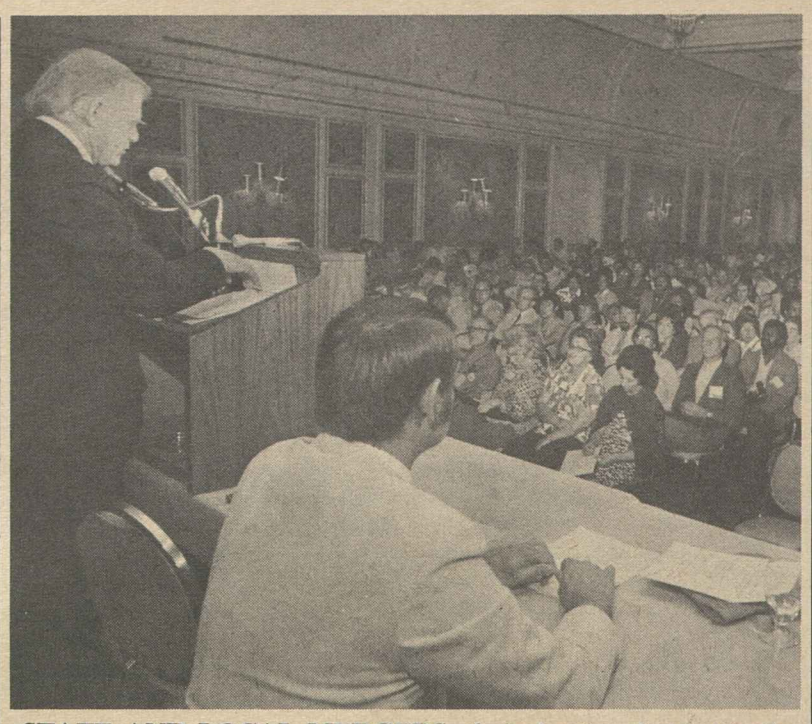
The convention's annual civil rights luncheon featured Barbara Jordan, Democratic nominee for the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas. Miss Jordan, the only black woman in the Texas Senate, said teachers must be agents of change in an American society that is "forgetting that government should represent all the people."

AFT delegates passed more than 100 resolutions, some hotly debated, on issues ranging from Vietnam to women's rights to bilingual education. The merger resolution evoked the stormiest debate and prolonged parliamentary hassles.

Among the resolutions adopted was one calling for creation of a national board of education, a proposal put forth by Selden on the first day of the convention.

Delegates also voted changes in the AFT constitution and bylaws, including an increase in per capita AFT dues by 25 cents a month, raising the annual dues to $21.

Proposals to regionalize election of vice presidents and to change voting procedures for officers from the existing roll call system to a secret ballot system were defeated.



STATE AND LOCAL MERGERS of rival units of the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association were encouraged in a resolution adopted at the AFT convention in St. Paul after vigorous debate. AFT Pres. David Selden, shown presiding, was re-elected by the delegates.

West Virginia Labor Endorses Rockefeller

Charleston, W.Va.—West Virginia labor threw its support to John D. Rockefeller IV in his election campaign for governor at a special convention of the State AFL-CIO.

The 34-year-old Democrat, who faces incumbent Republican Gov. Arch A. Moore, Jr., in the November election, was among the 100 political candidates winning the endorsement of the 302 delegates.

The entire West Virginia congressional delegation—five Democratic congressmen and a senator that are up for re-election—also was endorsed.

The endorsement resolution for Rockefeller noted that he has made a "genuine effort to obtain a grass roots perspective on the problems confronting the state," and is now developing a progressive program.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley said the federation is convinced that the major need of West Virginia is a "leadership that is free of special political or vested economic obligations" that run contrary to the public interest.

"We believe Jay Rockefeller is free of these onerous burdens and will be free to act in the best interests of the state and its citizens," Stanley added.

The federation's executive board elected James T. Nelson secretary-treasurer. He fills the unexpired term of Glen Armstrong, who died in May.

Nelson, a member of the Glass Cutters and active in the labor movement since 1943, is the state director for the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

In other action at the three-day convention, delegates voted support of the Clothing Workers' strike and boycott against the Farah Manufacturing Co.

Other resolutions called for enactment of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill, improvements in workmen's and unemployment compensation, reorganization of the state government, tax reform, and full union rights for public employes in West Virginia.

On the last point, the delegates cited the city employes' strike in Charleston where the mayor has refused to recognize or bargain with members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1548. The union has been on strike since July 31.

Meany Backs Food Project To Aid Elderly

State and local AFL-CIO central bodies have been urged by Federation Pres. George Meany to help implement the goals of project FIND, a nationwide effort to locate and enroll elderly Americans who are eligible for federal food assistance programs.

Project FIND is a cooperative effort of government and private agencies—sponsored by ACTION, the Agriculture Dept., the Social Security Administration, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the White House Conference on Aging and the American Red Cross.

It grew out of several recommendations of the White House Conference on Aging last December that brought attention to the nutritional needs of many elderly persons who find themselves isolated from the mainstream of American life.

The project is conceived as a short-term outreach campaign to reach these older Americans.

A Project FIND pamphlet, which outlines the benefits and eligibility requirements of federal food assistance programs, has been sent to 27 million social security and medicare beneficiaries. Recipients who believe they may be qualified are urged to contact their nearest state or local welfare office, the usual place for certification for food assistance.

Commenting on the project, Arthur S. Flemming, its chairman, noted that many older persons are eligible for federal assistance and programs, but are simply not aware of it. "It is the role of Project FIND to locate these people and build a bridge between them and society," he said.

IUE Cites Bias in Denial Of Pregnancy Benefits

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers filed sex discrimination charges against Westinghouse Corp., charging that the firm failed to afford employes disabled by pregnancy the same disability benefits allowed other workers.

The IUE represents nearly 40,000 Westinghouse workers. About one-third of them are women.

The suit is similar to a case filed by the union against the General Electric Co. last March under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. That case is still pending before the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

IUE Wastinghouse Conference Board Chairman Bob Nellis said Westinghouse has consistently "refused to change its outmoded and discriminatory policies against pregnant employes or to meet with us on this important question."

Nellis charged that "Westinghouse has paid male employes these benefits for every kind and type of sickness and accident but has refused to pay any female employe for any absence due to disability arising from, or related to, pregnancy or childbirth."

In addition, Nellis charged Westinghouse has been "absolutely vicious in its efforts to get rid of these (pregnant) workers." He said the company had pursued policies making it virtually impossible for such workers to retain their employment, much less receive disability benefits.

Specifically, the IUE complaint, filed on a nationwide basis, charges Westinghouse with:

- Failing to accord employes who are disabled by pregnancy or childbirth, the right to accrue and retain seniority, to accrue holiday and vacation pay, to accrue pension credits, to return to their former jobs when able to return to work, and to receive disability and sickness pay while disabled.
- Discharging females who become pregnant, or attempting by coercion to obtain resignations.
- Otherwise failing to accord employes disabled by pregnancy the same rights accorded other employes with respect to leave and disability.

Court Urged to Open TV Advertising to All

(Continued from page 1)

men's group to present its viewpoint on the war in Vietnam.

The AFL-CIO pointed out that "the labor movement has continuously sought and been continuously denied the opportunity to utilize broadcast advertising time to reach the public on controversial issues of public importance."

Many unions have been denied the right to buy time to present their views in labor-management disputes, strikes and similar "controversial" matters. Recent cases have involved, notably, the Communications Workers and the Meat Cutters.

The AFL-CIO brief argued that the First Amendment requires that radio and television licensees "who elect to sell time to third persons to advertise goods and services, must also sell some non-program time to individuals and groups for the advertising of their particular views on controversial issues of public importance."

Pointing out that radio and TV channels are limited and that the stations that are licensed to operate over these channels have public responsibilities, the AFL-CIO brief declared that "the real conflict is between the right of broadcasters to sell advertising time on any basis that suits their convenience and their obligation to do so in a manner consistent with the values embodied in the First Amendment."

The federation further contended that the government "has a duty to secure broadcast compliance with the mandate of the Constitution in their handling of advertising." The brief accused the FCC of failing to force broadcasting stations to "enhance" the rights of free speech by limiting "speech on controversial public issues in the interest of those who wish to broadcast purely commercial messages."

The brief conceded that the amount of time available for broadcasting of controversial issues may be limited, but declared that the FCC could devise regulations that would permit the broadcasting stations to use their "best judgment and good sense" in allocating time to such issues without barring them completely as stations now do.

In any event, the brief said, commercial advertising should not be permitted to dominate the airways at the expense of the presentation of paid messages of public importance even though these may be "controversial" in nature.

The brief was submitted on behalf of the federation by attorneys J. Albert Woll, general counsel; Robert C. Mayer; Laurence Gold, and Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel.

Molders Endorse McGovern Ticket

Cincinnati—The executive board of the Molders & Allied Workers has voted unanimously to endorse the McGovern-Shriver ticket.

The union's endorsement resolution hit Pres. Nixon for "his contempt for the labor movement by appointing members to the National Labor Relations Board who are daily reversing decisions in favor of employers."

The resolution went on to praise McGovern's "excellent" voting record on labor issues.

United Way Support Pressed by Labor

All AFL-CIO members and affiliates were urged to continue their support of the United Way in campaigns across the country for contributions and volunteers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that for more than 30 years, federation members have rallied to these campaigns. "Labor's notable record of millions in contributions and millions in volunteer hours represents our commitment to volunteerism," he stressed.

"The United Way movement helps provide the opportunity for all citizens to come together in a voluntary way for the common good," Meany said in a letter to C. Peter McColough, national campaign chairman of the United Way of America.

Unfair Comparisons:

Rail Unions Dispute Report on Pensions

Labor's views on how railroad retirement should be financed sharply clashed with a majority report to Congress from the Commission on Railroad Retirement which contended that a boost of 50 percent in taxes for the system will be necessary.

The commission was set up by Congress in 1970 to study the system and recommend changes to guarantee its long-range financial soundness.

The majority argued that the system "will go broke in about 16 years" unless "corrective action is taken promptly."

Under the commission's recommendations, this year's tax payment of $842 for the average railroader would go to $1,275 in 1973.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, labor member of the commission, opposes this method of financing. So does G. E. Leighty, a public member of the five-man commission, and former chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Dennis, Leighty and railway labor as a whole have urged a change in the present way of financing the regular railroad retirement system by taxes levied equally on the carriers and the employes.

They propose a gradual five-year shift to taxing railroad employes on the same basis as social security with the carriers alone bearing the cost of financing completely the additional benefits available under railroad retirement over and above social security.

This would mean avoidance of heavier taxes for employes, but a sharp boost for the railroads. (These proposals are apart from the supplemental pensions for long-service railroaders, which are already paid for wholly by the carriers.)

Leighty, in a dissenting statement, voiced skepticism about some of the economic projections on which the commission's gloomy forecasts are based. For example, he said, the "dynamic model" used by the commission's staff experts "results in a projection that in the year 2044 railroad employes will be earning $350,000 a year apiece."

Dennis, in separate comments, said the majority unfairly compared higher benefits to railroad pensioners with all benefits under social security. Since railroads are entirely unionized, he continued, rail pensions should be compared with "total pensions" received by workers retired from other "highly unionized industries."

If this had been done, he noted, the commission would have come up with an entirely different comparison since workers in many other industries have employer-paid "supplemental" pensions, which only a few railroad retirees have.

Furthermore, Dennis emphasized that railroad retirement must be improved as it is changed. He said some features which discriminate on the basis of sex must be removed and there must be changes to provide for early retirement—a full annuity at age 55 after 30 years of service.

Under the law creating the commission, Congress is supposed to act upon its recommendations by mid-1973.

There is general agreement, however, on several points. First, the railroad retirement system at present has a reserve of over $5 billion. Second, the system should be preserved, but restructured into a two-tier system—basic social security benefits plus additional benefits.

Third, all agree that Congress is going to require added funds to finance the 15 percent hike in retirement benefits in 1970, the 10 percent increase in 1971 and the currently pending 20 percent increase. No tax boosts have been enacted in connection with any of these. Instead, Congress postponed the financing issue and, because of the condition of the reserve fund, appointed the commission to study the whole picture. However, some experts note that already there has been some partial financing of the 1970 and 1971 benefit increases because of a complex tie-in with social security.

Step-by-Step . . . Year-by-Year

Labor Day Messages Cite Workers' Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that the labor movement will be highly active in the 1972 elections even though there is no consensus in its ranks for either presidential candidate.

Political activity is vital to labor, Kirkland stressed, "because a single act of a legislature can overnight wipe out the gains made in a collective bargaining agreement."

He too stressed that the labor movement is not bound to any political party. But while it may be non-partisan, it is not non-political, he said.

"We will judge candidates—and we ask our members to judge candidates—on the basis of what they stand for and against," Kirkland said.

He stressed the importance of workers voting in November. "We do not advocate that any union member or any citizens, for that matter, should 'go fishing' on Election Day."

Any citizen who fails to go to the polls will cast a "no" vote on the vital issues that affect all working Americans, Kirkland said.

He called on all union members—whatever their position is on the presidential candidates—to work for the election of senators, congressmen, governors and legislators who will serve the best interests of working people.

I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., expressed concern for the growing economic problems that engulf the nation's wage earners.

"We are living in a split-level economy," Abel said. "The rich are getting richer, middle-income people are squeezed, conditions grow worse for those in the lowest income bracket. Unless changes are made, this country faces deep trouble."

He said the reports of booming corporate profits fail to cover the dissappointment of workers who are experiencing reduced job opportunities and purchasing power.

Abel renewed the pledge that the nation's industrial unions will continue to work for the improvements needed to bring a quality life to all Americans.

Pres. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said that the challenge to union craftsmen to maintain high standards will be met with same success as in the past.

Faced with high unemployment and restrictive wage controls, Bonadio pointed out that the nation's trade unions have nevertheless pressed forward. He cited progress in productivity and increased minority participation.

"We recognize that we have the talent, drive and experience to meet the challenges which confront us," Bonadio said. "We are buoyed in our faith by our knowledge that the very history of the trade union movement makes it unmistakably clear that we always have had to wage an uphill battle to maintain our high standards."

Steel Contract Escalator Off To Quick Start

Pittsburgh—A new cost-of-living provision of the 1971 Basic Steel settlement was barely in effect before continuing inflation triggered the clause and resulted in a one-cent hourly wage increase for approximately 500,000 Steelworkers.

The cost-of-living escalator in major USWA agreements is one of several second-year benefits that became effective Aug. 1 of this year. Only a few weeks later, on Aug. 22, the Labor Dept. announced that living costs had undergone their largest upward surge in five months during the month of July.

The Basic Steel formula called for the first adjustment to be based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) behavior in a one-month period (June-July), and payable as of Aug. 1. Thereafter, however, adjustments will be made every three months, starting Nov. 1, at the rate of 1-cent-per-hour increase for each four-tenths of a point rise in the price index.

Under the cost-of-living provision in the Basic Steel settlement, every employe will be guaranteed no less than 12.5 cents per hour adjustment as of Aug. 1, 1973, no matter what happens to the cost of living. A similar adjustment will be made in the third year of the pact. As of May 1, 1974, every employe then shall have received a cost-of-living adjustment of no less than 25 cents an hour.

USWA members covered by cost-of-living provisions in the container and aluminum industries became entitled to adjustments earlier in the year.

9-2-72

Appeals Court Reaffirms Validity Of State Laws Protecting Women

St. Louis—The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reaffirmed a strong trade union position that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act does not invalidate state laws that clearly protect women.

Employers can avoid sex bias in such instances, the court held, by extending the protections of those state laws to men as well. Thus, there would be no conflict with Title VII, which forbids discrimination based on sex, race, religion, creed or place of national origin.

The case—in which the Woodworkers and the Arkansas AFL-CIO intervened—involves an Arkansas law requiring that female employes be paid time and one-half for all time worked in excess of eight hours a day.

An employer, Potlatch Forests, Inc., sought to have the law invalidated because it reasoned, the state statute caused it to discriminate against its male employes whom it did not pay overtime rates after eight hours in a day, but only after 40 hours a week as required by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

The U.S. Circuit Court upheld the validity of the state law, affirming an earlier decision by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas which had dismissed the company's complaint.

The appeals court agreed with the lower court that Congress had no general preemptive intent in enacting Title VII.

The company had relied on several federal court decisions voiding protective laws applying to females only—the thinking in these cases being that it would place an unreasonable burden upon employers to require them to extend the "benefits" of such protective laws to both sexes.

Attorneys for the Arkansas AFL-CIO hailed the decision as being of great value not only in that state but throughout the country. The company still may appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court but the appeals court noted that while "the financial burden placed upon Potlatch may seem onerous . . . federal labor legislation enacted over the past 30 odd years has placed many onerous burdens on employers."

The court suggested that Potlatch has several options: it can seek repeal of the Arkansas statute, or "rearrange its working schedules so that nobody works more than eight hours a day until all employes have worked their first 40 hours in a workweek."

The lower court had pointed out also that while it was not the purpose of Title VII to raise wages, it does not "impede" or "frustrate" the employer in eliminating any discrimination that might exist by simply paying male employes more than it ordinarily would "in order to equalize their pay with that of women."

IUE Returns to Court On Exempt Wage Level

The new $2.75 per hour cut-off rate on wage controls that the Cost of Living Council has set is still too low, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers charged in federal court.

The COLC raised the exempted rate from $1.90 to $2.75 an hour effective July 15, 1972, after a U.S. District Court judge ruled in favor of an IUE suit.

The IUE has now filed additional briefs asking that the exempted rate be raised to $3.83 an hour and the effective date be made retroactive to Dec. 22, 1971.

Farah Suffers Quarterly Loss Of $5.1 Million

The Farah Manufacturing Co. of El Paso—target of a nation-wide boycott stemming from its anti-union practices—suffered losses totaling $5.1 million in the quarter ended July 31.

Spokesmen for the firm, one of the nation's largest manufacturer of men's slacks and sportswear, attributed the loss to a switchover from woven goods to knitted apparel. But the Clothing Workers, which began the strike against the firm on May 8, said the loss was directly traceable to the boycott.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council announced the nation-wide boycott of Farah products in late July.

Farah's sales for the nine-month period ended July 30 declined to $119.4 million from $125.7 million in the previous period. For the quarter, sales were off 21 percent, declining from $52.2 million to $41.2 million.

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5.6% Unemployment Rate Assailed as 'Tragic Waste'

Labor Day Talks Stress Unmet Needs

Leaders of the trade union movement offered a program for a better America in a series of Labor Day speeches carried by the four national radio networks.

It featured tax justice and health security, jobs at decent wages and a strong merchant marine, equal opportunity and a realistic trade policy.

Labor will continue to be "the people's lobby," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged.

"In this election year, as always, we in the AFL-CIO intend to do everything in our power to help elect senators and congressmen who share our goals of justice, equality and progress for all Americans.

"We intend to do everything in our power to defeat those who seek greater privilege for the few—and greater burdens, lower incomes and fewer opportunities for the many."

Meany spoke over the CBS network and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland's speech was carried by the Mutual network. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, spoke on the NBC network and Vice Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, president of the Longshoremen, was heard on ABC stations.

Kirkland used the Labor Day broadcast to talk to the American people about the urgent need for a national health security program "that will guarantee to every citizen, as a matter of right, the best health care available at a price all can afford."

He spelled out the differences between the labor-supported bill introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and the proposal that was "submitted by the present Administration but drafted by and for the commercial insurance industry."

The Kennedy-Griffiths bill provides cost controls along with higher standards of care and better ways of delivering medical care, Kirkland said.

But the Administration bill "reads like an insurance policy . . . full of fine-print deductibles, exclusions, limitations. . . . The paper work alone would be a nightmare."

And another insurance company bill would allocate the "good risks" to private insurance but assign to a government program "the poor, the old, minorities and the chronically sick."

The AFL-CIO, Kirkland promised, will "do everything in its

(Continued on Page 11)

IAM Breaks Logjam With Airline Pact

Chicago—The Machinists have reached a tentative agreement with United Air Lines after nine months of negotiations for a new wage and benefits contract covering nearly 16,000 mechanics and ground service employes.

The accord is regarded by the IAM as a pacesetter for the airline industry. The Machinists are continuing to bargain with five other major airlines and three more regional carriers.

Although details of the agreement were not disclosed pending a ratification vote by IAM members, the union said that the tentative contract meets Pay Board guidelines. The key areas of improvement are in wages and retirement benefits.

The IAM contract with UAL, the nation's largest air carrier, has been open since Jan. 1. As collective bargaining was slowed down by management negotiators, members of the Machinists UAL unit overwhelmingly gave their union bargaining team strike authority in late May.

Under terms of the Railway Labor Act governing railroad and airline bargaining, the union would have been free to strike Sept. 11 if the White House did not step in.

Fruitless efforts to reach an agreement were halted by the National Mediation Board in early August. This was followed by the IAM's rejection of the proffer of arbitration, requiring the board to order a 30-day countdown for the UAL and the IAM to reach an agreement on their own.

The IAM had sought short-term contracts with all carriers because of stringent Pay Board restrictions.

(Continued on Page 3)

LABOR DAY SONGFEST, held in Washington, D.C., for its second year, celebrated the 78th anniversary of the holiday. Among sponsors were the Greater Washington AFL-CIO, the Labor Studies Center, and the Musicians Local 161-170. From left are labor troubador Joe Glazer of the U.S. Information Agency, and folk musicians Mike Seeger and Tracy Schwarz.

Stresses Labor's Independence:

Meany Reaffirms Policy on Election

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reiterated labor's political independence and gave a nationwide television audience his own reasons for refusing to support either of the presidential candidates in this year's election.

He told a panel of newsmen on the CBS network's Face the Nation program that when the AFL-CIO has endorsed a presidential candidate in past elections, "it's because we felt there was a consensus among our membership for that candidate."

But in this election, Meany noted, union members are divided over the presidential candidates. "So this year we decided we didn't want to endorse either one, and I think we have a perfect right to take that position."

As for himself, he said, nothing has happened to change his "personal decision" not to vote for either Pres. Nixon or Sen. McGovern although he will vote for all other offices on the ballot.

The AFL-CIO, he stressed, is "urging our members to vote, and we have a great interest in this election, especially in the election of friends in the House and in the Senate."

In response to questions from the panel, Meany spelled out areas of sharp disagreement with McGovern, including both foreign policy and the Democratic candidate's coupling of the "power of big labor and big business" as apparent twin evils.

Labor has used whatever power it has had to build the living standards of all the people, Meany noted, not just union members.

"We fight to increase the minimum wage. We fight to extend the coverage of people who come under the law. We fight for safety legislation . . . workmen's compen-

(Continued on Page 2)

4.9 Million Workers On Jobless Rolls

The nation's unemployment rate moved upward in August after marking a 5.5 percent level for two months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate last month rose to 5.6 percent and the number of unemployed workers jumped by 102,000 to 4.9 million. There were 4.8 million unemployed in July and 4.7 million in June.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a Labor Day statement, "It just doesn't make sense to have 5 million Americans out of work."

He termed the high unemployment "a tragic human waste" that turns consumers and taxpayers into welfare clients.

"There is no economic law that says we have to have 5.5 percent unemployment—or even 4 percent, for that matter," Meany stressed.

The civilian labor force increased by 393,000 over the month to 86.9 million, but total employment rose only 291,000 to 82.0 million—thereby creating the jump in unemployment.

The increase was mainly in the teenage category, the BLS said. The bureau also noted that the increase in the labor force was about equally distributed between women and teenagers.

However, the seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose one-tenth of 1 percent for both white-collar workers—3.5 percent—and blue-collar workers—6.5 percent.

The nation's unemployment rate has been fluctuating between 5.5 percent and more than 6 percent since late 1970.

But Nixon Administration officials stressed the jobs growth when the August figures on unemployment were released just before Labor Day. The 102,000 rise in the

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Joins in Outrage Over Slaying of Athletes

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed American labor's outrage at the slaying of Israel's Olympic athletes in this telegram to Premier Golda Meir:

"The AFL-CIO joins Histadrut, all Israeli citizens and all civilized people in mourning the Israeli dead in Munich and in remembrance of all the victims of ruthless savagery against the Jewish people. Our hearts and our most profound sympathies are with the families of the fine Israeli athletes slain in this outrage against all humanity.

"We in the AFL-CIO are with you in your courageous determination that Israel will stand fast as a bastion of freedom, democracy and justice. All who cherish human life and human decency must demand and insist that those powers that have provided support and sanctuary for the terrorists finally cease and desist from aiding and abetting the terrorists or face international economic sanctions. American labor is one with Israel in this hour of tragedy."

Federal Workers Score Nixon on Wage Delay

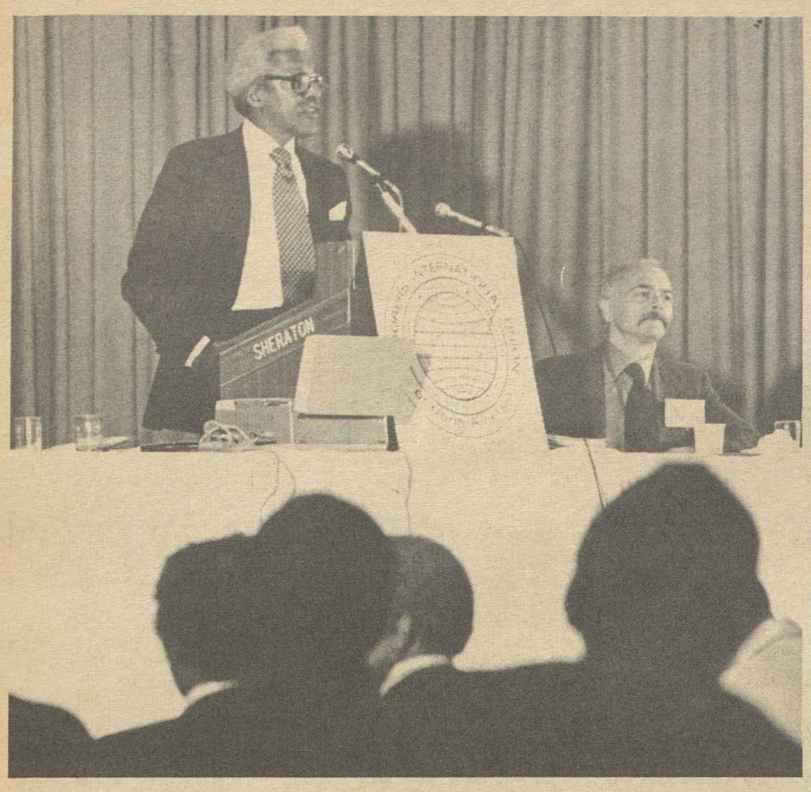
Hollywood, Fla.—Delegates to the Government Employes convention here voted a sharp and unanimous protest of Pres. Nixon's action in cancelling a scheduled pay raise for more than 1 million white-collar federal employes.

Under a 1970 salary comparability law tied to pay changes in the private sector, salaried federal employes were scheduled to receive increases averaging slightly over 5 percent on Oct. 1. But the President asserted that the "intent" of the 1971 Economic Stabilization Act precluded any raise before 1973.

Following the convention action, AFGE Pres. John F. Griner wired Nixon "the most strenuous objections" of the more than 1,500 delegates and called on the President to reconsider his decision.

The convention adopted a legislative program aimed at expanding bargaining rights for federal workers—and calling for authorization to negotiate agency shop agreements. There presently is no form

(Continued on Page 12)



ELECTION OF A CONGRESS that is concerned with the interests of labor is essential to all workers, delegates to the Mail Handlers convention are told in Cleveland by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. At right is James J. LaPenta, director of the Laborers' Federal Employes Division, which includes the Mail Handlers.

Mail Handlers Delegates Call for Right to Strike

Cleveland—Delegates to the Mail Handlers convention called for the right to strike for all postal and federal employes and attacked the U.S. Postal Service's so-called cost reduction program and hiring freeze.

The 35,000-member union, which became a division of the Laborers after merger in 1968, is the national exclusive bargaining representative for members of the mail handlers craft in the postal service.

Lonnie L. Johnson, national director, was returned to the union's top post by a unanimous vote of the delegates. Norman Orenstein, formerly assistant to Johnson, was elected to the newly created office of financial director. Also elected to four-year terms were representatives from each of the five regions of the Postal Service, who will serve on the national policy and steering committee.

In a unanimously adopted resolution, the 350 delegates pledged to use "all of the power and resources" of their union to persuade Congress to extend the right to strike to all postal and federal workers.

They also called for repeal of the Hatch Act, which limits the political activity of government employes, and set as major bargaining goals the establishment of a union shop in the Postal Service, and a 35-hour workweek.

James J. LaPenta, director of the LIU's Federal Employes Division, told the delegates that "we are fighting for our economic and political lives with our arms and legs chained because of laws prohibiting the right to strike, the right to union security and the right to engage in full and free political action."

LaPenta also strongly criticized the Postal Service's hiring freeze, which the Postmaster General recently claimed would save millions of dollars and eliminate the need for postage rate increases this year.

The freeze will actually create greater costs, said LaPenta, because more employes will have to work overtime.

"It will mean less delivery service, less collection service, less window service, etc.," he said.

LaPenta predicted that postage rates would still have to go up next year anyway to pay for the added overtime and inefficiency, and he termed the program an "election-year gimmick."

Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, urged the delegates to work hard for pro-labor congressional candidates in the upcoming elections.

"Remember, the union card and ballot box are the best tools a working man has to protect himself and improve his life," he said. "Men are not saved by other men—they are saved by organization."

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., head of the government's labor-management relations program, also addressed the convention, expressing support of the collective bargaining process in the federal and public service. He called the national agreement negotiated in the Postal Service last year "a truly historic document which has laid a solid foundation for progress."

Air Line Employes Sign Feeder Pacts

Chicago—The Air Line Employes Association has signed agreements for fleet and passenger service employes it represents on two feeder airlines, Airlift International and Pacific Western Airlines.

A one-year contract with Miami-based Airlift International provides for an immediate 5.5 percent wage increase and an additional 4.5 percent next Apr. 1. The two wage increases will raise top monthly salaries to $970.

An 18-month contract with Pacific Western, based in Vancouver, B.C., calls for a 50 percent increase over wages in a previous non-union plan for 300 members of the Canadian Air Line Employes Association. The new agreement brings wages at Pacific Western up to par with Air Canada employes, ALEA said.

ALEA is a division of the Air Line Pilots.

Unionist on Council For Optometry College

New York—Sebastian J. Rebaldo, business manager of United Optical Workers Local 408, has been appointed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to the council for the State College of Optometry of the State University of New York.

Rising Costs, Declining Service:

Fare-Free Systems Called Only Public Transit Solution

The nation's cities are confronted with a decline in mass transit users, while fares continue to rise and service declines.

And "the only possible alternative," writes Pres. John M. Elliot of the Amalgamated Transit Union in the August issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, "is a public transit system supplied by and for the entire community . . . at absolutely no user charge to the transit passenger."

Elliot estimates that in large urban areas 94 percent of all daily passenger trips are made by automobiles and only 4 percent by bus and railroad. The fare-free method, he insists, is the only way to reverse this situation.

The no-fare transit idea, Elliot points out, is not a new one. Such plans have been in operation on a limited scale in Commerce, Calif., and Williamsburg, Va. Rome, Italy, too, has tried it on an eight-day experimental basis, which produced an immediate 50 percent increase in ridership.

Elliot notes that in 1969, Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe spoke in these terms of the "public service" philosophy underlying the no-fare concept:

"My position is that public transit is so important that we must look at its financing much like any other public service. We don't expect the army to make a profit. We don't expect user charges for police protection. The cost of public education is not paid only by students or parents.

"Their services are considered so important that the entire community must agree to share the burden of supporting them. Over the next few years I believe that public transportation—for the first time—will be looked at from this larger and more sophisticated viewpoint."

Elliot contends that the transit fare system, which allows the private operator to produce a short-run profit, is an outmoded concept. He believes "that increased fares will never produce enough revenues to permit the transit company to cover its costs and at the same time provide the same or improved services to the community."

He points out that as fares go up, ridership declines. And "as ridership declines, the service on many peripheral routes produces even less revenue and becomes more costly to operate. Discontinuation of these marginal routes produces a further loss of ridership throughout the system. If such routes are not discontinued, the effect is to perpetuate inefficiencies so that expenses again rise faster than revenues and another fare increase is necessary."

In contrast, Elliot suggests, a no-fare transit system would generate a substantial increase in patronage, which would permit more frequent service at a lower unit cost. He explains that "a fare-free operation removes entirely the passenger resistance factor to the fare box charge as a constraint upon regular maximum use of the transit service."

"In addition," the author continues, "the nature of fare-free transit as a prepaid, tax supported service builds in a natural incentive on the part of every taxpayer to make use of the services he has already helped provide."

He cites other benefits such as operating economies resulting from the elimination of money handling, security and accounting; the shortening of trip times; increase in overall system speed per hour and mile of operation; easing of traffic congestion and lowering of air pollution.

Who will pay for such a system? Those in the area served by the system would pay taxes for it. Elliot says the localities should choose the form of taxation they prefer.

He suggests that the cost of such a plan per household would not exceed what the individual wage-earner pays for his own weekly fares to and from work. In short he believes that the benefits of such a plan "as a whole far exceed the cost to the taxpayer of providing such a service."

What is needed now, the article concludes, "is for the Dept. of Transportation to seize the initiative and to offer a portion of its demonstration funds to any city which is willing to commit some of its own funds in order to provide fare-free mass transit for an experimental period of not less than two years, which if successful could then become permanent through arrangements for local financing, developed during the demonstration period."

Political Independence Reaffirmed by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

sation . . . unemployment insurance.

"I thought it was really an insult to be compared with General Motors or General Electric. . . ."

When asked whether his criticism of McGovern amounts to neutrality on behalf of Pres. Nixon, Meany reminded the newsmen of his long and continuing criticism of Nixon and his economic programs.

The questions from the news media and the criticism of commentators, Meany noted, focus on the assumption "that we should be supporting the Democratic candidate, and I don't buy that."

He suggested to his questioners that "if you want me to devote my time to Pres. Nixon, I'll do that, and we'll stop talking about McGovern. That will be fine with me."

On the party loyalty issue, Meany stressed that "my party is the trade union movement, and that's where I've spent my life."

He "worked very hard" for the presidential campaigns of John F. Kennedy and Hubert H. Humphrey "as individuals" and has supported and voted for liberal Republicans as well as Democrats for public office.

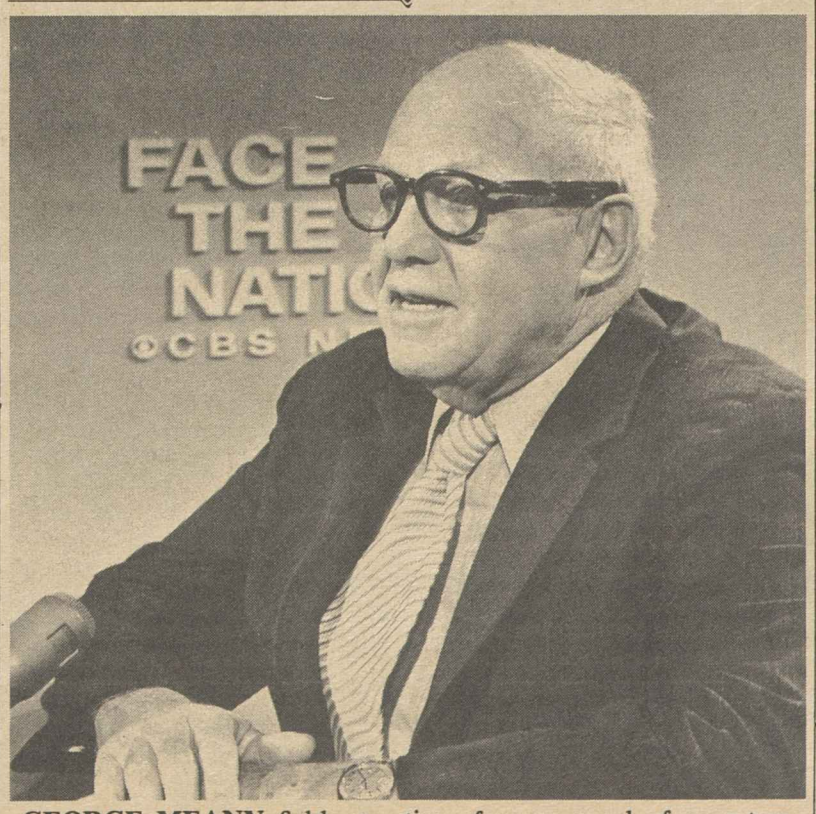
In response to questions about McGovern's high COPE rating on congressional votes, Meany cited "gut issues" in recent years in which the South Dakota senator sharply attacked labor's position. And he charged that an article McGovern wrote for Playboy magazine last year showed him as "an apologist for the Communist world."

Meany agreed that the Republican platform this year is unusually liberal for the GOP but indicated that he takes party platform promises with a large grain of salt. Both parties, he suggested, tend to forget their platforms after the election.

The kind words for labor in the GOP platform and the lack of endorsement for restrictive anti-union laws, Meany said, appear an obvious bid to get the blue-collar vote.

As he has before, Meany sought to clear up the confusion in some news coverage between the position of affiliated unions that are completely free to make political endorsements and the state and local central bodies that are, in effect, "extensions of the AFL-CIO" and therefore "must abide by AFL-CIO policies."

The insistence that central bodies abide by AFL-CIO policy "has nothing to do with politics," he said.



GEORGE MEANY fields questions from a panel of reporters in an appearance on the CBS network's Face the Nation television and radio program. The AFL-CIO president stressed that labor is not tied to any political party.

4.9 Million Unemployed:

Jobless Rate 5.6%, 'Tragic Waste' Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

number of jobless workers was not statistically significant, they said.

The BLS reported that the average duration of unemployment was 12.1 weeks in August, compared with 11.8 weeks in July and 11.6 weeks in the year-ago month.

In the industrial categories, only manufacturing showed an improvement in the jobless rate, which dropped from 5.7 percent to 5.4 percent. Unemployment rates rose in construction to 11.6 percent, transportation and public utilities to 3.8 percent, wholesale and retail trade to 6.6 percent, finance and service industries to 4.7 percent, government employment to 3 percent and agriculture to 6.5 percent.

Hard-hit were Vietnam-era veterans whose jobless rate rose to 7.7 percent in August from 7.3 percent in July. The jobless rate for nonveterans in the 20-29 age group dropped from 6.5 percent to 6.2 percent.

While the unemployment rate dropped for adult women from 5.7 percent to 5.5 percent, it held steady for adult men at 3.9 percent. But for teenagers the jobless rate shot up from 14.8 percent to 16.9 percent.

For all white workers joblessness rose one-tenth of 1 percent to 5.1 percent and for Negroes it was up two-tenths to 9.7 percent, the BLS said.

The Labor Dept.'s statisticians also reported that virtually all of the 291,000 increase in total employment last month occurred among adult women working part-time.

Total employment was up 2.6 million over the year since August 1971. Adult men accounted for 1.1 million of that increase, adult women 1.0 million and teenagers 500,000.

The average workweek for nonsupervisory production workers was at 37.2 hours, the level it has held for the past several months. In manufacturing, the workweek edged up slightly to 40.7 hours and overtime was at 3.4 hours, the same as in the preceding three months.

Average hourly earnings for production workers on nonagricultural payrolls rose 2 cents to $3.64 in August. Seasonally adjusted, the rise amounted to 3 cents.

Weekly earnings on the average were up $1.12 to $137.23 from July, both before and after seasonal adjustment.

The BLS said that average weekly earnings have increased $8.20 or 6.4 percent in the 12 months since August 1971. During the 12 months since July 1971, consumer prices rose 3.0 percent.

LEGISLATION MEETING the needs of workers will have to come from a responsive Congress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the 1,039 delegates to the Iron Workers convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. Meany stressed the election of representatives and senators friendly to the goals of labor in noting that all beneficial legislation enacted in the past three decades carries a union label.

Graphic Arts Union Created On Labor Day

Labor Day this year marked the birth of a new union, the Graphic Arts International Union, created by the merger of the Lithographers & Photoengravers and the Bookbinders representing a total of 130,000 members.

This is only the third merger of graphic arts unions in this century. In 1915, lithographers combined five craft unions into the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, which in 1964, also on Labor Day, merged with the International Photo Engravers Union into the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

"Unions whose structures were formed before the turn of the century to deal with the printing of 1900 just are not structured to meet the needs of the 1970s and 1980s," declared GAIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, who stressed that "change is the name of the game in the graphic arts today."

Brown said the LPIU experience since 1964 had proved "merger works—and works very well."

In addition to Brown, who had been president of the Lithographers & Photoengravers (LPIU), the initial set of top officers includes:

Wesley A. Taylor as secretary-treasurer, the same post he had held with the Bookbinders; John Connally, former Bookbinders president, and Bill Hall of the LPIU as executive vice presidents; Daniel A. Streeter, Jr., and Donald W. Stone, both former LPIU officers, as financial secretary and recording secretary respectively.

IAM Scores Airline Pact Breakthrough

(Continued from Page 1)

The union recently gave a rundown of negotiations with other airlines:

- Trans World—Bargaining for 13,000 members is at a standstill. Federal mediators are meeting with both parties.
- Eastern—More than 10,000 IAM members are awaiting the start of mediation.
- Northwest—Talks for the 3,200 members broke down June 30 when the Air Line Pilots struck. Almost all members have been laid off.
- Continental—The 2,000 IAM members rejected a proposed agreement that followed strict Pay Board restrictions.
- Braniff — Federal mediators are meeting with company and union negotiators on talks covering about 1,900 members.
- National—Collective bargaining continues for about 1,200 members.

IAM negotiators are also meeting with representatives of three regional airlines for contract renewals with Allegheny and North Central and a first contract for 44 stock clerks at Piedmont.

Iron Workers Vote Per Capita Increase

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Iron Workers approved an increase in per capita payments, re-elected the union's officers and vowed to help elect progressive House and Senate candidates.

The actions came during the 34th convention of the organization —the largest in its history with 1,039 delegates.

The increase in per capita payments will send the rate from $3.75 a month to $4.15 for all members except those in shopmen's locals and Navy Yard riggers' locals. They will go from $1.25 per month to $1.40.

A convention fund of 60-cents per member a month (25 cents for shopmen and Navy Yard riggers) is an additional assessment approved by the delegates. It replaces an annual assessment of $3.75 for most members ($1.75 for shopmen) which was paid each June. The convention fund pays salary and expenses of all delegates to the convention.

Members also backed their beliefs with their pocketbooks in the political field. While passing a resolution not to endorse either presidential candidate and authorizing Iron Workers officials to work with the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, the delegates took up a voluntary political fund collection which raised $23,570.

The resolution pledged a campaign to raise further funds through voluntary donations to help elect the friends of labor and defeat its enemies in the House and Senate.

The Iron Workers' officers were re-elected unanimously, including Pres. John H. Lyons, Sec. Juel D. Drake and Treas. James V. Cole.

Earlier, Lyons had outlined the problems confronting the union, and in accepting the new term of office said. "We move forward in many directions, as we must go in leadership within the labor movement, within the American community . . . to push the voice of labor forward in terms in which we must be heard."

First Aid Skill Saves a Life At Convention

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Iron Workers came out of their convention with a bona fide hero—a delegate who saved the life of a brother union member choking to death on a chicken bone.

Pres. John H. Lyons interrupted the convention proceedings to relate this story:

Delegate Milard Carey of Local 496, Portland, Me., was talking and eating in the hotel restaurant and inadvertently swallowed a bone, which became lodged in his windpipe. None of his tablemates knew what to do, and Carey stopped breathing.

Martin Byrne of Local 37, Providence, R.I., pushed through the crowd and gave Carey mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and the chicken bone was dislodged. After a short stay in a local hospital, Carey came back to the convention.

"We have heard many talks on the importance of safety at this convention," Lyons noted. "We would indeed have had a tragedy here last night, except for the fact that one of our delegates who had adequate safety training—and knew what to do—was present. I assure you that if I had been there, I would not have known what to do. But I am going to make it a point to learn what to do, because it can happen that close to us."

The pair was brought to the platform and received a standing ovation.

Dystrophy Telethon Raises $9.2 Million

New York — Several national trade union leaders joined AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Jerry Lewis's Labor Day telethon which raised $9,200,754 in contributions and pledges to finance research programs and to aid muscular dystrophy patients.

Among the trade union leaders participating in the telethon were Pres. Hal C. Davis of the Musicians, Pres. W. Howard McClennan of the Fire Fighters, Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers, Vice Pres. Tom Donahue of the Service Employes and Vice Pres. Jack Loveall of the Retail Clerks.

Davis presented labor's contribution to the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America. He filled in for AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal, the labor telethon chairman, who was out of the country.

Social Programs Admitted Targets Of Nixon's Proposed Spending Lid

The spending ceiling Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to enact could destroy the nation's manpower training effort and gut other federally funded programs aimed at overcoming poverty, poor health and inadequate housing.

A high Administration official, Deputy Treasury Sec. Charls E. Walker, is quoted in the New York Times as pinpointing these programs as targets of the President's latest economy drive.

Times reporter Eileen Shanahan wrote that Walker confirmed an account of a talk he gave to a private meeting of the executive committee of the American Bankers Association.

He listed as his prime candidate for a spending slash the multi-billion dollar manpower program which Walker said was too costly because it had only cut unemployment by about 400,000 persons.

The news story also quoted him as saying that a number of housing and health programs also were ripe for cutbacks.

And although some Administration officials disagree with his use of the term, Walker told the bankers that the spending ceiling would give the President the equivalent of a "retroactive item veto."

Appropriations bills customarily include earmarked funds for a variety of programs—and Congress has repeatedly refused to give presidents the power to veto a single part of a bill without vetoing the entire legislation.

Under the legislation Nixon has asked Congress to enact, spending during the fiscal year that started July 1 would be limited to $250 billion, the amount of the budget estimate.

To hold the total spending figure —which includes outlays for social security benefits and other mandatory programs—to that level, the President would be authorized to decide which programs were to be cut back.

In urging Congress to give him that power, Nixon said the federal government can't afford to "do everything that might be desirable" and "bold and difficult decisions" are necessary to enforce "fiscal discipline."

Fire Fighters' Albertoni Hailed on Retirement

Albert E. Albertoni was hailed on his retirement as secretary-treasurer of the Fire Fighters by Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.) in remarks included in the Congressional Record.

Miller said he had known Albertoni for 25 years "and I am proud of his achievements as an individual, as a fire fighter, as a veteran of the U.S. Navy and as an official of one of the great unions of the AFL-CIO."

Labor's Goals

WHAT IS the labor movement, really? What's it all about? What are its purposes and goals? How far have we come, and how far have we yet to go in meeting these goals?

First of all, let me tell you what the labor movement is not.

It is not a political party—although to hear some politicians talk, you'd think we were. We are not the property of any political party, and we are not the proprietor of any political party.

So, while we are not tied to any party, we want to see men in office who care about the needs and problems of working people —and who do something about them.

Nor does the labor movement represent everybody. We do not represent bankers, corporation executives, Wall Street brokers, or coupon-clippers. We represent those who earn their livelihood by selling their labor—whether it's muscle power or brain power—to others.

But this does not mean we represent only a small self-interest group. Wage earners and their families make up the great bulk of our population. And the record will show that the achievements of the labor movement have benefitted our entire society—not just union members.

THE TRADE UNION movement was not created by a handful of leaders with a bright idea. It is profoundly rooted in the conditions of modern society. Wherever some men must sell their labor to other men, they have of necessity organized into unions of one kind or another. This is a universal rule, which applies to all workers everywhere—except where they are physically prevented from organizing by brutal government repression, as under Communist and fascist regimes.

This is the reason why workers and their unions have always been the staunchest enemies of all forms of totalitarianism—whether of the left or the right. For the first victim of such regimes has always been the trade union movement.

But we do not believe that only Americans are worthy of free institutions and democratic government—while dictatorship and backwardness should be the lot of the rest of mankind. We think that Asians and Africans and Latin Americans and Europeans are all worthy of free institutions and democratic government.

And so, for us in the labor movement, the triumph of totalitarianism anywhere is a setback for labor everywhere—and, indeed, a setback for the whole human family.

There are great differences among nations and among the various labor movements of the world. Yet the impluse toward unionism is universal.

UNION MEMBERS are well aware that America and its institutions are not perfect. The history of the trade union movement is the history of a continuing struggle to improve conditions, to make government more responsive to the needs of the American people.

We will continue that effort to the best of our ability. But we will not join in destroying America or its institutions of government. We will not abandon our commitment to the cause of freedom for all men and all nations—or our commitment to national security.

—From Labor Day broadcast by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Book of the Month

A Word Edgewise:

Press Fair Game for Criticism, But Censorship Perils Liberty

By John P. Roche

THERE HAS BEEN a good deal of muttering in the media about the Nixon Administration's efforts to censor, intimidate or muzzle press and television news coverage. Several aspects of this imbroglio need clarification. To begin, the same First Amendment that protects freedom of the press guarantees freedom of speech, even to the President and Vice President of the United States. Thus when the President or Spiro Agnew takes a shot at newsmen, it seems to me to be a legitimate part of the political process.

Every president since Washington has boiled over on the subject of the press—Jefferson was particularly pungent—and somehow or another editors have consistently escaped the gallows. The only time the play ever got really rough was between 1798 and 1801, when one faction of the Founding Fathers set out to silence another faction, and during the Civil War, when Abraham Lincoln tucked hostile editors into preventive detention from time to time.

There is nothing inherently un-American about a President denouncing a publisher or a commentator. That is part of the mood music of American politics and helps to keep things lively. Nobody should run for President if he is going to blow his mind over hostile editorials, and conversely editors and commentators who don't like to fight should retire to religious orders.

Without getting into the specific question of how fairly presidents are treated by journalists, I think it is true to say that the only editorials or columns that presidents really like are those they write themselves.

In this connection I recall Pres. Johnson happily reading aloud a laudatory item by a one-time columnist, then stopping in one of those striking moments of cold-eyed self-perception and saying, "I suppose I ought to like it; I gave it to him here in the office three days ago and he didn't change a word."

SO MUCH for public give-and-take. Unfortunately, however, there is another dimension to the problem, one with far more dangerous implications. When a high White House aide, for example, pointedly comments that television channels are allocated by the federal government, one can legitimately discuss a "chilling effect." This is not the sort of behavior one can write off on the ground that "boys will be boys." It is an implicit threat to the existence of an extremely valuable franchise.

Or take the interesting implications of Pres. Nixon's accolade to the New York Times pressmen who initially refused to set a two-page political ad calling for the impeachment of the President. John Mitchell publicly praised the action and a White House aide turned up to congratulate the union members who had irately balked. Whatever one may think of the substance of the ad or the character of its sponsors (who in my judgment merely contributed $17,850 to the Gross National Product), this is bad business.

One of the Administration's complaints is that the Times engages in "advocacy journalism," that is, in mixing opinion into news stories. It is therefore ironic to see the President's spokesmen supporting "advocacy" among pressmen.

But it goes deeper than that. Over the last quarter of a century various European newspapers have been constantly subject to Communist censorship. Where? In the pressrooms, dominated by Communist unions.

It was, in short, fine for the President to thank the pressmen for their support, but his thanks should have been accompanied by a strong statement that their behavior was completely unjustifiable, that their task in a free society is to buttress the free flow of opinion, that this sort of private censorship is simply unthinkable.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

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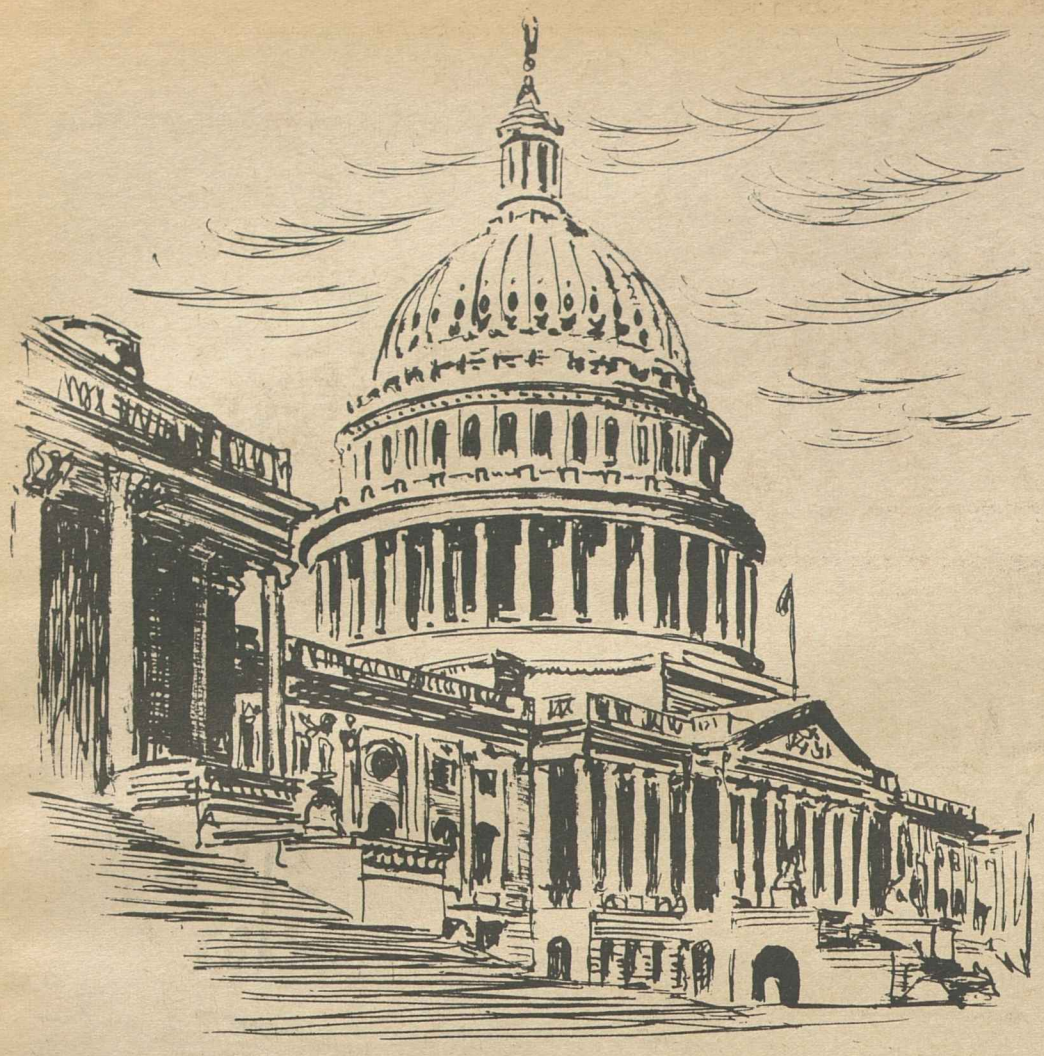


A Report On Congress —1972

By Andrew J. Biemiller
Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation

THE RECORD of the second session of the 92nd Congress proves the need for labor's vigorous 1972 campaign to elect liberal, progressive candidates dedicated to moving this country forward again.

Many in the Congress are proven friends of workers, consumers and ordinary citizens. They deserve re-election and merit our support.

But many others are proven allies of big business, dedicated to the discredited "trickle-down" system of economics, uninterested in the plight of the poor and the minorities, and opposed to the programs of progress essential to the well-being of workers. These incumbents deserve defeat and they merit our opposition.

In every instance, the judgment of the AFL-CIO—as always—is made on the record, regardless of party affiliation. In every case, we will do our utmost to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

The record detailed in these pages is mixed. We won some battles, lost others and, in all too many instances, found the Congress unwilling to provide adequate funds for vital programs or willing to take only feeble steps when bold action was vital.

TO ACHIEVE labor's program in 1973 we need fighting friends in the Congress for it is there that the future of America will be determined. Labor's program for progress includes:

- Tax justice to bring the federal income tax law in line with the concept of taxation based on ability to pay. Preferential tax loopholes which benefit rich corporations and wealthy individuals must be closed. All attempts to shift more of the tax burden onto the shoulders of working people—such as a national sales tax, the so-called value-added tax—must be rejected.
- A rational foreign trade policy to stop the export of American jobs that results from unregulated imports and tax policies that encourage U.S. companies to run away and set up operations in foreign lands. We re-emphasize our commitment to the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment Act.
- Increased public investment in public works, manpower training programs, expanded public service jobs and the construction of more and better low- and middle-income housing. These programs, projects and services are of lasting value to the American people.
- Enactment of the National Health Security program to provide all Americans with quality medical care at a cost they can afford.
- Welfare reform—fair alike to the taxpayers and those in need. Essential to welfare reform is a federally-funded, community-controlled system of day care centers for the children of welfare mothers and other working women.
- Protection for consumers from unsafe products and deceptive business practices. We will renew the fight for a national system of "no-fault" auto insurance.
- Re-insurance protection for workers' pensions.
- Uniform workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws that will protect disabled or unemployed workers.
- Increased funding and manpower to properly administer the Occupational Safety & Health Act and the Railway Safety Act.
- Absolute opposition to compulsory arbitration and any and all other efforts to deprive workers and their unions of their rights through dismantling the National Labor Relations Board or emasculation of federal labor standard laws.
- Full recognition of the rights of public workers as citizens by repeal of the Hatch Act, enactment of the Federal Workers Bill of Rights and legislation to establish a true system of collective bargaining for all public employes.
- Full funding of all existing federal programs in the fields of education, poverty, environment, maritime and health.
- A national voter registration law, direct popular election of the President, and home rule for the District of Columbia.

The next three pages carry labor's report card on the second session of the 92nd Congress as it neared adjournment.

Congressmen have been judged on 11 key issues; senators on 10. The symbols—"R-right" or "W-wrong"—are based on the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The table also includes the cumulative voting record of each member of the House and Senate since taking office.

Alongside the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and why it was important to the labor movement and the nation.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in most cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

By Alexander E. Barkan
Director, AFL-CIO COPE

IT WOULD BE a pity if the critical struggle for control of Congress were to become obscured by the greater glamor and vastly more expansive media coverage of the presidential race, and the candidates in key races shunted to the shadows.

For the fact is the impact on the American people of the congressional and senatorial outcomes, in aggregate, will be as great as that of the presidential result. Progressive legislation will be enacted only by a progressive Congress. Restrictive legislation will be the inevitable result of a reactionary Congress.

Consequently, state and local COPE groups throughout the nation are going all out this year to elect friendly candidates to the House and Senate.

The voting records carried inside and on the back page tell the story of friend and foe. The issues cover the most important dealt with by Congress over the past year—compulsory arbitration, minimum wage, day care for children of working and welfare mothers, unemployment compensation, job safety, food stamps for strikers, and many, many others.

These records, in effect, stand as a voter's guide, and we hope millions of members of the AFL-CIO will use them as such. Far more than speeches, or policy papers, or television, radio and newspaper ads, these tell where an officeholder has stood in the past and will stand in the future. No speech, however dramatic and well-crafted, can cover up a bad vote that's on the record. No ad, however clever in shaping an "image," can gloss over the reality of a series of anti-people votes.

So, in presenting these voting records, we urge members to vote on the record. Because that's what counts.

WE ARE HOPEFUL that union members will surpass all previous voting performances this year to help elect the friendly Congress we seek. Only a full turnout at the polls will make success possible.

At times in the past, many union members, along with many other Americans, have "gone fishing" on Election Day. This year, give the fish a break. Go out and vote, instead.

The free ballot is the single most effective expression of opinion you have. It is what most distinguishes democracy from dictatorship.

And don't let anyone kid you. One vote counts. There are cynics who don't believe it, but they are wrong. One distinguished American jurist, now dead, once said he considered voting one of the least significant acts he could perform. Perhaps he overlooked his own field of law and the many 5-4 U.S. Supreme Court decisions that have made marked differences in the direction of our nation.

Candidates know one vote counts. That's why they court voters so passionately. Certainly, the candidate for district court in Hyde Park, N.Y., a few years ago learned the lesson of one vote. That's what he won by, 53,371 to 53,370. And a candidate for state legislature in Connecticut in the early 1960s would argue violently with the jurist who thought so little of the vote. He won his primary election by just one vote and followed it up in the general election with another one-vote margin. Try to compute the odds on that one.

SO ONE VOTE COUNTS. It counts in the Supreme Court, and it counts at the polls. It counts in the Congress, too. Last fall, a labor-backed effort to reduce the Administration's massive tax giveaway to business and industry was defeated by just one vote in the Senate, 40-39. This summer, a 47-46 vote kept alive a labor-supported minimum wage increase. Several of the Senators voting for the AFL-CIO position were themselves elected to office by extremely narrow margins—among them Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) who won re-election in 1970 by only 4,000 out of nearly 2 million votes cast.

If this year follows the pattern of past congressional actions, 30 to 40 of the races will be decided by a matter of one or two percentage points. Each election year provides dramatic evidence that one vote really counts.

Indeed, it is possible that some of this year's elections might well be decided by just one vote, and—who knows—that vote could be yours.

How Your Repre

1. Compulsory Arbitration

Ignoring the fact that the West Coast Longshoreman's Union (ILWU) and management had reached agreement in their seven-month long contract dispute, the House bowed to strong White House pressure and passed legislation providing for a ban on further strike activities and compulsory arbitration of all unresolved contract differences. The AFL-CIO strongly opposed this legislation as an unwarranted intrusion into the collective bargaining process.

The key vote on this proposal was on a motion to adopt a procedural rule which would allow for a vote on the compulsory arbitration bill. Despite labor's opposition the rule was adopted by a 203-170 roll call vote on Feb. 9.

For—wrong. Against—right.

2. Pollution Control

In the second session of the 92nd Congress, the House acted to curb a pernicious employer practice known as "environmental blackmail" by which workers or their union are threatened by an employer with massive job layoffs unless they align with the company in publicly opposing the issuance of a pollution abatement order. This type of coercion has enabled many large scale polluters to forestall compliance with federal clean water standards.

During debate on amendments to the 1970 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the House passed an amendment introduced by Rep. William Ford (D-Mich.), which would allow workers or their union to obtain from the Environmental Protection Agency a public investigation to substantiate these job-loss claims by employers. The measure was approved by a 275-117 recorded teller vote on Mar. 29.

For—right. Against—wrong.

3. Worker Protection

During House consideration of legislation authorizing funds for the Public Works & Economic Development Act, an effort was made to delete from the bill a worker protection provision guaranteeing unemployment compensation benefits to workers losing their jobs as a result of the issuance of pollution control orders. The provision also included rent or mortgage assistance for those displaced workers facing eviction.

The key vote came on a motion introduced by Rep. Gene Snyder (R-Ky.) to strike from the bill the worker protection language which the House rejected by a 161-201 recorder teller vote on Aug. 16.

For—wrong. Against—right.

4. Minimum Wage (1)

During House debate on pending minimum wage legislation, southern Democrats joined with conservative Republicans to defeat a labor supported $2 minimum wage bill with expanded coverage for an additional 8.4 million workers, by instead substituting a $1.80 package with no expanded coverage and containing a sub-minimum youth wage.

Despite strong labor opposition to this Administration-backed substitute bill, introduced by Rep. John Erlenborn (R-Ill.), the House adopted the measure by a 217-191 recorded teller vote on May 11.

For—wrong. Against—right.

5. Minimum Wage (2)

Although the House action was reversed in the Senate by the passage of a labor-supported minimum wage bill, House Republicans and southern Democrats were able to sidetrack the legislation through a parliamentary maneuver. On Aug. 1 this coalition succeeding in rejecting, by a 190-198 roll call vote, a motion to go to a House-Senate conference on the legislation where these differences could be resolved.

For—right. Against—wrong.

6. Job Safety

In the second session of the 92nd Congress efforts were made to seriously weaken the less than two-year-old Occupational Safety & Health Act. In debate on a Labor-HEW Appropriations bill, Rep. Paul Findley

	Compulsory Arbitration	Pollution Control	Worker Protection	Minimum Wage (1)	Minimum Wage (2)	Job Safety	Federal School Funds	Unemployment Compensation	Food for Strikers	Revenue Sharing	Jobs Legislation	Cumulative Voting Record	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
ALABAMA													
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	3	56
2. Dickinson (R)	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	57
3. Andrews (D)	*	*	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	3	5
4. Nichols (D)	W	W	—	W	W	—	—	—	—	R	W	10	33
5. Flowers (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8	52
6. Buchanan (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6	55
7. Bevill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	22	25
8. Jones (D)	—	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	83	34
ALASKA													
Al Begich (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	2
ARIZONA													
1. Rhodes (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	11	103
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	68	9
3. Steiger (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	1	45
ARKANSAS													
1. Alexander (D)	W	R	W	W	—	W	R	R	R	W	W	14	14
2. Mills (D)	R	—	W	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	W	64	51
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	43
4. Pryor (D)	—	—	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	—	—	24	15
CALIFORNIA													
1. Clausen (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	12	57
2. Johnson (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	78	3
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	108	4
4. Leggett (D)	R	W	—	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	58	4
5. Burton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	61	1
6. Mailliard (R)	W	R	R	W	R	—	—	R	R	W	W	48	63
7. Dellums (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	2
8. Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	W	R	115	3
9. Don Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	67	1
10. Gubser (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	23	88
11. McCloskey (R)	W	R	—	R	R	—	—	—	R	W	R	18	13
12. Talcott (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	—	R	W	R	W	9	60
13. Teague (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	14	92
14. Waldie (D)	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	41	3
15. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	103	3
16. Sisk (D)	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	97	5
17. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	34	1
18. Mathias (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10	37
19. Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	112	3
20. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	6	97
21. Hawkins (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	66	1
22. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	78	2
23. Clawson (R)	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	9	55
24. Rousselot (R)	W	R	—	W	W	—	—	R	W	R	W	5	26
25. Wiggins (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	—	—	W	W	W	13	29
26. Rees (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	43	4
27. Goldwater (R)	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	4	26
28. Bell (R)	—	R	W	R	R	—	—	—	—	W	R	25	46
29. Danielson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	21	2
30. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	68	1
31. Wilson (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	63	1
32. Hosmer (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	—	R	W	W	W	24	90
33. Pettis (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	15	31
34. Hanna (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	59	6
35. Schmitz (R)	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	3	20
36. Wilson (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	13	97
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	67	3
38. Veysey (R)	W	R	—	—	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	7	11
COLORADO													
1. McKevitt (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	3	18
2. Brotzman (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	10	46
3. Evans (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	52	7
4. Aspinall (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	94	27
CONNECTICUT													
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	20	2
2. Steele (R)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	16	4
3. Giaimo (D)	R	W	—	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	76	11
4. McKinney (R)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	W	W	12	10
5. Monagan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	81	11
6. Grasso (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	20	2
DELAWARE													
AL DuPont (R)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	4	19
FLORIDA													
1. Sikes (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	R	W	40	81
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W	R	W	W	—	—	W	W	R	W	16	49
3. Bennett (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	53	71
4. Chappell (D)	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	10	24
5. Frey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	3	29
6. Gibbons (D)	—	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	50	20
7. Haley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	10	103
8. Young (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	3	20
9. Rogers (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	31	80
10. Burke (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	R	W	6	40
11. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	W	R	66	3
12. Fascell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	85	24
GEORGIA													
1. Hagan (D)	W	W	—	W	W	—	—	—	W	—	—	22	53
2. Mathis (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	9	13
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	11	36
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	7	39
5. Thompson (R)	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	37
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	27	75
7. Davis (D)	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	R	R	R	—	33	43
8. Stuckey (D)	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	13	28
9. Landrum (D)	W	W	W	—	—	—	—	W	W	W	W	42	65
10. Stephens (D)	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	R	34	46
HAWAII													
AL Matsunaga (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	66	4
AL Mink (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	57	3
IDAHO													
1. McClure (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	4	37
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	13	43
ILLINOIS													
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	R	—	R	—	—	R	R	—	R	14	1
2. Mikva (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	30	2
3. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	85	4
4. Derwinski (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	7	81
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	108	4
6. Collins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	2
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	57	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	83	7
9. Yates (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	105	7
10. Collier (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	9	97
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	84	6
12. McClory (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	16	46
13. Crane (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	2	27
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	—	—	R	W	5	49
15. Carlson (R)	*	*	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	1	8
16. Anderson (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	16	66
17. Arends (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	12	111
18. Michel (R)	W	R	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	19	83
19. Railsback (R)	W	R	—	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	17	26
20. Findley (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	73
21. Gray (D)	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	98	9
22. Springer (R)	W	W	—	W	W	—	—	R	W	W	W	17	91
23. Shipley (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	W	—	70	16
24. Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	122	1
INDIANA													
1. Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	118	5
2. Landgrebe (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	5	30
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90	2
4. Roush (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	19	3
5. Hillis (R)	W	W	—	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	W	8	12
6. Bray (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	—	—	—	W	W	21	82
7. Myers (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	6	42
8. Zion (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	40
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	47	13
10. Dennis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	11	33
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	57	3
IOWA													
1. Schwengel (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	28	68
2. Culver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	54	4
3. Gross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	16	108
4. Kyl (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	13	64
5. Smith (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	71	8
6. Mayne (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	44
7. Scherle (R)	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	5	39
KANSAS													
1. Sebelius (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	6	27
2. Roy (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	17	6
3. Winn (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	7	39
4. Shriver (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	15	65
5. Skubitz (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	R	W	11	57
KENTUCKY													
1. Stubblefield (D)	—	R	R	—	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	58	33
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	81	33
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	6
4. Snyder (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	12	45
5. Carter (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	13	45
6. Curlin (D)	R	W	W	W	W	—	—	R	W	W	R	6	6
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	112	9
LOUISIANA													
1. Hebert (D)	R	W	—	W	W	—	—	—	—	W	W	36	74
2. Boggs (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	W	R	101	22
3. Caffery (D)	W	W	—	W	—	W	R	—	—	W	W	7	21
4. Waggoner (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	14	61
5. Passman (D)	W	—	—	—	W	W	—	R	R	R	W	28	89
6. Rarick (D)	R	—	—	W	—	W	W	R	R	R	W	8	35
7. Edwards (D)	W	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	15
8. Long (D)	R	W	—	R	—	—	—	R	R	R	W	11	36
MAINE													
1. Kyros (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	R	44	3
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	59	2
MARYLAND													
1. Mills (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	17
2. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	58	10
3. Garmatz (D)	R	W	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	117	5
4. Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	3
5. Hogan (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	R	12	21
6. Byron (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8	15
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	2
8. Gude (R)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	35	11
MASSACHUSETTS													
1. Conte (R)	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	49	43
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	111	7
3. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	2
4. Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	116	5
5. Morse (R)	R	R	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	28
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	28	3
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	93	11
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	110	5
9. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	18	3
10. Heckler (R)	W	—	—	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	29	14
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	88	5
12. Keith (R)	W	—	—	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	25	63
MICHIGAN													
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	53	4
2. Esch (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	18	27
3. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	15	30
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	4	67
5. G. R. Ford (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	7	102
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	23	81
7. Riegle (R)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	31	14
8. Harvey (R)	—	R	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	18	61
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	13	32
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	10	107
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	R	W	23	23
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	5
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	94	3
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	71	4
15. W. D. Ford (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	—	W	R	54	3
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	R	97	5
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	W	95	8
18. Broomfield (R)	W	R	W	W	—	—	—	—	—	W	R	29	71
19. McDonald (R)	W	R	—	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	R	17	22
MINNESOTA													
1. Quie (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	16	78
2. Nelsen (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	8	81
3. Frenzel (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	5	18
4. Karth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	W	R	87	3
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	67	4
6. Zwach (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	20	27
7. Bergland (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	4
8. Blatnik (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	115	5
MISSISSIPPI													
1. Abernethy (D)	W	—	—	W	W	—	—	—	—	R	W	21	97
2. Whitten (D)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	22	98
3. Griffin (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	30
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	R	W	6	38
5. Colmer (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	4	109
MISSOURI													
1. Clay (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	—	W	R	25	3
2. Symington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	29	6
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	106	4
4. Randall (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	—	R	—	71	18
5. Bolling (D)	R	W	R	**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	113	4
6. Hull (D)	W	—	—	—	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	45	59
7. Hall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	R	W	3	75
8. Ichord (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	44	32
9. Hungate (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	45	12
10. Burlison (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	25	10

sentatives Voted

MONTANA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Shoup (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	W	W	4	18
2. Melcher (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	28	7

NEBRASKA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Thone (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	21
2. McCollister (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	21
3. Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	7	74

NEVADA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
AL Baring (D)	—	—	W	W	W	W	R	—	—	R	W	48	52

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Wyman (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	8	50
2. Cleveland (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	15	56

NEW JERSEY

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Hunt (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	10	36
2. Sandman (R)	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	11	34
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	54	5
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	R	101	3
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	31	84
6. Forsythe (R)	—	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	8	14
7. Widnall (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	48	71
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	27	4
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	58	3
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	119	2
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	67	3
12. Dwyer (R)	—	—	—	—	R	—	R	R	—	W	—	58	35
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	1
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	90	1
15. Patten (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	68	4

NEW MEXICO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Lujan (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	R	W	9	20
2. Runnells (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	9	10

NEW YORK

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Pike (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	60	22
2. Grover (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	13	56
3. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	52	8
4. Wydler (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	25	45
5. Lent (R)	W	R	—	W	R	W	R	R	—	W	W	6	15
6. Halpern (R)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	R	75	12
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	78	5
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	72	3
9. Delaney (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	110	12
10. Celler (D)	R	W	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	R	116	4
11. Brasco (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	45	2
12. Chisholm (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	29	2
13. Podell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	35	3
14. Rooney (D)	R	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	R	—	R	119	1
15. Carey (D)	R	W	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	72	4
16. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	W	R	64	3
17. Koch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	32	3
18. Rangel (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	17	3
19. Abzug (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	3
20. Ryan (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	76	4
21. Badillo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	20	3
22. Scheuer (D)	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	W	R	53	3
23. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	R	56	3
24. Biaggi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	30	5
25. Peyser (R)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	16	4
26. Reid (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	60	10
27. Dow (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	3
28. Fish (R)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	16	19
29. Stratton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	74	11
30. King (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	75
31. McEwen (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	—	R	W	W	W	8	47
32. Pirnie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	26	60
33. Robison (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	19	75
34. Terry (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	5	17
35. Hanley (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	57	4
36. Horton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	54	17
37. Conable (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	9	50
38. Hastings (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	29
39. Kemp (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	17
40. Smith (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	11	48
41. Dulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	85	5

NORTH CAROLINA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Jones (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	12	37
2. Fountain (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	33	85
3. Henderson (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	23	60
4. Galifianakis (D)	—	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	18	26
5. Mizell (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	31
6. Preyer (D)	W	R	R	—	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	16	18
7. Lennon (D)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	16	88
8. Ruth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	34
9. Jonas (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	6	109
10. Broyhill (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	65
11. Taylor (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	23	59

NORTH DAKOTA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Andrews (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	17	49
2. Link (D)	W	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	R	17	4

OHIO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Keating (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	6	17
2. Clancy (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	8	71
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	37	9
4. McCulloch (R)	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	17	96
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	81
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	11	70
7. Brown (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	11	36
8. Betts (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	—	—	—	W	W	9	106
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	101	5
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	44
11. J. W. Stanton (R)	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	19	40
12. Devine (R)	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	8	82
13. Mosher (R)	W	R	—	R	W	—	—	—	—	W	R	29	48
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	19	2
15. Wylie (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	6	41
16. Bow (R)	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	55
17. Ashbrook (R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	6	73
18. Hays (D)	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	103	9
19. Carney (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	0
20. J. V. Stanton (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	17	4
21. Stokes (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	29	3
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	105	5
23. Minshall (R)	W	R	—	W	—	W	W	R	W	R	R	16	89
24. Powell (R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	4	16

OKLAHOMA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Belcher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	9	103
2. Edmondson (D)	W	W	—	—	R	—	—	R	—	R	—	92	18
3. Albert (D)	W	W	R	R	**	R	R	R	R	**	**	97	16
4. Steed (D)	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	78	36
5. Jarman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	29	84
6. Camp (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	44

OREGON

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Wyatt (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	W	21	37
2. Ullman (D)	W	R	W	R	R	—	W	R	R	W	R	86	17
3. Green (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	84	22
4. Dellenback (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	R	W	W	16	31

PENNSYLVANIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	119	1
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93	1
3. Byrne (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	114	1
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	44	2
5. Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	W	R	57	3
6. Yatron (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	30	1
7. Williams (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	10	38
8. Biester (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	29	19
9. Ware (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	4	18
10. McDade (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	—	W	W	46	23
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	109	7
12. Whalley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10	65
13. Coughlin (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	12	23
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86	5
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	W	R	61	4
16. Eshleman (R)	W	R	W	—	W	—	—	R	W	W	W	6	37
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	8	76
18. Heinz (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	10	5
19. Goodling (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	3	66
20. Gaydos (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	28	3
21. Dent (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	—	W	R	82	6
22. Saylor (R)	R	—	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	60	57
23. Johnson (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	6	61
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	56	4
25. Clark (D)	R	—	—	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	92	10
26. Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	119	4
27. Conover (R)	*	*	W	*	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	8

RHODE ISLAND

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. St. Germain (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	77	3
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	42	3

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Davis (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	—	—	—	R	R	11	5
2. Spense (R)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	3	17
3. Dorn (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	27	92
4. Mann (D)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	30
5. Gettys (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	14	46
6. McMillan (D)	W	W	—	W	W	—	—	—	W	W	R	22	89

SOUTH DAKOTA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Denholm (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	18	4
2. Abourezk (D)	R	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	17	2

TENNESSEE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8	61
2. Duncan (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	52
3. Baker (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	3	18
4. Evins (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	—	65	42
5. Fulton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	—	62	6
6. Anderson (D)	R	R	—	R	R	W	W	—	—	W	—	38	10
7. Blanton (D)	R	—	—	R	R	—	—	—	—	—	R	21	17
8. Jones (D)	—	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	—	14	18
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	6	39

TEXAS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Patman (D)	R	—	R	W	—	—	—	R	W	R	R	81	31
2. Dowdy (D)	W	W	—	—	W	—	—	—	—	R	W	14	87
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	4	31
4. Roberts (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	26	50
5. Cabell (D)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	16	41
6. Teague (D)	R	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	—	R	W	34	79
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	2	21
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	43	3
9. Brooks (D)	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	95	19
10. Pickle (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	38	26
11. Poage (D)	W	R	W	W	W	—	—	W	R	R	W	49	69
12. Wright (D)	R	—	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	72	30
13. Purcell (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	32	38
14. Young (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	71	29
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R	—	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	39	18
16. White (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	28	32
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	25	93
18. Price (R)	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	3	44
19. Mahon (D)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	41	80
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	2
21. Fisher (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	14	106
22. Casey (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	29	60
23. Kazen (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	38	9

UTAH

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. McKay (D)	R	R	W	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	18	2
2. Lloyd (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	9	47

VERMONT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
AL Mallary (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	3	8

VIRGINIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Downing (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	22	70
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	25
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	5	57
4. Abbitt (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	12	107
5. Daniel (D)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	4	30
6. Poff (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	8	110
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	3	20
8. Scott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	4	44
9. Wampler (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	12	42
10. Broyhill (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	15	99

WASHINGTON

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Pelly (R)	W	R	—	W	W	R	W	R	W	—	W	39	73
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	58	1
3. Hansen (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	1
4. McCormack (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	20	1
5. Foley (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	51	8
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	53	6
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	61	0

WEST VIRGINIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Mollohan (D)	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	39	1
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	115	7
3. Slack (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	—	R	R	76	15
4. Hechler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	87	6
5. Kee (D)	R	W	R	R	R	—	—	—	—	W	R	48	6

WISCONSIN

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	4
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	87	5
3. Thomson (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	12	71
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	123	1
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	106	4
6. Steiger (R)	W	R	W	W	W	—	—	R	W	W	W	12	35
7. Obey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	32	3
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	11	113
9. Davis (R)	—	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	4	73
10. O'Konski (R)	—	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	84	28

WYOMING

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
AL Roncalio (D)	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	15	7

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
— Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.
****** Votes on recorded teller votes only.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

(R-Ill.) introduced an amendment to exempt firms employing 25 or fewer employes from coverage under the act. This amendment, strongly opposed by organized labor, would have excluded more than 25 per cent of the workers and 86 per cent of the job sites presently covered by the law. Particularly hard hit would have been construction and farm workers.

Although the House on June 15 approved the Findley amendment by a 213-154 recorded teller-vote, the final conference report on the bill weakened the effect of this amendment.

For—wrong. Against—right.

7. Federal School Funds

Administration budget cuts in aid to education have played a major role in the current financial crisis facing the nation's schools. In an effort to alleviate this situation Rep. William Hathaway (D-Me.), during House action on the education appropriations bill, introduced an amendment to increase federal funding of school programs by adding more than $363 million to the $636 million in education funds already appropriated in the pending bill. Despite threats of a presidential veto, the Hathaway amendment, supported by organized labor and education groups, was approved, 212-163, on June 15.

For—right. Against—wrong.

8. Unemployment Compensation Extension

In late June, Congress approved a 6-month extension of unemployment compensation benefits for an estimated 400,000 workers who had exhausted basic and extended unemployment compensation. This temporary program, starting June 30, provides aid to workers who are the victims of long-term unemployment in states with the highest jobless rates.

The emergency extension was approved by the House on June 28, 1972, by a 273-110 vote.

For—right. Against—wrong.

9. Food For Strikers

Striking workers and their families have always been entitled to food stamps as long as they complied with the stringent eligibility requirements under the program. During House action on an Agricultural appropriations bill, Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) attempted to deny food stamps to strikers and their families. The Michel amendment was, however, defeated on June 29, by a 180-199 vote.

For—wrong. Against—right.

10. Revenue Sharing

During House deliberations on a pending revenue sharing bill, the AFL-CIO sought the inclusion of a number of amendments designed not only to insure state spending of federal revenues in those programs of highest national priority, but also guarantee the maintenance of certain national labor protective standards as well as to encourage the states to adopt more progressive income tax systems. Since the bill was to be debated under a closed rule, which prohibited the consideration of any amendments to the bill, the key vote came on a procedural motion to defeat the closed rule and thus open the bill to amendments. The House, however, voted on June 21 by a roll call vote of 223-185 to sustain the closed rule.

For—wrong. Against—right.

11. Jobs Legislation

Ignoring the needs of the over 5.4 million unemployed Americans, a Republican-led conservative coalition, backstopped by strong White House pressure, succeeded in defeating a labor-supported $5 billion emergency public works bill. This legislation was specifically designed to reduce unemployment by creating over 500,000 jobs in the construction of much-needed water, sewer and pollution control facilities.

The key vote was on the final passage of the bill when it was rejected by a 189-206 roll call vote on July 19.

For—right. Against—wrong.

How Your Senators Voted

1. Compulsory Arbitration

While the Senate was considering legislation to end the West Coast dock strike, Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) sought to add a compulsory arbitration law for transportation industries. The Senate on Feb. 8 voted 42-39 to table the Packwood amendment, thus killing it. For—right. Against—wrong.

2. Minimum Wage

By a narrow 46-47 vote on July 20, the Senate rejected an effort by conservative Republicans and southern Democrats to scrap a labor-supported bill to raise the minimum wage in steps to $2.20 per hour and extend coverage to millions of other workers. The Administration-backed substitute bill would have provided a lower minimum wage, no extension of coverage and a subminimum youth wage. For —wrong. Against—right.

3. Child Day Care Services

An amendment to a child care bill by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) allowed the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to bypass local community groups and channel child care funds to state governments. Despite labor's opposition, the amendment was approved, 35-38, on June 20. For—wrong. Against—right.

4. Voter Registration

Early in the second session, the Senate began debate on legislation designed to increase voter registration and election participation by creating a national voter registration administration that would utilize a computerized postcard registration system. However, Senate Republicans and southern Democrats, fearing increased low-income and black voter participation, strongly opposed passage of this legislation and succeeded on Mar. 15, by a 46-42 vote, in forcing passage of a motion by Sen. James Allen (D-Ala.) to table and thus kill the bill. For—wrong. Against—right.

5. Equal Employment Opportunity

The anti-civil rights forces again surfaced in 1972 during Senate consideration of legislation designed to strengthen the anti-discrimination powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In a key vote on Jan. 26, the Senate, by a 46-48 vote, defeated an Administration-supported amendment introduced by Sen. Dominick (R-Colo.) which would have replaced the more expeditious "cease-and-desist" order procedure for preventing job discrimination with a cumbersome and lengthy court enforcement approach. But a subsequent three-week filibuster by opponents of a strong bill forced Senate acceptance of a watered-down version. For—wrong. Against right.

6. Job Safety (1)

During the Senate debate on a Labor-HEW appropriations bill, efforts similar to those in the House were made to seriously weaken the less than-two-year-old Occupational Safety & Health Act. This was the thrust of an amendment exempting firms employing 25 or fewer employes. The Senate rejected this amendment by a 41-44 roll call vote on June 27. For—wrong. Against—right.

7. Job Safety (2)

Following this vote, however, the Senate passed by a 45-41 roll call vote a similar anti-worker amendment introduced again by Curtis which exempted firms employing 15 or fewer workers from coverage under the Act. For—wrong. Against—right.

8. Busing

During debate on the hotly controversial busing issue, the Senate approved a labor-supported compromise proposal to allow for the use of busing as a tool to accomplish school desegregation when other methods fail and improved education would result.

Prior to this, however, the Senate narrowly rejected an amendment introduced by Sen. Robert Griffin (R-Mich.) which was aimed at prohibiting all forms of busing even to overcome unconstitutional forms of segregation. This amendment was defeated by a 47-50 roll call vote on February 29. For—wrong. Against—right.

9. Maritime Jobs

The AFL-CIO and its maritime affiliates strongly supported legislation requiring that 50 percent of all imported oil not used for fuel or heating purposes be shipped in American-flag vessels. It was estimated that this legislation would generate about 150,000 maritime jobs. The Senate, on July 26, rejected this amendment to the 1973 Maritime Authorization bill by a 33-41 roll call vote. For—right. Against—wrong.

10. No-Fault Auto Insurance

Under heavy pressure from the Administration, trial lawyers and a number of large insurance companies, the Senate voted to scuttle a labor-supported no-fault auto insurance bill. This important consumer legislation, if passed, would have resulted in lower insurance costs through reduced legal fees and better allocation of the premium dollar while providing immediate and full compensation by insurance companies to victims.

The legislation was pigeonholed, however, as the Senate agreed by a 49-46 vote on Aug. 8 to refer the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee for further consideration, in effect killing the proposal. For—wrong. Against—right.

	1 Compulsory Arbitration	2 Minimum Wage	3 Child Care Services	4 Voter Registration	5 EEOC	6 Job Safety (1)	7 Job Safety (2)	8 Busing	9 Maritime Jobs	10 No-Fault Insurance	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W
ALABAMA												
Allen (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	8	25
Sparkman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	66	52
ALASKA												
Gravel (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	28	3
Stevens (R)	—	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	19	9
ARIZONA												
Fannin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	53
Goldwater (R)	W	W	—	W	W	—	—	W	—	W	2	79
ARKANSAS												
Fulbright (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	56	55
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	24	90
CALIFORNIA												
Cranston (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	33	1
Tunney (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	51	3
COLORADO												
Allott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	85
Dominick (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	68
CONNECTICUT												
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	68	5
Weicker (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	14	18
DELAWARE												
Boggs (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	41	39
Roth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	5	41
FLORIDA												
Chiles (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	8	14
Gurney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	7	63
GEORGIA												
Gambrell (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	3	17
Talmadge (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	26	73
HAWAII												
Inouye (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	3
Fong (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	42	50
IDAHO												
Church (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	82	12
Jordan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	61
ILLINOIS												
Stevenson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	18	4
Percy (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	28	14
INDIANA												
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	W	R	55	4
Hartke (D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	70	8
IOWA												
Hughes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	28	3
Miller (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	12	65
KANSAS												
Dole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	8	75
Pearson (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	20	48
KENTUCKY												
Cook (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15	19
Cooper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	56	53
LOUISIANA												
Edwards (D)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	W	0	1
Long (D)	—	W	W	R	W	—	—	W	R	R	58	54
MAINE												
Muskie (D)	—	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	W	R	76	5
Smith (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	60	62
MARYLAND												
Beall (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	8	14
Mathias (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	54	27
MASSACHUSETTS												
Kennedy (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	62	3
Brooke (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	36	6
MICHIGAN												
Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	3
Griffin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	24	76
MINNESOTA												
Humphrey (D)	—	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	77	1
Mondale (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	54	3
MISSISSIPPI												
Eastland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20	87
Stennis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	27	95
MISSOURI												
Eagleton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	29	4
Symington (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	103	7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	W
MONTANA												
Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	W	R	96	17
Metcalf (D)	—	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	103	4
NEBRASKA												
Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	3	107
Hruska (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	106
NEVADA												
Bible (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	69	38
Cannon (D)	—	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	61	23
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
McIntyre (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	W	R	59	5
Cotton (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	96
NEW JERSEY												
Williams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	90	1
Case (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	92	19
NEW MEXICO												
Anderson (D)	—	—	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	W	78	23
Montoya (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	81	8
NEW YORK												
Buckley (Cons.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	20
Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	101	17
NORTH CAROLINA												
Ervin (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	27	84
Jordan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	20	67
NORTH DAKOTA												
Burdick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	80	7
Young (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	28	89
OHIO												
Saxbe (R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	9	16
Taft (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	13	43
OKLAHOMA												
Harris (D)	—	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	—	R	40	6
Bellmon (R)	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	7	27
OREGON												
Hatfield (R)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	28	15
Packwood (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	15	18
PENNSYLVANIA												
Schweiker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	54	28
Scott (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	69	46
RHODE ISLAND												
Pastore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	103	9
Pell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	W	R	71	4
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Hollings (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	21	25
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	10	99
SOUTH DAKOTA												
McGovern (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	79	5
Mundt (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	84
TENNESSEE												
Baker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	10	32
Brock (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	3	63
TEXAS												
Bentsen (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	13	20
Tower (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	64
UTAH												
Moss (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	6
Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	6	104
VERMONT												
Aiken (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	62	56
Stafford (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	32	38
VIRGINIA												
Byrd (Ind.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	5	44
Spong (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	16	31
WASHINGTON												
Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	111	1
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	113	3
WEST VIRGINIA												
Byrd (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	74	41
Randolph (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	73	15
WISCONSIN												
Nelson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	63	3
Proxmire (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	90	11
WYOMING												
McGee (D)	—	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	W	R	66	11
Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	43

Key to Symbols

- **R** Voted Right or was Paired Right.
- **W** Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
- **—** Absent and not paired.
- ***** Not in Congress at time.

Workers Victimized:

Year of 'New Economic Policy' Points up Inequities, Unfairness

The following is the text of the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council titled "One Year of the New Economic Policy."

ONE YEAR AGO, when the Administration adopted its New Economic Policy, the AFL-CIO charged it was inequitable and unfair. The record has proven our prediction true.

The economy has moved out of the recession of 1969-1970, spurred temporarily in the past year by tax bonanzas to business for investments in plants and machines. But the expansion has not been strong enough to do more than merely dent the high level of unemployment.

Sales and production have not risen sufficiently to create the great number of new jobs needed in America. New jobs are needed for the unemployed and the rapidly growing labor force, in this period of fast-rising productivity, as well as for returning GIs. After remaining close to a 6 percent rate for 18 consecutive months, unemployment moved down, at long last, to 5.5 percent of the labor force in June and July—leaving 4.8 million jobless.

Job-creating programs are essential to reduce unemployment at a rapid pace and to move the economy forward to full employment.

The past year has seen a considerable worsening of the U.S. position in world trade, which has been deteriorating since the early 1960s. Claims that the New Economic Policy and devaluation of the dollar would improve the export-import balance and add to employment have not been realized. Merchandise imports were $2.7 billion greater than exports in 1971, the first officially reported trade deficit since 1893. The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimated that the trade deficit has jumped to a yearly rate of $7.2 billion in the first half of 1972.

The Burke-Hartke bill should be adopted to halt the job-destroying deterioration of America's position in international trade—to regulate and curb the export of American jobs, technology and capital and to restrain the continuing flood of imports.

Most of the focus of public attention has been on controls on wages and prices. While wage increases have been under effective, employer-enforced government control, inflation has continued, with little abatement, and profits have been skyrocketing.

The average hourly earnings of non-supervisory workers in private industry—about 49 million wage and salary earners—increased at a yearly rate of 4.5 percent between January and July, according to the U.S. Dept. of Labor. That is less than the government's 5.5 percent standard for wage increases.

In that same period of time, the cost of living, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, rose at a yearly rate of 3.2 percent—considerably faster than the government's 2.5 percent standard for price increases.

Increases in wholesale prices, which are usually translated into retail price boosts after a brief time-lag, have been at a much faster pace. Between January and July, the Wholesale Price Index rose at an annual rate of 5.2 percent—approximately twice as fast as the government's price-increase standard.

THESE TRENDS in wages and prices have been accompanied by a very sharp advance in productivity. following a slowdown during the recession of 1969-1970. Last year, output per manhour in the private economy rose 3.7 percent, considerably faster than the long-term trend of the past quarter of a century. In the first half of 1972, it rose at a yearly rate of 4.7 percent—annual rates of 3.3 percent in the January-March quarter and 6 percent in the second quarter. This spurt in productivity, combined with the slowdown in the rise of wages, brought a decline of unit labor costs on the April-June quarter of the year. Yet prices moved up. As a result, improvements in the buying power of hourly wages and fringe benefits have been lagging behind the rise of productivity.

These developments have resulted in increased profit margins and, with the expansion of sales, in a soaring rise of profits. In 1971, corporate profits, after tax payments, were up 14 percent from the recession level of 1970. In the first half of 1972, after-tax profits rose at a yearly rate of 16 percent.

The combination of these trends—profits rising much faster than wages and consumer buying power—adds up to inequity and unfairness for workers, who are being compelled to shoulder the major burden of the government's attempt to curb inflation. Moreover, it creates economic imbalance, which can gradually undermine the economy's expansion.

The economic stabilization program must either be completely revised to make it fair, equitable, effective and across-the-board on all prices, costs and incomes, including profits, as well as wages and salaries, with adequate exemption of the wages of the working poor—or the stabilization program should be completely dropped.

Since 1966, the AFL-CIO has made is abundantly clear that workers are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice. No such equality exists now.

There must be an end to a policy that holds down the economic advance of workers in order to benefit business, the banks and the wealthy.

Support Mounts:

Farah Strike Emerges as Fight For Human, Trade Union Rights

BASIC TRADE UNION and human rights issues at stake in the strike of Farah workers have drawn almost unprecedented support from national leaders of government and labor and the public at large, Vice Pres. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers declared.

The key issue, Sheinkman said, is union recognition, which the 3,000 strikers—most of them Mexican-Americans—see as a "struggle for basic American rights."

The biggest obstacle for the workers, he stressed, is the man who runs the company—Willie Farah—who "looks upon unionization as a challenge to his control and operation . . . and dignity." Sheinkman said that Farah "not only dislikes" unions, "he hates and abhors them."

Sheinkman said the company's use of attack dogs, mass arrests and other forms of "harassment and intimidation" against the strikers were major factors in the decision of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to endorse the national consumer boycott against Farah-produced men's pants and other products.

He also noted formation of a "Citizen's Committee for Justice for Farah Workers" made up of prominent Americans ranging from members of Congress to national religious leaders and social action groups.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Sheinkman, who is also general counsel and the unopposed nominee for secretary-treasurer of the ACWA, said the strike and boycott are taking a heavy toll on the "quality and quantity" of Farah production, and that retail sales of Farah slacks have fallen substantially.

Sheinkman said the Farah strike "began in early May . . . when the workers walked off the job" in protest against firings and other pressures the company was putting on its employes who were trying to form a union. He said the struggle of the Farah workers is much the same as the long fight of the farm workers for the same kind of rights and protections that most other American workers have.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE SOURCE of this nation's electric power for decades to come could well be determined by two new corporations set up to promote research and development in nuclear energy.

The corporations will oversee development of the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor and the demonstrations conducted should answer the questions about the industrial, economic and social feasibility of this form of energy.

Both corporations—the Breeder Reactor Corp. (BRC) and the Project Management Corp. (PMC)—were privately chartered and are under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. They are financing and managing the breeder demonstration program on behalf of non-government participants.

BRC is essentially the financing entity in which various utilities and utility groups have a financial interest. PMC, as the name implies, is the managing entity in which BRC and the principal utility participants, including Commonwealth Edison Co., have a financial interest.

Recently, six environmental groups discovered that the boards of directors of the two corporations were made up of corporate or financial officers and there was no representative of either consumer or labor interests.

The environmental groups wrote to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy suggesting six individuals to serve on the boards, so that the public could have a voice in their critical decisions.

"The success or failure of this demonstration will determine the future of the breeder program and we feel that such decisions are too important to be made in smoke-filled rooms by representatives of institutions which have a vested interest in its development," the environmental groups wrote.

Edward J. Bauser, executive director of the Joint Committee, replied to the letter and revealed some startling facts.

Bauser noted, initially, that "whatever the inclination of the members in this regard, the Joint Committee is totally lacking in power or authority to comply with your suggestion."

He pointed out that "the electors of the boards of directors of the BRC and PMC, of course, are those with the financial interest as is the case with most, if not all, private corporations. Such authority is provided in the bylaws of each of these corporations."

THE ROLE of the Joint Committee, then, is to review the basis for the arrangement between the Atomic Energy Commission and its contractors for carrying out the demonstration program. One additional responsibility for the Joint Committee is to review and approve authorizations for appropriations for the program.

Rep. John Dow (D-N.Y.) thinks the environmental groups have raised a serious question.

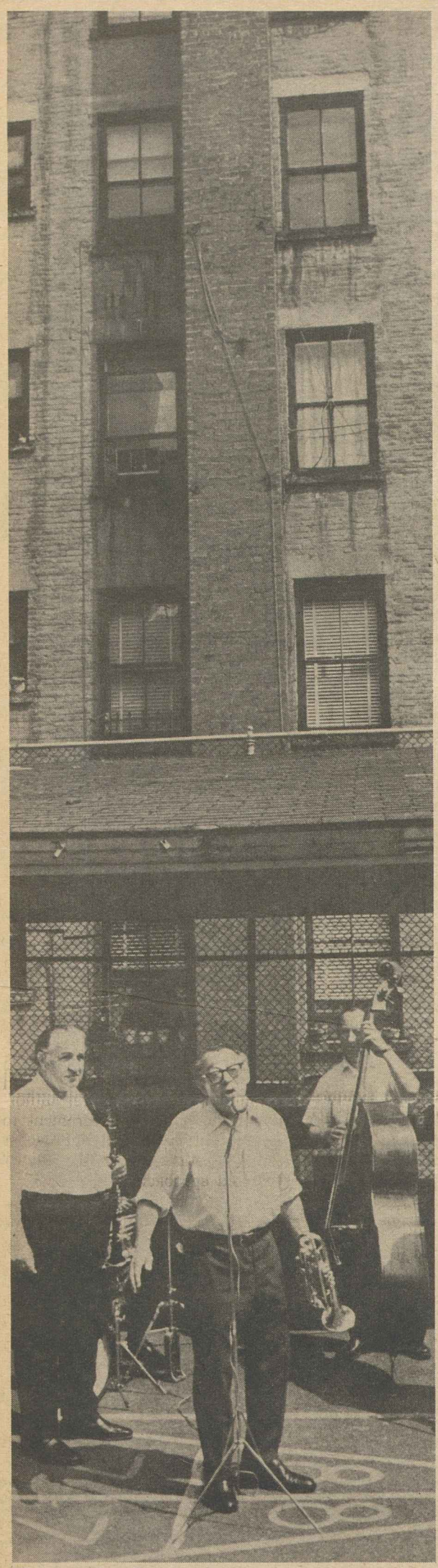
"I looked over the list of 17 men who were nominated to the Breeder Reactor Corporation's board of directors," Dow said. "It is a 'Who's Who' of the American power industries. It is composed entirely of men who are in the electricity business and there is a conspicuous absence of others who might give the corporations a balanced viewpoint."

From the workers' and consumers' standpoint, Dow notes that "many serious questions have been raised about the safety of the fast breeder as well as the desirability of other power-producing methods such as fusion" and suggests that "it is utterly essential that more than just the power companies should have a voice in setting national policies."

The AFL-CIO, in its platform presentations to the two major parties, supported the demonstration breeder reactor but called for the "most meticulous protection against the terrible hazards of plutonium, one of the most dangerous materials."

The AFL-CIO also urged an investigation of "the increasing control over major energy sources by giant integrated corporations, the accompanying decline in competition and the failure of the Federal Power Commission and the Dept. of Interior to provide adequate protection of the public against energy monopolies."

HUMAN RIGHTS is the key issue at stake in the long and bitter strike against Farah Manufacturing Co., the nation's biggest non-union producer of men's pants, declared Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Jacob Sheinkman, center, on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual network.



Dixieland jazz band swings at an inner city playground.

Seating arrangements are informal for a lunch time concert.

From Hard Rock to Bach . . .

Youngsters keep cool with ice cream cones during a hot number.

Live music is there just for the listening. It's free, all paid for by the Music Performance Trust Funds—part of a long-standing agreement of the American Federation of Musicians and the recording industry.

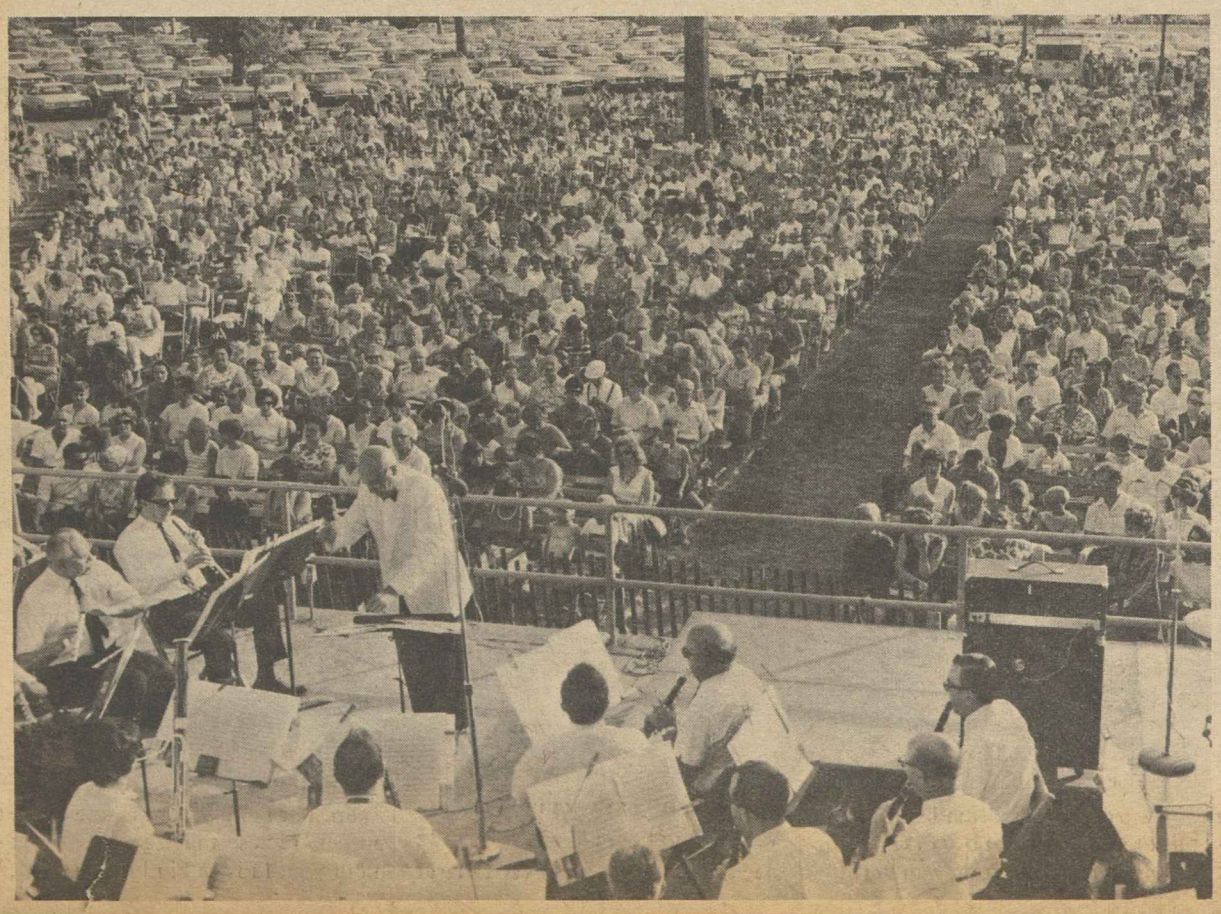
About 80,000 free music performances every year are staged through MPTF programs in the United States and Canada. The MPTF is the largest single sponsor of live music in the world—bigger than any organization inside or outside of government.

This year, the fund's trustees are spending about $9 million for performances. More than $100 million has been expended since the inception of the program in 1948.

These performances take on many forms: A jazz band in an inner city playground. A symphony orchestra at a summer night park concert. A hard rock group at a teen-age dance in a school gymnasium. Strolling players at a veterans hospital or an old-age home.

Some 650 local AFM unions assist in administering the funds program in their areas.

Musicians raise a pleasing reaction from listeners.



Thousands of persons take in an evening concert at a suburban park.

A rock music group performs for students at a southern university.

To Finance New System:

Freight Tax Urged For Rail Retirement

Las Vegas, Nev.—Financing of the railroad retirement system, which covers more than a half-million railroad workers, would be altered sharply under a proposal by Pres. Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union.

Chesser outlined a plan to create a special ton-mile tax on all freight shipments to finance the federally controlled railroad retirement system. His proposal followed a recent study of the system's solvency by a five-member federal commission.

The basic recommendation of the commission involves the establishment of a two-tier program of annuities, the first of which would be tied to the social security system insofar as tax rate and annuity payments are concerned.

However, the railroad retirement system would remain a separate entity. Tier two under the proposals of the commission would involve payments to retirees over and above those applicable under social security regulations and would involve amounts ample to maintain the present schedules of railroad retirement annuities.

In announcing his plan, Chesser said that he recognizes the need for restructuring the railroad retirement system. But he took issue with the commission's report that the system is in a critical financial position.

In proposing the ton-mile tax, which would be payable to the Railroad Retirement Board for the purpose of funding and maintaining tier-two benefits, Chesser said this new approach would relieve both the already overburdened railroad worker and the financially squeezed industry from additional taxes to support the system.

He predicted that the plan would get substantial support in Congress and from some quarters of the industry.

While Chesser did not propose a specific tax rate, he said the amount of tax would be insignificant and declared that "this is a fair and equitable way to finance the railroad retirement system in view of the events which have taken place since the original program was enacted into law in 1937."

He contended that because of the drastic reduction in the number of railroad employes from almost 2 million at the peak to about one-half million now, while ton-mile freight transport has more than doubled, such a program is not only feasible but justified from the standpoint of increased productivity.

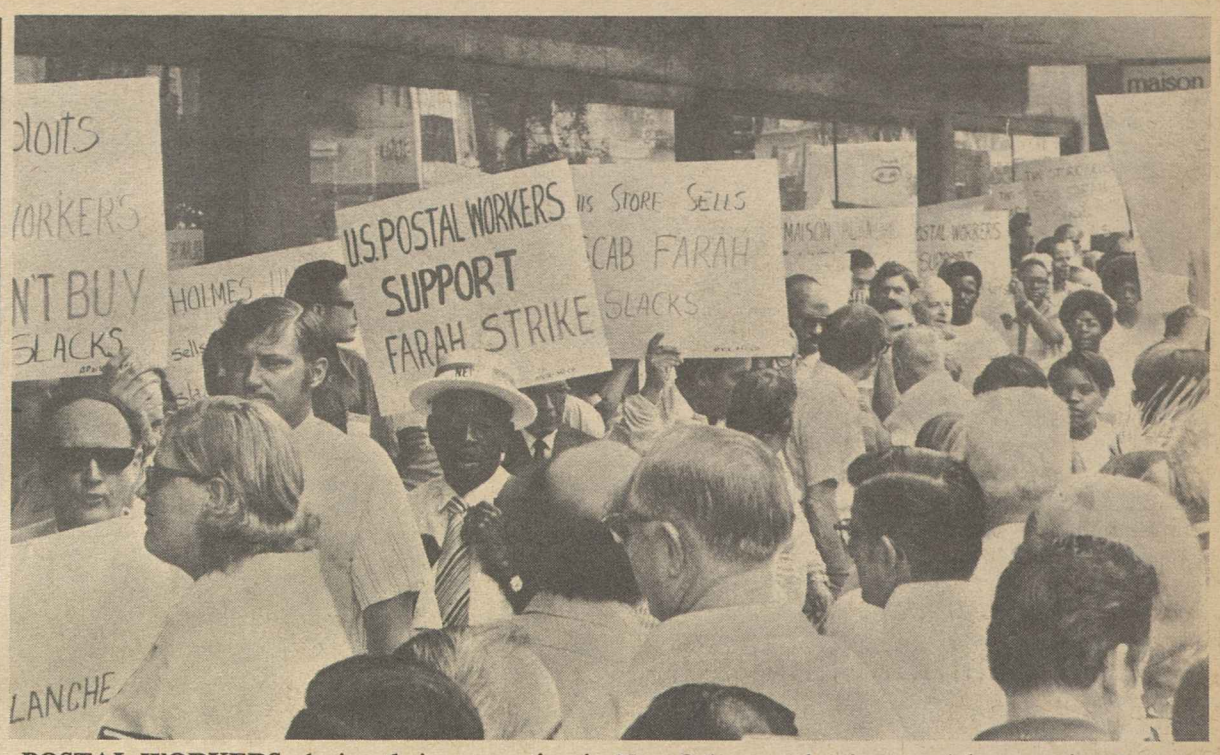
Chesser gave no indication as to a timetable for promoting the ton-mile concept, but he told the organization's association of general chairmen and legislative directors in conference here that the program has the UTU's highest priority.

Julia Parker Dead, Retired Organizer

Boston—Julia O. Parker, a former organizer for the AFL and the AFL-CIO and a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1912, died Aug. 28. She was 81.

Mrs. Parker was president of the IBEW telephone operators department for 30 years and a leader in the first national telephone strike in 1919. She headed the IBEW telephone operators until 1938.

She became an organizer for the AFL in 1939 and after the merger of the AFL-CIO, served on the New England regional organizing staff. She retired in 1958.



POSTAL WORKERS, during their convention in New Orleans, take time to picket a major department store to protest the sale of Farah pants and sportswear. About 1,500 APWU delegates took part in the boycott action supporting the Clothing Workers strike that is now in the fifth month.

Labor Offers Program To Move Nation Ahead

(Continued from page 1)

power to see that America has Health Security as soon as is humanly possible."

Abel told his radio audience that America's workers have been "victimized" by the "calculated economic policy" of the Administration that has held down wages while profits and prices soared, and the acquiescence of Congress.

"The worker was programmed as the fall guy in the battle to halt inflation," Abel said, and is "still under economic house arrest."

Abel hit hard at the export of American jobs and the role of multinational corporations in undermining the nation's industrial base.

The "realistic and specific answer" to this threat, Abel urged, is passage of the Burke-Hartke trade bill.

Gleason's speech focused on the vital role of America's maritime industry to provide jobs and strengthen the economy.

He credited the Administration with leadership in launching a program "to restore the United States to the role of a first-rate maritime power" and said the 1970 Merchant Marine Act passed by Congress "will generate a new wave of ocean shipping" under the American flag.

"A fleet second to none" is essential to America's economic strength, Gleason declared.

Meany's Labor Day speech to the nation hit hard at the tax justice issue.

"We want a system that is not rigged against wages in favor of unearned income," he stressed.

He talked of the need for 25 million new housing units, for schools, hospitals, parks, mass transit services—and the waste of manpower of the 5 million persons without jobs.

Public investment on a massive scale is essential, Meany declared. "This isn't wasteful government spending. This is an investment in America—in her future and in her people."

Meany spoke also of the universal need for trade unionism as a cornerstone of freedom. "For us in the labor movement, the triumph of totalitarianism anywhere is a setback for labor everywhere."

He closed with a call to union members and their families "to register to vote, to study the issues and the voting records and platforms—and to vote on Election Day."

Meany voiced "complete confidence in the judgments working people will make in the voting booth. They have never yet shortchanged America," he declared.

Montoya Hits Farah Tactics, Backs Strikers

El Paso, Tex.—Sen. Joseph Montoya (D-N.M.), who came here to demonstrate his strong support for strikers at the Farah Manufacturing Co., charged the firm with using "19th Century strikebreaking tactics."

Speaking first in English and then in Spanish—"the language my mother taught me"—Montoya told the 95 percent Mexican-American audience: "I am amazed and shocked. The tactics used by Farah in this labor dispute have no place in the 20th Century concept of justice."

Some 3,000 Farah employes at plants in the Southwest are striking to achieve that right as members of the Clothing Workers. The company's anti-union tactics led the AFL-CIO Executive Council to endorse the union's boycott of Farah slacks and pants, urging all union members to give it their full support.

The senator blasted Justice of the Peace Bob Lewis for his actions in issuing more than 1,000 warrants for alleged picket line disturbances and then throwing out the cases for lack of evidence.

"What Mr. Lewis did is not American justice," Montoya declared.

He said the "right to air grievances and bargain collectively" is part of the American system of justice.

"Here in West Texas the fruits of labor have a bitter taste. And who is poisoning those fruits? Those who are exploiting an endless stream of cheap labor for their own selfish aims."

The senator noted that bigotry and union-busting "go hand in hand" and that a large number of workers in the area are Mexican-Americans.

In another development, Business Week magazine, in an article on the strike, said "company officials admit (the boycott activities) are beginning to hurt."

Rail Yardmasters Endorse Nixon

Chicago—The Railroad Yardmasters are backing Pres. Nixon for re-election on the basis of his dedication to the goal of world peace despite disagreement with some of his actions, "particularly on the domestic front."

The union's wire to Nixon announcing that its executive board has endorsed him also cited the "forward progress" made by Yardmasters in wages and working conditions during his four year term.

More Women Workers Spur Child Care Need

The number of U.S. women and mothers entering the labor force is constantly increasing, but adequate child care facilities, now a major national need, have not kept up with this growth, Jane O'Grady, legislative representative of the Clothing Workers, points out in an article in the August issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

She cites evidence of the dramatic influx of women into the labor force, which has made the child care problem visible. In 1950, about 33 percent of mothers with school age children were in the labor force; in 1970 more than half —52 percent—of such mothers were working.

With this change in composition of the labor force, Miss O'Grady states, the need for care for the pre-school and school-age children of working mothers has been transformed "from an isolated, individual problem into a subject of national concern."

At present, day care homes and centers in the United States have space for only 700,000 of the 32 million children of working mothers.

Miss O'Grady stresses that mere baby-sitting services are not the answer. She cites the view of experts that "the experience of children in their pre-school years can become critical to their future abilities to function as productive adults."

The article criticizes the nation's apparent lack of commitment to child care. As in the case with many other services, Miss O'Grady observes, the vast majority of Americans are totally ignored. "Current resources in this country, both private and public, leave a large gap between the very poor who are served—inadequately—by government programs and the most affluent who can pay for costly day care and nursery services."

In response to this situation, Miss O'Grady reports, many groups and organizations are attempting to fill the gap, including private industry and unions. She cites the Clothing Workers child care centers in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, staffed by professionals, costing members $1 dollar a day and serving 1,000 children. Other union-sponsored child care programs have been set up by the Clothing Workers in Chicago, the New York City local of the Teachers, and the Communications Workers in the District of Columbia and Chicago.

While these private efforts have certainly helped, the article says, they are not and cannot be enough.

"The only answer to the broad problem of early childhood developmental care," Miss O'Grady declares, "is a massive federal commitment to the provision of such services for all children. . . ."

She notes that Congress has realized the need for a national solution to the problem, but that its efforts were frustrated when Pres. Nixon vetoed the comprehensive child care bill last December. The President contended that the bill committed "the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over the family centered approach."

Miss O'Grady calls this an "insidious charge" which ignored the "strong emphasis in the legislation on parent involvement in the day-to-day operations of programs and its wholely voluntary character—as opposed to the Administration's alternative in its welfare legislation forcing children into day care programs while the mothers were required to seek work and training."

In early 1971, the author recalls, a broad-based coalition was formed to promote the bill Nixon was to veto. It included such groups as the AFL-CIO, Ladies' Garment Workers, Clothing Workers, and the National Council of Churches.

Now the coalition is picking up the pieces from Nixon's veto and trying again with a new bill designed to meet the President's objections.

Miss O'Grady concludes: "It is no longer a question of whether American families and their children should have child care services available to them, but whether the child care they do have is good—good for the child, good for the family, and good for the country."

Brewery Workers Back McGovern

Cincinnati—The Brewery Workers' executive board has voted "overwhelmingly" to endorse the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern.

The endorsement was disclosed in the September issue of the union's publication, The Brewery Worker, which cited McGovern's pro-labor record as a senator.

The union sharply denounced the record of Pres. Nixon and his Administration as "dedicated to the interests of big business and bigger bureaucracies that grant government windfalls to big business. . . ."

Half-Loaf Protection:

Sharing Bill Trims Labor Safeguards

The Senate moved toward passage of a revenue-sharing bill after agreeing to a half-loaf concession to labor's insistence that federal funds turned over to states and cities must not be used to undermine existing wage standards.

But two of the four labor-protective amendments urged by the AFL-CIO were rejected as a large majority of Republicans ignored a tepid Administration endorsement. And improvements made in the bill sent to the floor by the conservative Senate Finance Committee were compromise versions of the original amendments sponsored by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.).

Opponents of the labor safeguards argued that attaching conditions to the use of the $30 billion proposed to be handed over to states and localities during the next five years would violate the "no-strings" principle of the program.

It was the "no-strings" approach—and the lack of effective insistence that states reform their tax systems—that earlier led the AFL-CIO to oppose House action on the bill under a no-amendment rule.

On completion of Senate action, a House-Senate conference committee will have the task of reconciling the two versions of the legislation.

A big difference between the bills is in the formula for allocation of funds. The House bill gives a substantially larger share of funds to larger, urban and industrialized states. The Senate version boosted the share for the less populous states.

The labor-supported Hartke amendments that were adopted in large part provided that the Davis-Bacon Act would apply to ensure prevailing wages on all construction projects financed with federal revenue-sharing funds, and that local and state employes paid from these funds would receive the higher of:

- Any applicable federal or state minimum wage, or
- The prevailing salary paid by the governmental unit to other employes in similar jobs.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) initially sought to limit the prevailing wage concept to projects in which at least 50 percent of the money comes from federal revenue-sharing funds. A compromise reduced this requirement to 25 percent, an improvement over the original Long proposal but still posing a difficult problem of identifying the source of funds.

Rejected by more than 2-1 margins despite the announcement that the Administration favored them were Hartke amendments to:

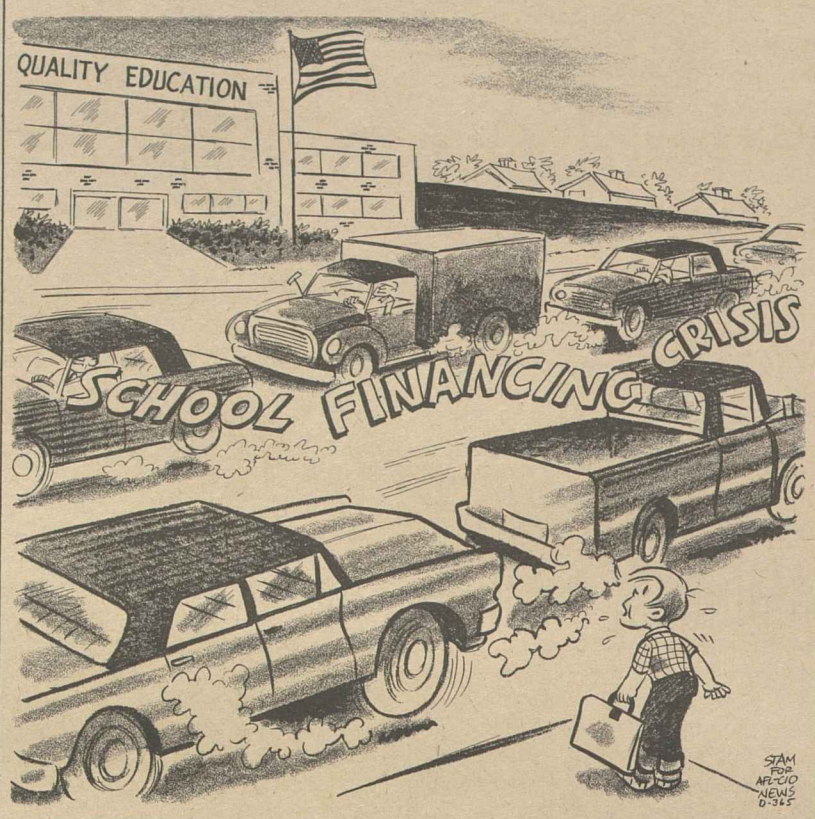
- Add an "anti-piracy" provision that would prohibit use of the funds to lure industry or businesses from other localities, and
- Apply the labor safeguards in the Mass Transit Act, involving continuation of collective bargaining rights, wages, pensions and fringe benefits, whenever a local government uses federal funds to take over private transit systems.

As the Senate continued to debate other amendments to the legislation, Pres. Nixon received a bill authorizing a two-year extension of the anti-poverty program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The bill sent to the White House was tailored to the President's specifications. Last year he vetoed an OEO bill that contained a labor-supported child care program and would have set up an independent legal services program for the poor, insulated from politics.

The child care provision was dropped from the new bill; the Senate has passed a separate child care bill but the House has not acted on it. Both the House and Senate initially approved an independent legal services corporation as part of the OEO bill. But under a presidential veto threat, this was dropped in conference and the spending ceiling in the legislation was also cut.

'How Do I Get Across?'



Education Subsidy Plan Called Wrong Approach

An education subsidy bill being considered by the House Ways & Means Committee is the wrong way to assist both public and private schools, the AFL-CIO testified.

Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, urged the committee instead to press for full funding of existing federal aid to education programs and to consider an equalization formula that would help the poorer states.

Biemiller noted that Congress has authorized up to $7.2 billion for the principal federal aid to education program, but current appropriations are only $1.6 billion. A $1.8 billion bill was vetoed by Pres. Nixon.

He reminded the committee that Administration officials had warned that any new money provided by the legislation under consideration would have to be made up by cuts in other appropriations.

Under the bill that has been sponsored by Rep. Hugh L. Carey (D-N.Y.) and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), a complicated trust fund allocation would provide federal grants of up to 10 percent of a state's spending for education.

The larger and wealthier states, under this formula, would receive more per pupil as well as a larger total amount than poorer states that spend a larger portion of their resources on education.

This, Biemiller charged, "would increase the degree of educational inequality rather than decrease it."

A second section of the bill would allow parents a tax credit of up to $200 for each child enrolled in a non-public, non-profit elementary or secondary school.

Its avowed purpose, Biemiller noted, is "to give relief to the hard-pressed parochial schools of this country."

This desire "is wholly understandable," he said. "These schools need help. They have rendered valuable services to the nation."

Nevertheless, he cautioned, there are "very real doubts" as to the constitutionality of federal subsidies for the cost of a parochial school education. And the argument that those who do not take advantage of public schools should not be required to pay for them flies in the face of the principle that everyone benefits when a nation invests in education.

Under the same reasoning, Biemiller suggested, a tax credit could be claimed by childless couples or single taxpayers—or for those who choose not to use national parks.

Furthermore, he said, there is nothing in the bill to prevent the tax credit subsidy from being used by parents of children in schools set up to maintain segregation.

By contrast, Biemiller said, the existing federal aid program provides "constitutionally sound methods of aiding students in non-public schools" and would do so even more if fully funded.

Federal Workers Score Nixon on Wage Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

of union security in the federal civil service and hundreds of thousands of government workers have voted for union representation without then joining the union they chose to bargain for them.

Also adopted was a call for major revision of the Hatch Act to enable federal workers to participate in partisan political activities. A three-judge federal court recently ruled that the Hatch Act was too vague, but the Supreme Court has not yet acted on the issue.

Delegates early in the convention re-elected Griner and other incumbent top officers of the union. But they turned down the officers' strong recommendations for a 50-cent per capita increase and barred further consideration by the convention of any matter dealing with funding.

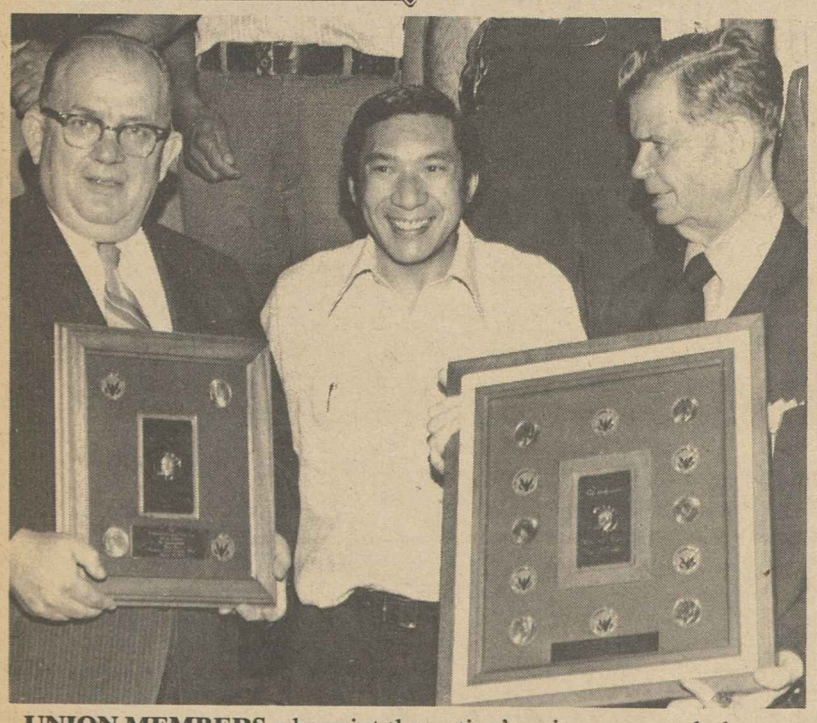
The convention also adopted a series of cost-cutting moves, including a directive to publish the union's newspaper, the Government Standard, monthly instead of the current twice-a-month schedule.

Delegates also acted to decentralize the AFGE's organizing program by dissolving the 18-member national organizing department and allocating the funds to the district offices across the country for organizing purposes.

In a move to take effect at the 1974 convention, delegates voted to substitute a secret ballot of convention delegates for the signed ballot now used for election of officers. The signed ballot procedure had been adopted in 1966 as a means of shortening the lengthy rollcall procedure previously used in elections.

The convention voted strong support for pending legislation to increase the government's contribution to health insurance premiums for federal workers.

Other resolutions adopted or referred to the executive board will form the basis for the legislative program the AFGE will present to Congress.



UNION MEMBERS who mint the nation's coins presented plaques of the first casting of the Eisenhower silver dollars to Government Employes Pres. John F. Griner, right, and Executive Vice Pres. Clyde Webber. In the center, at the AFGE convention presentation, is Tim Chang, president of the council of AFGE locals at U.S. Mints.

New Democrats Post Upset in Canadian Vote

Vancouver—In a stunning upset, Canada's labor-backed New Democratic Party has elected David Barrett, a 41-year-old former social worker who describes himself as "in the Roosevelt tradition" as premier of British Columbia.

Ousted from office was the conservative Social Credit government of 71-year-old Premier W. A. C. Bennett who has been in power for the past 20 years.

Despite Bennett's repeated cries that "the socialist hordes are at the gates," the voters elected 38 New Democrats to the provincial Legislative Assembly and only 10 from the Social Credit Party. Before the election, the "Socreds" held 36 seats and the NDP just 12. The Liberals and Progressive Conservatives held on to their five and two seats, respectively.

Public-opinion polling before an election is forbidden by law here, but analysts were virtually unanimous in their predictions that Bennett would win and his party would lose no more than a few seats.

"This was a victory for the people," said Barrett, who ran a low-key but issue-oriented campaign. He vowed he wanted to take control of the province's vast land areas "away from the American mineral interests and fast-buck real estate developers and give it back to the people."

At the same time, Barrett, who was educated at Seattle University and St. Louis University, emphasized, "I am not anti-American, just pro-Canadian."

9-9-72

Land Use Bill Backed as Step To Quality Life

A land use bill before the Senate "is of critical importance to the maintenance of both a healthy environment and a healthy economy," the AFL-CIO said.

The bill, endorsed by a 13-3 vote of the Senate Interior Committee, would authorize up to $100 million a year in federal funds to help states develop programs establishing criteria for use and development of state and private land. States that did not comply with federal guidelines could be subject to sanctions including denial of federal grants for highways and airports.

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the legislation would be a step towards "a quality life in a quality environment for all Americans."

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Meany Hits Controls Bias As Price Climb Continues

House Slaps Firms Hiring Illegal Aliens

The House voted 297-53 approval of a labor-backed bill that would penalize employers who repeatedly hire and exploit illegal aliens.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter read during the House debate, explained why labor supports the bill sponsored by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.).

"For too long a time," Biemiller said, "there has been a growing problem arising from the increasing number of persons who enter this country illegally, take jobs needed by the unemployed in our own land, and work at substandard wages paid by exploiting employers.

"This process is robbing large numbers of American citizens and legal immigrants of opportunities for needed jobs and it continually threatens to undermine fair wage levels."

Under present law, there is no punishment for employers who knowingly hire illegal border-crossers, and the threat to turn in an illegal alien to immigration authorities can be used to squelch any effort to organize or seek higher pay.

The House bill requires only that an employer make a good-faith effort to determine if a worker he hires is legally in the United States.

If he doesn't, a first violation leads only to a warning notice, a second violation within a two-year period carries a maximum fine of $500 for each illegal alien. On a third violation, the employer could be fined up to $1,000 and jailed up to one year for each case.

A somewhat stricter penalty on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens is contained in the Senate version of the minimum wage bill.

Farm workers and other Mexican-American groups in border areas have charged that illegals have been deliberately brought across the border to hold down wages and, in some cases, to break strikes.

The issue of illegal aliens received wide publicity last year when it was disclosed that the food plant owned by Pres. Nixon's nominee for Treasurer of the United States, Mrs. Romana Banuelos, had been raided six times by government immigration inspectors. The last raid, uncovering 36 illegal aliens, took place after her nomination had been submitted to the Senate.

In other major action, the Senate passed a general revenue-sharing bill that differs in a number of areas from the House-passed version. A conference

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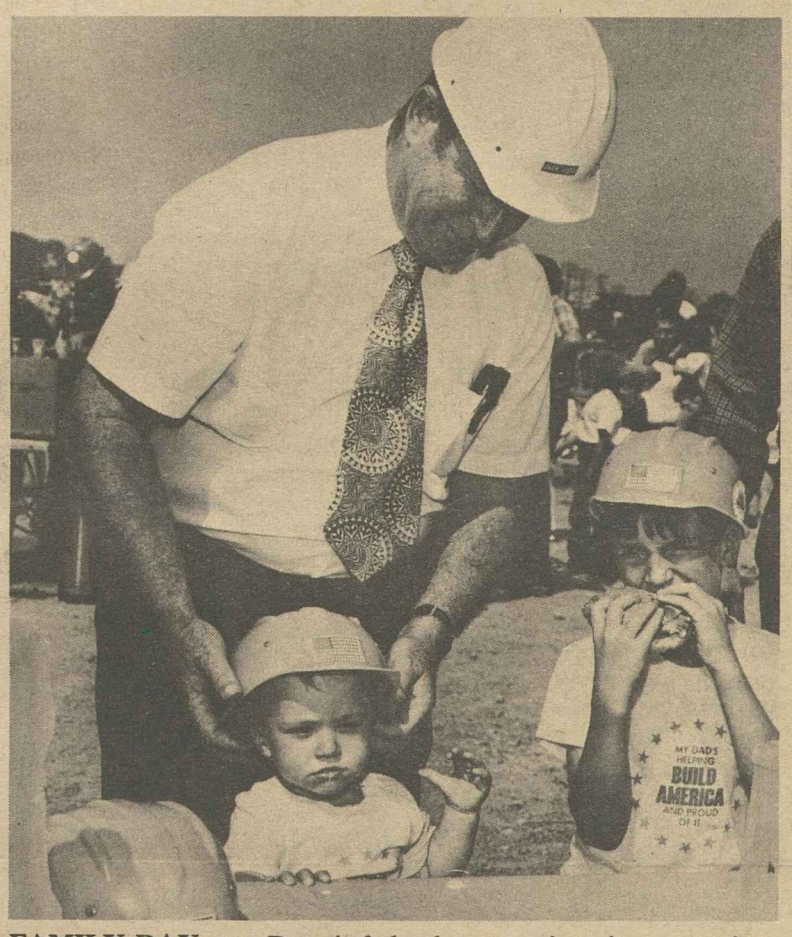


FAMILY DAY at a Detroit federal constuction site gave wives and children a chance to see the work of the breadwinners and enjoy a picnic at the same time. The affair was sponsored by the Greater Detroit Building Trades Council. Here, Council Sec. Jack Wood fits a kiddy hardhat on two-year-old Christopher Jbara while his brother Dave, 8, concentrates on a hamburger.

Restoration Urged:

Fund Cutback Poses Crisis in Jobless Aid

Millions of jobless workers and their families will suffer if funds to administer the federal-state unemployment compensation program are slashed, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

Meany called on Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson to ask Congress to appropriate the full amount needed to administer the program—restoring a $45 million slash proposed earlier by Administration budget-cutters.

The cuts were made at the Administration's request before passage of the Labor-HEW appropriations bill vetoed last month by Pres. Nixon. Unless the funds are restored in the new bill, Meany wrote Hodgson, it will be "impossible for the states to carry out effectively their basic mandate to pay unemployment insurance benefits promptly to jobless workers and to seek to place them in suitable jobs as quickly as possible."

Meany said a number of states will be forced to close employment offices and lay off many state employes who administer insurance programs and employment services.

In Pennsylvania alone, he pointed out, nearly 1,600 state employes are facing layoff. "This comes at a time when, due to the disastrous floods in Pennsylvania, the state agency is processing 130,000 unemployment compensation claims each week," he said.

About $25 million of the reduction was made at the insistence of the Office of Management & Budget to reflect a so-called "productivity reduction" of 3 percent, Meany

(Continued on Page 3)

Board Order Slashes Newspaper Pay Hikes

Pres. Nixon's Pay Board ripped up union-negotiated wage increases for more than 5,100 employes of newspapers and commerical printing firms in Washington, D.C.

It ordered an immediate pay cut for 1,800 members of five printing crafts employed at the Washington Post and the Evening Star-Daily News, and for another 1,000 editorial and commercial employes of the Post who are represented by the Newspaper Guild.

In separate actions, the Pay Board also voided a scheduled reduction in hours this fall for some 2,300 printing craft employes of commercial shops with union contracts.

If hours are reduced as provided by contracts negotiated last year, the workers will have to take a cut in hourly pay to make up for it, the board ruled. The contract terms had provided for a higher hourly rate so that shorter hours would not result in less take-home pay.

The challenge to the reduction in hours—in most cases from 37.5 to 35 hours a week—was brought by

(Continued on Page 2)

Wholesale Index Up Faster Over Year

By John R. Oravec

Wholesale prices climbed at a faster pace in the first year of the Nixon Administration's "economic stabilization program" than they did in the year before, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report prompted AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to call on Congress to abolish the entire controls program "unless the Admintration really controls prices."

In the 12 months ended in August, all commodities on the Wholesale Price Index rose 4.4 percent. But in the 12-month period before Pres. Nixon imposed wage-price controls, the index rose only 4.0 percent, the BLS noted.

And the August report offered little hope that the wholesale price rise is tapering off as the seasonally adjusted index surged six-tenths of 1 percent, an annual rate of increase of 7.2 percent.

The big push in the index came from a 2.9 percent jump in the price of farm products from the July levels, the BLS said. All consumer finished goods were nine-tenths of 1 percent higher over the month.

Meany said the BLS report underscores the charges of the AFL-CIO Executive Council that the Administration's new economic policy is inequitable and unfair.

"It is abundantly clear that American workers cannot tolerate a double standard with their wages held in a straitjacket while the prices they pay are allowed to climb without check," Meany declared.

"Unless the Administration really controls prices—and it has done nothing as yet on that score—the Congress should abolish controls completely."

The BLS said that among consumer finished goods on the whole-

(Continued on Page 8)

School Pay Pacts Signed In 2 Cities

Teachers in New York City and Detroit agreed to new contracts as public schools opened on schedule, but classes were delayed in Philadelphia and a number of smaller communities around the country where union and school board negotiators failed to reach accord.

Much of the strike activity of the American Federation of Teachers is centered in Pennsylvania. However, walkouts by AFT members are also in progress in Illinois, Michigan, Rhode Island, New York State and Massachusetts. The AFT estimated that teachers in about 35 smaller communities were on strike.

The unaffiliated National Education Association reported its units had 70 walkouts in effect through 10 states.

Agreement on the New York City pact came on the weekend preceding the opening of the new school year. Pres. Albert Shanker of AFT Local 2 urged all 60,000 members to report to their classroom duties even though the settlement ratification was pending. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Primary Results Topple Two House Chairmen

Two veteran House committee chairmen were defeated for renomination in Democratic primaries on Sept. 12 and an incumbent governor lost out in New Hampshire's Republican primary.

The South Carolina Democratic runoff between 17-term Rep. John L. McMillan and his labor-backed opponent, John W. Jenrette, Jr., was followed with as much interest in the nation's capital as in the Florence, S.C., area.

That's because McMillan is chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee which, in the absence of home rule, has substantially more power than Washington's appointed City Council.

The District of Columbia, with a black majority, had long chafed under what many considered the "plantation rule" of the conservative southerners who were the senior members of the committee and headed its key subcommittees.

McMillan's defeat and the simultaneous retirement this year of the two next-ranking committee members will turn the committee around. If the Democrats retain a majority in the House, the chairmanship in the next Congress will go to a black congressman from Michigan, Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

McMillan, who had been criticized back home for having de-

(Continued on Page 8)

Board Slashes Printing Crafts Wage Boosts

(Continued from Page 1)

the employers' association that had negotiated the contracts.

While the contracts varied in details and effective dates, the effect is to limit the total pay raise for the newspaper workers to about 8.5 percent. In the case of the craft unions, raises that had averaged about 72 cents an hour were cut back to a uniform 60 cents. The Newspaper Guild had negotiated two-step raises—paid last November and last May—that totaled about 13 percent. They were ordered cut back to 8.5 percent.

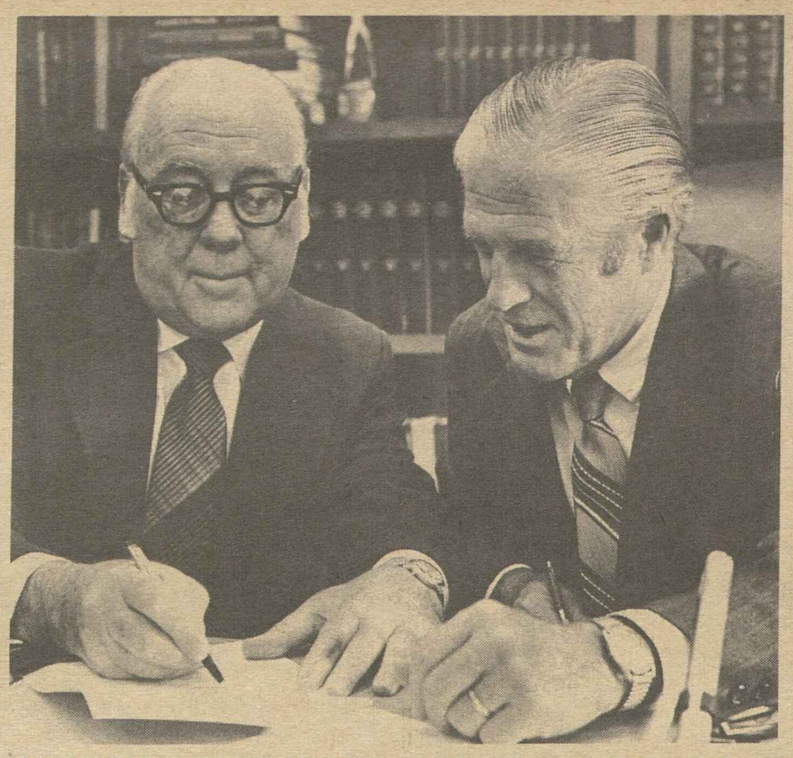
The Pay Board said, however, that the workers who had their pay cut back would not have to take retroactive salary cuts and pay back the "excess" money they have already received.

Washington newspapers had been granted increases in advertising and home-delivery rates by the Price Commission, and the Pay Board asked the price panel to investigate to see if the newspapers would receive excess "windfall profits" as a result of the cutback in their wage costs. If so, the publishers could be ordered to lower their advertising or delivery rates.

In ordering the wage slashes, the Pay Board rejected union arguments that productivity increases and tandem relationships with other employers justified the negotiated wages and salaries.

Still before the Pay Board are challenges to wage increases negotiated by newspaper unions in New York.

The Washington cutback orders were issued by Pay Board Chairman George H. Boldt on the recommendation of a panel of three alternate members of the Pay Board.



NATIONAL AGREEMENT is signed by Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters and Sec. George Romney of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development governing the use of spray paint techniques on local housing authority projects. The agreement will lead to more efficient administration of 1 million housing units while providing job protection and increased work opportunities for union members, Raftery and Romney said.

Conglomerates, Imports Tied to Pension Losses

A Senate study has found a strong link between termination of pension plans and the takeover of smaller companies by large conglomerates.

The number of plans that were cancelled—and the number of workers abruptly left without promised retirement benefits—"increased markedly during recent periods of conglomerate activity," a Senate Labor subcommittee reported.

It also pointed to a rise in pension plan terminations in sectors of the economy "hurt by foreign imports and cuts in government spending."

The staff study covered pension plan terminations that affected more than 200,000 workers—including a high proportion of older workers who were left without jobs and without the retirement income they had been promised.

Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and the panel's ranking minority member, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), released the report as the subcommittee sought to shape legislation to assure that workers will get promised benefits—even if their employer goes out of business.

Williams and Javits have cosponsored a bill that would require compulsory insurance of all pension plans to guarantee that promised benefits will be paid. It would also set standards for funding.

One of the problems in drafting legislation has been the wide variety of existing pension plans, ranging from small single-employer plans to those of large companies and the multi-employer plans that cover either a geographical area or an entire industry and allow transfer of credits from one employer to another.

One of the subcommittee's recommendations is to make a distinction in a reinsurance program between plan terminations resulting from a company going into bankruptcy and the decision of a corporation to close one of its subsidiaries and terminate the pension plan. In the latter case, the report said, "the employer should share the liability of the vested benefits with a federal insurance program."

Teacher Pacts Signed In New York, Detroit

(Continued from Page 1)

response was overwhelming, the union said.

Shanker and School Board Pres. Joseph Monserrat announced that the wage increases provided the teachers under the three-year agreement would meet Pay Board guidelines, although the basic first-year increase would be about $850. Details of the contract were withheld pending a ratification voted by members.

The agreement ended the prospect of a walkout that would have kept 1.1 million students out of classes in the New York City system.

In Detroit, where the schools funds are expected to be depleted before the end of the school year, the AFT local agreed to a one-year extension of its old contract.

The school board would not guarantee a full year's work or pay for the AFT members and either side may cancel the contract after Feb. 1 with notice of 60 days.

Wages of the 11,000 teachers will not be frozen under the agreement and AFT members who are due increments will receive them, the union said.

The Detroit school system estimated that an additional $80 million would be needed to complete the school year, but voters twice have rejected property tax increases to cover the shortage.

Teachers did not show up for the opening day of school in Philadelphia after negotiations for wages, hours and working conditions broke down.

Philadelphia School Board Pres. William Ross, a member of the Ladies' Garment Workers, pledged that there would be no strikebreakers permitted to affect the impact of the walkout.

A strike of teachers at Philadelphia's community college also is in effect, and three campuses near Pittsburgh in Allegheny County have been closed by walkouts.

Pennsylvania was the state most affected by walkouts at the start of the school year, with classes in 17 separate districts suspended by strikes.

While walkouts continued in other states, teacher-school board disputes were settled in Providence and Newport, R.I., and in Rockford and Champaign, Ill.

And in Kansas City, 700 maintenance workers and custodians voted to end a two-day strike.

An agreement also was reached in Plainview-Old Bethpage, N.Y., for a new three-year contract for 750 teachers and clerical workers who had been on strike five days.

UTW Board Votes Not to Endorse

New York—The executive council of the United Textile Workers has voted to make no endorsement of a candidate in this year's presidential election.

In announcing the action, UTWA Pres. Francis Schaufenbil said the council's decision came on a unanimous vote and included a pledge to work for the election of congressmen and senators who support organized labor's objectives.

Ray Dolan Appointed To Labor Dept. Post

Ray J. Dolan has been appointed labor liaison representative with the Labor Dept.'s Employment Standards Administration. He formerly was director of labor relations for the U.S. Public Housing Agency and served as an adviser in the Labor Dept.

Dolan is a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Emergency Conditions Cited:

Rubber Union Keys Dues to Wage Gains

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 28th convention of the Rubber Workers passed a "two-for-one" dues increase keyed to future wage gains after hearing their president outline a series of steps to combat the emergency conditions the union faces.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito told the 900 delegates that the union's problems are due to three and one-half years of "Nixonomics," plus imports.

He said the five major American rubber companies have a total of more than 200 foreign subsidiaries—all producing products that are exported to the United States, resulting in plant phaseouts that have caused the loss of 32,474 URW members' jobs during the past 10 years.

The URW experience is not unique, Bommarito said. Nationwide, he said, more than 700 plants have closed their gates in the past 18 months, resulting in unemployment of nearly 200,000 workers—an average loss of more than 11,000 jobs a month.

Bommarito outlined a new bargaining procedure for 1973: concentration of URW's complete efforts against a single target company within the big five. He said that current bargaining practices are outmoded and in need of modernization "as a result of the alliance established by the big five billion-dollar rubber corporations."

Successful bargaining, Bommarito asserted, can best be accomplished by "concentrating URW's complete efforts against a single target company" initially. "If it is found to be necessary, we will also consider putting into effect a world-wide boycott against the target company in order to reach an honorable settlement."

Despite the union's problems, Bommarito reported URW's organizing during the past two fiscal years has met with some success.

"It does appear that we have turned the corner," he said. "For, since January of this year, the URW has won nearly 60 percent of its Labor Board elections—including the 1,135-member unit of Kelly-Springfield in Fayetteville, N.C.—which indicates a new commitment to organize the unorganized."

The union also is giving "top priority and intensive study to the problem of plant closures," Bommarito said. "Companies must be made to realize and to consider the dire human consequences of a decision to close a plant just because they can make even more exorbitant profits somewhere else. Profit greed as the overruling factor must be replaced by more humane considerations."

Before the dues increase came to the floor for a vote, Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold said the increase was needed because of the "belligerent stance of management and because of the unfavorable climate in Washington."

Here is how the URW's dues increase, passed by an overwhelming margin, will work:

Current monthly dues are increased by $1, representing a 50-cent increase to locals and a 50-cent increase to the general operating fund.

Minimum monthly dues will be increased to $5, effective Nov. 1, 1972. One year later—and each Nov. 1 thereafter—monthly dues will be automatically increased on the basis of a 2-cent dues rise for each 1-cent an hour of the general wage increase.

New monies generated by the monthly dues increase in 1973—and each Nov. 1 thereafter—will be divided evenly between the local union and the general operating fund.

As of Nov. 1 of this year, maximum local monthly dues cannot exceed $7.75. As each succeeding November deadline rolls around, maximum local monthly dues will go up by the two-to-one formula, based on the general wage increase effective in the previous 12-month period. Minimum monthly dues will increase by the same amount.

Each amalgamated unit will have its own monthly dues structure effective Nov. 1, 1973. Starting on that date—and each Nov. 1 thereafter—the dues will be increased by the formula.

This November, each local and amalgamated unit has the right to reduce its share of dues up to 50 cents, but cannot reduce it below the minimum set for locals or amalgamated units.

House Hits Employers Who Hire Illegal Aliens

(Continued from Page 1)

committee will try to work out the differences.

The House bill would allocate nearly $30 billion in federal funds to states and cities over five years, starting with a retroactive payment to last January.

The Senate changed the distribution formula to give a larger share of the federal funds to the less populous states. And it also, in a somewhat complicated maneuver, cut back on an existing open-ended program whereby the federal government pays 75 percent of state cost for social services such as child care and family services. The Senate added $1 billion a year to the revenue-sharing bill as a substitute for this program. But that is a cutback from the $1.5 billion states received last year for social services.

Neither the House nor the Senate bill includes the range of safeguards the AFL-CIO sought to ensure that federal funds would not be used to undermine existing labor standards and wage rates. A compromise on prevailing wage guarantees was adopted by the Senate, but two other union-sought amendments were defeated.

In the House, the Rules Committee cleared for floor action in the near future a bill to establish an independent Consumer Product Safety Commission to set safety standards for products sold in the marketplace.

The bill has strong labor support, but Republicans are expected to seek an amendment placing authority for consumer protection in the Food & Drug Administration instead of an independent agency.

An even broader bill to combine the government's regulatory powers over consumer products, drugs and foods into a single independent agency has already passed the Senate.

New Structure Established:

Machinists Set Dues Floor, Approve Per Capita Boost

By Rex Hardesty

Los Angeles—Faced with a financial strain stemming from a decline in industry and loss of membership, delegates to the Machinists' 28th Grand Lodge convention responded with a new minimum dues structure and an increase in per capita payments.

"The last four years have been anything but rosy," Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith told the 1,800 delegates at the start of the two-week convention. The union has spent $5 million more than it took in since the last convention four years ago, Smith said, describing it as a period during which "we have been caught in the tide of political reaction and economic recession."

Smith said that enough had been known of proposed cutbacks in defense and aerospace at the 1968 convention to project a decline in the dues-paying segment of the membership to 850,000 by this convention. But in fact, Smith said, 32 consecutive months of decline has reduced the Machinists' dues-paying membership to closer to 750,000.

He told the convention that the financial strain had provoked numerous economies, including a net reduction of 35 in staff and a cutting back in the number of pages in the union's newspaper.

But he said the constant expense of fighting anti-union actions, largely provoked by the Nixon Administration, and the legal battles contesting decisions during the wage freeze, had completely stopped desired expansions in the field of occupational health and safety, consumer protection and cooperation with community fund agencies at the local level.

Smith labeled the Nixon Administration the "most pro-big business and the most anti-labor administration since the unlamented days of Herbert Hoover."

The delegates subsequently endorsed Nixon's Democratic opponent for the presidency, Sen. George S. McGovern, in a resolution declaring that "four more years of Nixon will mean four years of rising unemployment, one-sided wage controls and government by big business."

McGovern, in an address to the convention, pledged to save $22 billion for the federal treasury by eliminating tax loopholes and declared that if the courts had not reversed the Pay Board's decisions on retroactive pay by the time he was elected, he would do so by executive order.

McGovern also attacked the Nixon Administration's lack of planning on conversion to a peacetime economy. He said that only 13 of the nation's 2.7 million federal employes were involved in such planning and that none of the record 2,000 on the White House staff were.

The endorsement of the McGovern-Shriver ticket came after debate in which some of the delegates made known they favored a position of neutrality in the presidential race. Endorsement of Nixon was not proposed.

Gov. Ronald Reagan of California attacked the McGovern candidacy in a lengthy welcoming address to the convention, but Nixon declined an invitation and Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson canceled his scheduled appearance.

It was reported to the convention that the union's political arm, the Machinists Non-Partisan League, had collected more contributions in the past 19 months than in any two-year period in its history. As of Aug. 1 contributions totaled $957,911 for 1970-71, making it possible that the collection for the full two years could total $1 million.

The new minimum dues structure voted by the convention is based on two hours pay, or $6.50 a month, whichever is greater. The actual dues will be weighted to reflect the average hourly salary of an entire local lodge rather than two hours pay for any individual.

The convention also voted a $1.10 increase in per capita payments to the international over the next four years, with a first step of 50 cents and three subsequent steps of 20 cents each. After four years, the per capita will be $4.50 instead of the present $3.40.

However, the delegates turned down a recommendation from the committee on law that weekly strike benefits be cut from $40 to $25 to reduce the drain on that fund. The rejection came on an 881-486 standing vote after a roll call vote had rejected an amendment calling for a 50-cent increase in the per capita allotted to the strike fund.

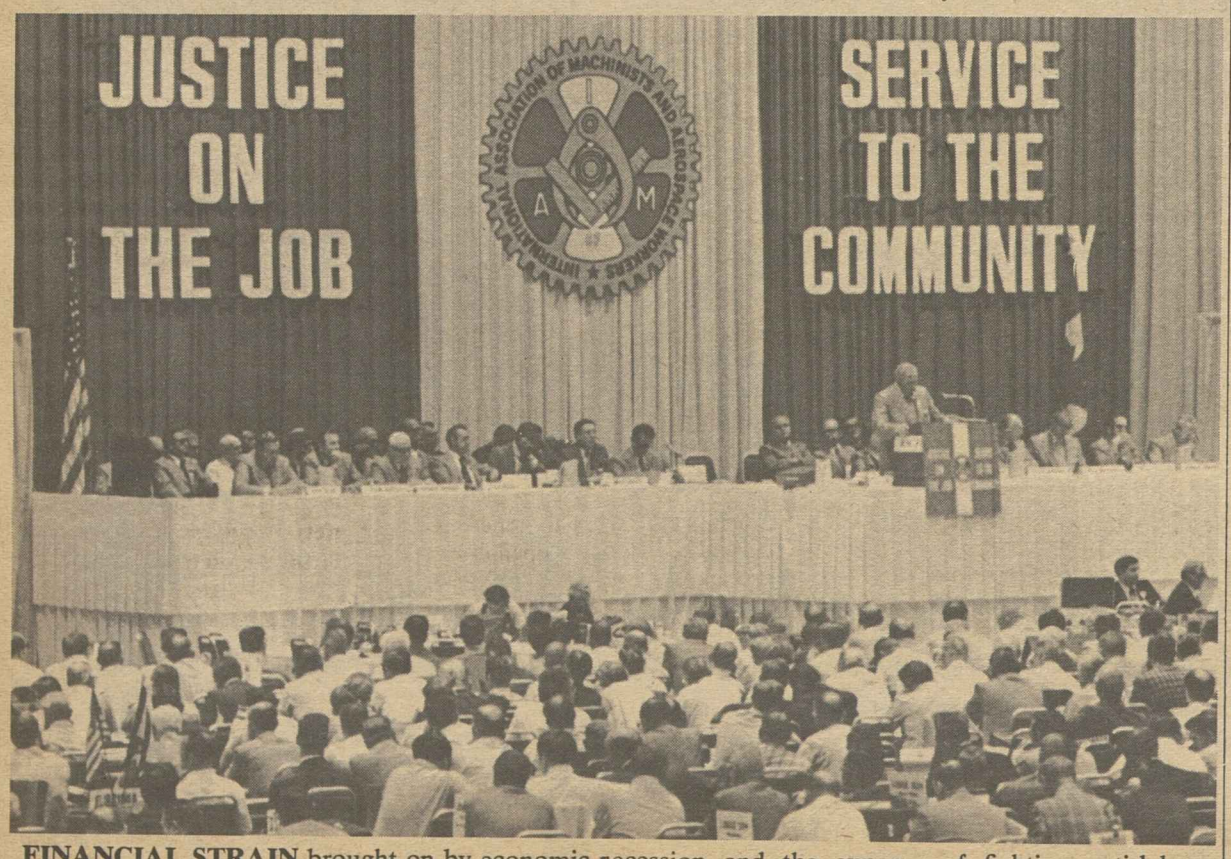
By tabling all action on the strike fund until 1976, the delegates left the per capita contribution to the strike fund at $1.

The officers' report to the convention detailed a $1.3 million deficit in the strike fund, which also owes over $3 million to the union's general fund. The Machinists' constitution calls for a suspension of strike benefits any time the fund drops below $500,000. That level was reached, and benefits suspended earlier this year.

In other actions, the convention endorsed the Burke-Hartke bill to curb the export of jobs overseas with the stipulation that it not apply to Canada. It also called for total opposition to a national sales tax under the guise of a value-added levy, if that is proposed by the Nixon Administration, and called for guarantees that workers be protected against new tool expenses required by conversion to the metric system, estimated at $320 for a journeyman machinist and $1,000 for a tool and die maker.

Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin told the convention that friction will continue between black and white Americans as long as the "economics of scarcity" practiced in the last few years leave too few jobs, schools or hospital beds to go around. And only the trade union movement has the economic policies needed to end the scarcity, Rustin said.

The convention also heard Proposition 22, which will be on the California ballot Nov. 7, described as a measure which would mean the end of the United Farm Workers. John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, said that the banning of boycotts and the stringent eligibility requirements in union representation elections would make it impossible for the Farm Workers to win any election.



FINANCIAL STRAIN brought on by economic recession and the expense of fighting anti-labor government policies are described by Machinists' Pres. Floyd E. Smith to the IAM convention in Los Angeles. Delegates voted a per capita increase to make up the shortage in union revenues.

MACHINISTS' Pres. Floyd E. Smith welcomes Sen. Edward M. Kennedy to the IAM convention in Los Angeles. The Massachusetts Democrat stressed the need for enactment of the labor-supported National Health Security bill to assure quality health care at a cost all Americans can afford.

Washington Labor Maps State Legislative Goals

Spokane—The Washington State AFL-CIO coupled the drafting of a legislative program with the endorsement of state and congressional candidates who are friendly to labor's goals.

The 15th annual labor council convention called on the state legislature to impose a decennial review of all tax exemptions and a limitation on property tax levies. It also urged the creation of an independent consumer protection agency, automatic updating of workmen's compensation benefits and vigorous enforcement of state safety laws.

The 400 delegates endorsed the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, State Sen. Martin J. Durkan, over incumbent Gov. Daniel J. Evans (R), who is seeking his third term. Both Durkan and Evans addressed the convention.

The convention also backed Lt. Gov. John Cherberg for re-election and Bob O'Brien for treasurer.

The state federation had backed the re-election of all six Democratic congressmen at a special COPE convention earlier, and also endorsed Democratic candidate John Hempelmann in the first congressional district.

Pres. Joseph Davis told the delegates they must make effective use of the endorsing process if they are to elect candidates friendly to labor's goals. Outlining the state labor body's objectives, Davis stressed the need for improvements in unemployment insurance benefits and workmen's compensation. He also called for passage of a state labor relations act.

AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor renewed the call for true tax reform on both the national and local levels. He urged that efforts continue to close loopholes in federal income tax laws and for the adoption of a state income tax program as the "fairest and most productive" type of taxation.

Cantor cited the inequitable burden on low- and middle-income workers under property and sales taxes, and he warned that the burden would increase if the Nixon Administration succeeds in imposing a national sales tax in the form of the so-called value-added tax.

Among major resolutions adopted at the four-day convention, delegates called for support of the Clothing Workers boycott of Farah products, a 12 percent limit on credit charge interest rates, enactment of a state landlord-tenant relations bill, and improved commuter rails service. Other resolutions also put the state federation on record against the Pres. Nixon's Pay Board policies, proposals for forced arbitration laws, and numerical exemptions to the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

AFSCME Coalition Wins Runoff Vote

Los Angeles—A joint council of the State, County & Municipal Employes and the All City Employes Association was chosen as the bargaining agent for 4,000 city clerical workers.

In a runoff election conducted under Los Angeles City Employe Relations Board regulations, the AFSCME-ACEA council received 1,416 votes to 1,088 for Service Employes Local 610. Another 155 ballots were voided.

Fund Cutback Poses Crisis In Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

noted. Another $20 million cut in contingency funds intended to help states with unusually heavy unemployment was made at the request of the White House on the claim that state unemployment insurance workloads would be lighter this year.

"This was a most unfortunate assumption," Meany declared. "Disasters such as Hurricane Agnes and floods in a number of areas have substantially increased the workloads of state unemployment compensation programs. In addition, unemployment has remained excessively high throughout the nation."

Meany pointed out that the national unemployment rate rose to 5.6 percent in August, compared with 5.5 percent in both June and July.

As a result, he said, "even states unaffected by natural disasters are being called upon to meet excessively heavy workloads in their unemployment compensation programs."

"In the light of these factors," Meany concluded, "I urge you to recommend to the Congress to include in the revised Labor-HEW appropriations bill sufficient funds for effective administration of the unemployment insurance program. In our judgment, this requires restoring both the $25 million amount cut in the so-called 'productivity reduction' of 3 percent and the $20 million reduction in the amount for the contingency fund."

A Responsive Congress

BEHIND ALL the headlines and drama of the presidential campaign, candidates for the U.S. House and Senate are locked in hard, bitter and immensely important contests. They don't share equal billing with the more glamorous presidential race, but they should. Their impact on the well-being of working people, and all Americans, will be as great.

A President proposes. Congress disposes. That's how it goes. Presidents send to Capitol Hill drafts of the legislation they want enacted and hope for the best.

A Congress controlled by progressives can reshape weak proposals and strengthen them, can block or dilute damaging proposals. A Congress controlled by conservatives can emasculate good legislation proposed by a President, or enact bad legislation.

This is why the races for the House and Senate hold equal importance, if not equal attention, with the presidential election. Regardless of who sits in the White House, legislation is given its shape by the men and women who have the votes in Congress and control it.

At stake this year are 33 Senate seats and all 435 seats in the U.S. House. The opportunity exists to elect a Congress truly responsive to the needs of the people.

● A responsive Congress would do something about a federal income tax system that grabs more than $900 from a family of four earning $10,000 in wages but takes not a cent in taxes from that same income if it's all from state or local bonds.

● **A responsive Congress would note that the average taxpayer is getting zapped while big corporations and wealthy individuals enjoy countless exemptions, loopholes, write-offs, depletion allowances and other gimmicks of tax forgiveness.**

● A responsive Congress would try to put America back to work and would create programs to end a four-year period of high unemployment.

● A responsive Congress would take a look at today's prices, be wise enough to recognize they kick hell out of everyone's budget and impose intolerable burdens on the poor, and would go ahead and enact a $2.50 an hour minimum wage for every worker.

● A responsive Congress would end the terrible toll on employment at home taken by the one-two punch of goods imported from overseas and jobs exported from America by multinational corporations. Already, the combination of the two has eroded entire U.S. industries—textiles, shoes, clothing, auto, steel, rubber, electronic equipment—and has cost hundreds of thousands of American jobs.

● **A responsive Congress would say once and for all that good health care is a right of citizenship not to be held hostage by the medical profession. It would enact the National Health Security proposal to guarantee good care for all Americans of all ages.**

● A responsive Congress would seek quality, integrated education and enact programs to expand educational opportunities at all levels for those now held back not by lack of ability but by lack of money. It would protect and expand civil rights and civil liberties, assure a fair shake for consumers, provide proper welfare reform, lick the pollution problem.

—From Memo from COPE.

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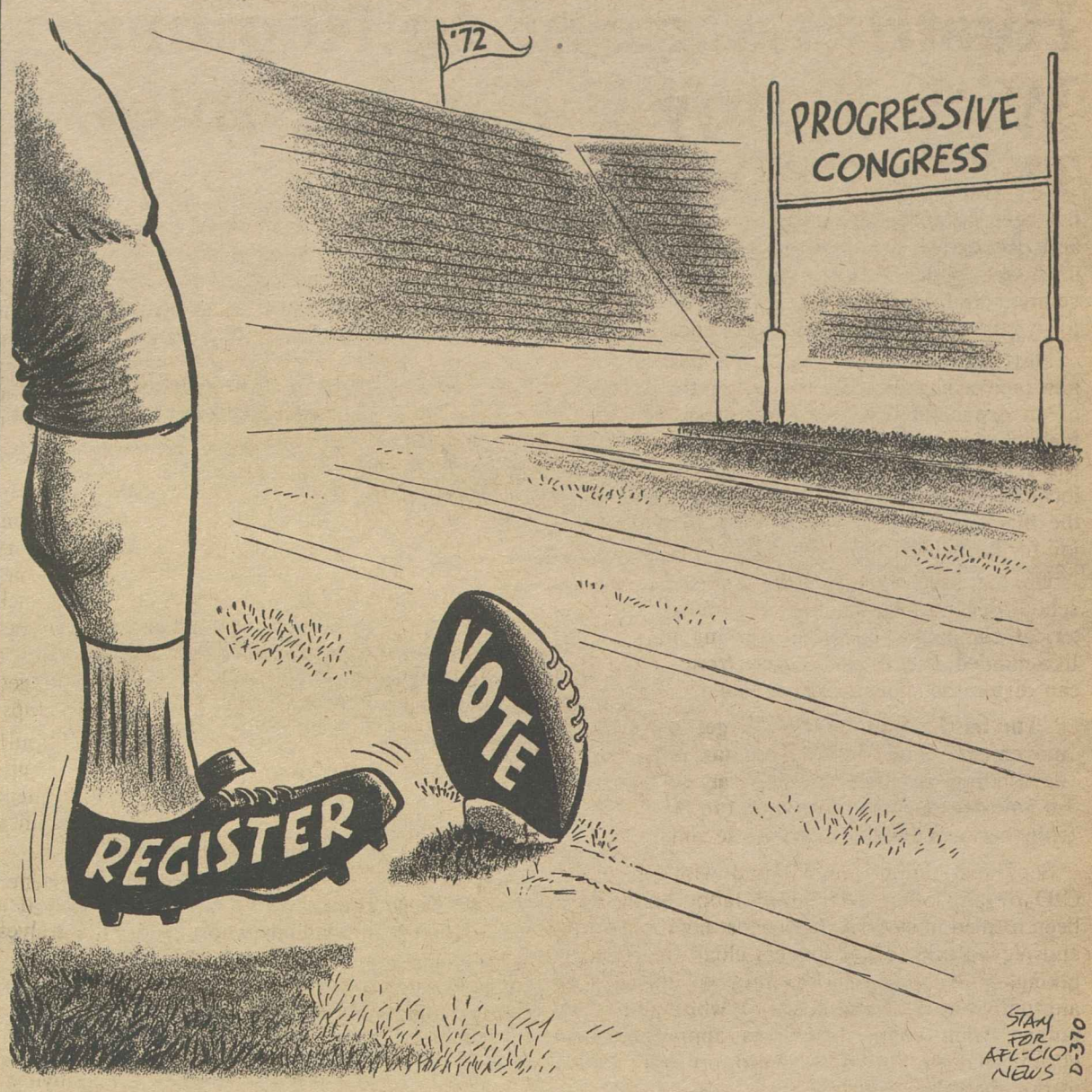
The New Season



A Word Edgewise:

One Man's Fantasy Propounds Lessons from the Third World

By John P. Roche

(Note: the following fantasy was triggered by the recent vote of the United Nations' Colonialism Committee that the United States should stop treating Puerto Rico as a "colony" and grant the island "independence.")

THE PRESIDENT of the United States today signed the "Freedom for Puerto Rico Act," passed almost unanimously by both Houses of Congress. The statute eliminates all governmntal ties between the United States and the new Republic of Puerto Rico except those normally existing between sovereign states.

In his signing statement, the President echoed America's historical dedication to independence and self-determination and gave high praise to the leaders of the "Third World" who had spearheaded the action at the United Nations urging Puerto Rican independence. "We, the descendants of the authors of the Declaration of Independence," he said, "have much to learn from the Third World."

While there had been a good deal of initial dispute in Congress over the proposal, the eventual vote saw an amazing coalition of liberals and conservatives provide a massive majority.

One leading liberal in the House gave a particularly moving speech about the "mystique of the Third World," which, he claimed, "provided a new route into the future, one that avoided all the pitfalls of imperialism and of bondage to the great powers."

In the course of his remarks, he savagely attacked AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and his "reactionary cronies" on the Executive Council. (The council recently passed a resolution unanimously opposing the measure and Meany flatly called it "a swindle, a crime against the poor and the workers disguised as an act of humanity.")

In contrast, a leading southern senator praised the act. "Puerto Rico has been swilling at our trough too long," he observed, "so I just think it's time they got off relief here and off to work there." "Actually," he continued with a chuckle, "They've been taking jobs away from our own blacks."

Whether motivated by dedication to the Third World, or by the job competition suggested by the senator, the black caucus did support the measure overwhelmingly.

Congressman Herman Badillo of New York, the lone Puerto Rican in the House, opposed the enactment bitterly. "Naturally, he did," remarked a colleague, "since it's his swan song. They will never fix him up with a district in San Juan like that beauty he's got now."

The reference was, of course, to the accompanying legislation, which provides that all Puerto Ricans, except those born on United States soil, must leave within six months.

THE 1970 CENSUS indicated that the Puerto Rican total was 1,379,043, but it will take some time to segregate those who immigrated here from their native-born children. Each Puerto Rican departing will be permitted to take up to $2,500 in money or possessions.

There were complaints about the harshness of this expulsion, but the President pointed out convincingly that he had taken expert advice from the leaders of the Third World, notably Pres. Amin of Uganda and Pres. Kenyatta of Kenya. Amin, the President remarked, had criticized his "softness," and added that he had kicked all the Asians out of Uganda in three months.

In concluding his press conference, the President again made the point of how much the United States has to learn from the Third World.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Bayard Rustin Says:

Hustlers Exploiting Negroes With Phony Union Schemes

THE BLACK COMMUNITY is well acquainted with the hustler. A predatory creature, he has been living quite well off the ghetto's poverty and dislocation for decades, selling non-existent insurance policies, promoting phantom business ventures and operating any number of enterprises to swindle the meager earnings of blacks.

Now we are witnessing the appearance of a new type of hustler. Capitalizing on the emergence of an expanded black consciousness, he exploits feelings of racial identity to appease his own appetite for influence and wealth. He has disrupted local anti-poverty agencies, claiming to represent the black community, but willing to settle for a job for himself and his friends.

He has severely crippled what scant chances school decentralization had to succeed with hysterical campaigns aimed at placing himself and like-minded friends in power, from where they can divide the spoils of patronage.

The hustler's most recent target is the labor movement. And, just as he has provoked a devastating reaction to the war on poverty, so now does he stand as a threat to the relationship between Negroes and trade unions.

Separatist unions, unaffiliated with the AFL-CIO or any other recognized labor body, have been formed in several cities, most notably Detroit and New York. Their leaders cloak their undertakings with noble rhetoric: they will provide an alternative to "discriminatory" white-dominated unions, train young blacks as apprentices and ensure that profits from ghetto projects remain in the ghetto.

In reality, however, separatist unions have pursued quite different objectives and employed radically different tactics than their public statements might suggest.

In Detroit, the head and a chief aide of Local 124, United Construction & Trades Union have been convicted of extorting money from a black builder. They and five other union officials have also been indicted by a federal grand jury for demanding money from contractors, including blacks, under threat of violence.

Ironically, the union was quite willing to permit white workers to fill ghetto job slots if the contractor paid a fee "for the right to work in the inner city." But when Local 124 would replace AFL-CIO unions, it was often other black workers who were being deprived of jobs.

Another branch of Local 124 is now engaged in a similar operation in New York. The local has been supplying its workers to replace members of a Painters' union who are doing work in a public housing project.

Like its Detroit counterpart, the New York local purports to represent black workers. Yet, like its Detroit counterpart, it has been known to "scab" on projects which employed blacks: in the case of the housing project, a majority of the unionized painters were black or Puerto Rican. They were earning the standard union scale of around $8 an hour; their non-union replacements often were paid less than one-half of this amount.

THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION for this situation. District Council 9 of the Painters' union, an AFL-CIO affiliate, has forged an exemplary record of encouraging minority advancement. One-sixth of District 9's working members are black or Spanish-speaking; 70 percent of its apprentices are minority members and the union operates a pre-apprenticeship program for disadvantaged youths to help them qualify for apprenticeships.

But even were the union all black it would make little difference to those who seek to supplant it, since they are motivated by a commitment to their own self-enrichment rather than unselfish commitment to the black community.

We are not undergoing a unique experience today. Since Emancipation we have witnessed a procession of individuals who devoted themselves to dividing blacks from labor. More sophisticated than the leaders of Local 124, they still sought, perhaps unconsciously, the same result—self-gain at the expense of black progress.

They were corporate barons, employing blacks as a wedge to drive down wages and post-Reconstruction southern politicians, fearing the consequences of an alliance between Negroes and poor whites. Today champions of right-to-work laws assure blacks that anti-labor legislation is in their best interest.

No one, except these people themselves, has ever suggested that reactionary southerners or conservative businessmen ever represented black people. Nor do separatist unions speak for blacks.

For nearly a century blacks were outside the labor movement, and suffered because of it. Now we are assuming our rightful place within recognized, integrated trade unions, enjoying union benefits and protection, and increasingly taking leadership roles within labor.

We are not about to turn back the clock to a previous age. If we are to proceed with the unfinished agenda of economic equality, we must oppose those who act against our best interest, whether they be white paternalists or black hustlers.

Gains Predicted:

Election of Liberal Congress Holds Key to Legislative Goals

EVEN A SLIGHT GAIN for liberals in the upcoming congressional elections would spell solid progress toward labor's legislative goals topped by trade, taxes, welfare reform and health care, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

Stressing that "the next Congress will have to grapple with a great many problems," Biemiller said he sees little chance that the new Congress will turn in a conservative direction. He said the conservative political trend some forecast didn't develop in the 1970 elections and he doubts it will this year either.

"It is quite possible that we will wind up with a much better Congress than we have at the present time, and such a body won't duck its responsibilities," he declared.

But, he agreed, enactment of labor's agenda in the next Congress hinges largely on the success of the AFL-CIO's concentrated drive to retain progressive senators and representatives and replace some of the more reactionary members of the Congress.

Biemiller, a former Wisconsin congressman, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He said the AFL-CIO will press hard for revision of the federal tax system that will permit full-funding of all existing federal programs without increasing present tax rates or add to the budget deficits of the last several years. He said the labor movement is determined to achieve the kind of fair-share taxation that means true tax justice for all Americans.

But, he warned, any such proposal as the Administration's national sales tax, the so-called value-added tax, will draw an all-out "head-to-head" fight from organized labor.

A RATIONAL TRADE policy, along the lines spelled out in the Burke-Hartke bill, is sure to be a major issue early in the new Congress, Biemiller said.

It is obvious, he noted, that there is growing interest in the trade problem.

He pointed out that both the Democratic and Republican platforms call for action to stem the export of U.S. capital and production that has already cost this country a million job opportunities and saddled the nation with an ever-growing unfavorable balance of international trade.

Reporters questioning Biemiller on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Neil MacNeil of Time magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN JUNE 1969, the Nixon Administration issued its so-called "Revised Philadelphia Plan" setting forth "ranges for minority manpower utilization of federal-involved construction projects."

The "plan" drew opposition from the labor movement, not because of opposition to opening apprenticeship doors to minority groups, but because it involved what clearly was a "quota" system long rejected as unfair, undemocratic and contrary to American tradition.

As early as October 1969, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. adopted a resolution pointing out that the department was actively engaged in a program designed to increase minority apprenticeships. It declared that the "plan" would not increase minority representation in the construction industry and charged that the "plan" was really a political gimmick by the Nixon Administration.

About the same time the AFL-CIO itself took a strong position against the Philadelphia Plan as a weapon being used against the labor movement and as misrepresenting the role that minority groups already played in apprenticeship programs. Particularly strong was the labor argument against the establishment of quotas for minority participation in apprenticeship programs or jobs.

That anti-quota position has now been justified by the announced anti-quota stance of both the Republican and Democratic candidates for the presidency.

Labor charges that the Philadelphia Plan necessarily entailed the setting up of quotas have always been denied by the Nixon Administration. Its spokesmen have used a wide variety of semantic devices to conceal the clear fact that the plan necessarily involved a quota concept.

"Ranges for minority utilization" was the earliest semantic gimmick. Then came "goals" and "acceptable commitments," and "realistic evaluation," and "standards," and "range of desirable hiring."

In practical terms what all this boiled down to was "quotas"—no matter how hard the Nixon Administration denied it.

The 1972 presidential campaign has now cleared the air—at least for the moment—as to the undesirability of any program that involves the quota concept.

LARGELY AS THE RESULT of fears expressed by the American Jewish Committee lest quotas be established for the hiring of Negro workers in federal jobs as an outgrowth of the presidential campaign, both candidates have now clearly rejected quotas as a way of opening job doors to minority groups.

Pres. Nixon in mid-August issued a directive to the Civil Service Commission barring the use of quotas in federal hiring. Sen. George McGovern, for his part, also expressed opposition to quotas.

Although Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson is still insisting that the Philadelphia Plan never involved quotas, the fact is that the plan, at the very least, has been shelved. "Political retreat" is how the New York Times characterized what has happened.

On the Democratic side, McGovern has obviously retreated from the quota concept which dominated so much of the Democratic Convention's selection of delegates to represent the various groups in the Democratic Party.

Whatever the political maneuvering by both candidates, their public positions have now solidified national opposition to the quota concept.

Quotas are not the answers to the obvious evils of anti-minority discrimination which must be corrected.

"The real answer," the AFL-CIO told both the Republican and Democratic Platform Committees, "is a rapidly expanding economy coupled with effective affirmative action."

SOLID PROGRESS on labor's must list for Congress next year hinges largely on the success of an all-out drive to elect liberal senators and representatives Nov. 7, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Neil MacNeil, left, of Time magazine and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Consumer Confusion Grows With Deluge of Applicances

By Sidney Margolius

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS problems afflicting consumers today is the proliferation of models that has occurred in the past 10 years. The thousands of barely differentiated models of household appliances on the market make them costlier to buy and help increase repair costs.

Moreover, selecting an appliance suitable for your specific needs has become increasingly difficult. A mail order house that used to offer three different models of washing machines now has eight. Or if you go to buy a TV set, the wide choice can completely confuse you. About a year ago we figured out that there were some 900 to 1,000 different brands, models, sizes and types (black and white or color) on the market.

Two general buying policies may help. One, recommended here before, is to stick to the middle price lines. These usually have the same capacity and basic features as the most expensive or deluxe models.

For example, manufacturers produce a basic cooking range to retail for about $200, and then add various features until it becomes a deluxe model with all possible cooking aids, at a price of $400. But ranges in the $300-$325 bracket will have all the basically useful features, such as a clock-controlled oven, time-controlled appliance outlet, oven window and light, and even a self-cleaning oven.

The other is to buy the simplest model you really need, not only to save on the purchase price but to hold down repair expenses. The more complicated models require more frequent and costlier repairs. Most women want a timer when they buy a new range but many do not really use it often, and some, not at all, dealers report.

Here are specific suggestions on several of the more confusing appliance purchases.

RANGES: If you do want a range with a window, it should be at least two panes and preferably three for best insulation.

Since ovens have been enlarged in the 30-inch ranges, this size has become increasingly popular in comparison to the formerly much-wanted 40-inch ranges. Oven size is the important factor to check. Of two 30-inch ranges made by different manufacturers, one may have an oven larger by one to two inches on all sides.

SEWING MACHINES: These have become one of the most complicated items to buy because of the many straight stitch, zig-zag, semi-zig-zag and ultra deluxe machines on the market, with each manufacturer now offering a wide range of models. You can pay anywhere from $60 to $500 for a sewing machine, and the $500 machine may be less suitable for some sewers than the $60 one.

Many portables have the same head and sometimes even the same motor as cabinet machines. Only in the larger consoles will you usually find a stronger motor. Some sellers charge disproportionately more for the same machine in a cabinet. In other instances, the cabinet may cost only nominally more than the carrying case. A cabinet may be more desirable if you do a great deal of sewing and have the space for one. Be careful about light portables, which may sacrifice mechanical efficiency or tend to vibrate excessively or "creep," and be sure the portable has a full-size work surface.

One long-time sewing machine expert advises that a zig-zag machine with built-in buttonholer and built-in blind hem stitch is the most suitable for the average sewer. When you try out a machine, also make sure it will work on heavy materials such as denim as well as nylons and knits. This expert also points out that belt-driven motors cost less to repair, although gear-driven machines are faster.

WASHING MACHINES: These especially illustrate the practicality of sticking to the middle price line. Two-speed models do not cost much more than the cheapest one-speed machines. But they do provide sufficient flexibility in laundering without being as complicated or costly as some of the top-price deluxe models.

In general, the basically useful features are hot, warm and cold settings; gentle and regular speeds for agitation and spin cycles; and a permanent-press setting. Even many of the medium-price washers now do have permanent-press settings.

A safety switch that actually stops the machine if a child opens the lid is preferable to one that merely sounds a buzzer.

Note also the horsepower rating. Some makers provide one-half horsepower motors not only for 16- and 18-pound washers but even for 14. Others may provide only one-third horsepower at 16- and 14-pound capacities.

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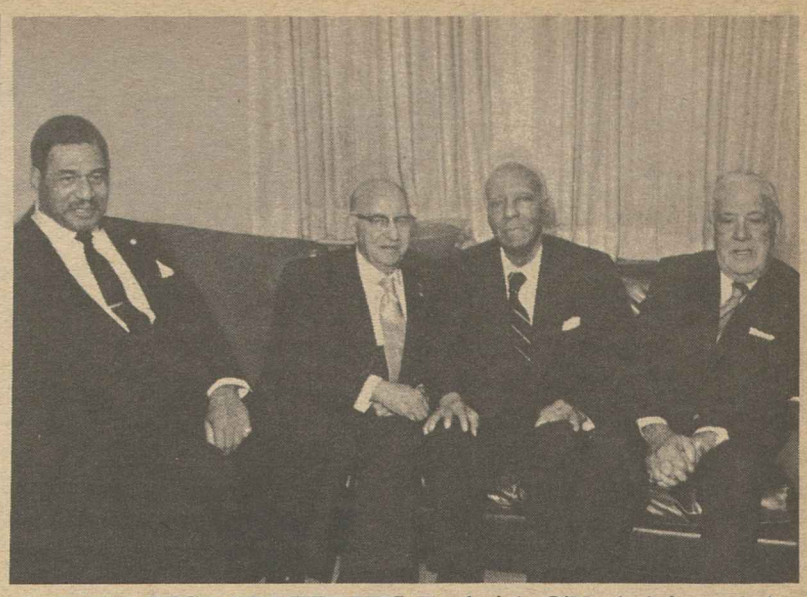


AFL-CIO VICE PRESIDENTS Frederick O'Neal, left, and A. Philip Randolph, second from right, were honored at a reception in Chicago by the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Joining in the tribute by 200 trade unionists from the Chicago area were Federation Vice Presidents Richard F. Walsh, second from left, and Joseph D. Keenan, right.

Millions Losing Hearing:

Noise Pollution Near High Danger Level

THE TOTAL OR PARTIAL hearing loss suffered by approximately 20 million Americans is rated as this country's number one non-fatal health problem. An estimated one of every four persons is exposed to noise levels—both on and off the job—that could lead to further hearing damage.

In industry, noise pollution has been curtailed to some extent. Experts in both the government and private sectors are fighting noise pollution in our cities.

"But what about those sonic skirmishes in the suburbs and not-so-peaceful-anymore countryside?" asks an article in "Family Safety" magazine, a publication of the National Safety Council.

Industrial noise, jets, trains, subways, traffic, and construction are big offenders. "But added to their assaults on the ear," the article continues, "are the less noticeable and more insidious sound effects of recreation . . . too much of our recreation no longer recreates—it self-destructs."

To illustrate the damaging sound levels of recreation, the article rates various offenders in terms of decibels. (A decibel is a unit for measuring sound level related to loudness.) For example, rated "very loud" at 100 decibels are motorcycles, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles—or the din at a cocktail party.

"Uncomfortably loud" at 120 decibels are the roar of the crowd at a basketball game or amplified rock music. And hunters subject themselves to the "threshold of pain" level of sound (140 decibels) when firing a shotgun.

ALTHOUGH MANY PEOPLE think loss of hearing is caused by a single, explosively loud noise, that's only partially true. Most hearing damage happens gradually, like wearing down the tread of a tire. "In other words," the article notes, "we tend to respect the blast of a shotgun which can cause actual ear discomfort but, because we feel no pain, we dismiss the sustained sounds of a motorcycle, power boat, or snowmobile."

How can you tell if your hearing is taking a beating? Here are some do-it-yourself audiometric tests. If you're talking to someone at arm's length and either of you has to shout to be heard, you're in a danger zone. Another warning signal is a ringing in the ears after exposure to loud noise. And if speech seems muffled after leaving an area, it means excessive noise levels were present in that area.

And what to do if you can't avoid excessive noise levels? Use hearing protectors—ear plugs or muffs—to prevent damage. "Ear plugs and ear muffs are about equal in effectiveness," says Family Safety.

"But if you decide on ear plugs, fit becomes important. A word of caution: Check with your doctor, because if you have an ear infection, for example, he may advise against plugs."

You may be among the one out of four Americans who is exposed to potentially damaging noise levels. But knowing how to recognize danger levels—and how to protect yourself against them—should keep your hearing from growing old before you do.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Breaking Bad Habits May Be Hazardous to Old Friendships

By Jane Goodsell

SEEMS LIKE EVERYONE these days is giving up something. My best friend has given up cigarettes, and she claims that she feels like a new woman. She looks like one, too. She's gained 18 pounds.

My uncle has given up coffee, and he says that he now sleeps like a baby. It's a fact, he does. He had dinner at our house the other evening and he dozed off during desert.

Now don't get me wrong. I have nothing but admiration for people who have the willpower to renounce their bad habits. I give them full credit. What I can't give them is my undivided attention when they talk about it. Which they do, practically all the time. I'm tired of listening to people who buttonhole me to boast they've gone on a low-fat diet or sworn off bleached flour or chemically treated vegetables.

I'd like to be able to light up a cigarette without being reproached by an ex-smoker who eyes me sorrowfully as he recounts the inspirational saga of his successful fight to break the nicotine habit, and begs me to follow suit. I'd like to eat a piece of chocolate cake without being lectured by a low-fat zealot on the perils of cholesterol.

I think it's high time that people stop talking about the things they've given up and start talking about something else instead. As a subject for conversation I rank "How I Broke Myself of the Habit" on a par with "My Gall Bladder Operation."

I remember when I used to have a good time at parties. People talked about all sorts of things—football, politics, movies, sex, real estate. They exchanged jokes and gossip and recipes. Today parties are like group therapy sessions. Everyone sits around swapping withdrawal symptoms, brooding about life expectancy rates, and bragging about how long it's been since they've eaten white bread or drunk a martini.

These dreary confessionals don't inspire me to give up coffee, non-organic vegetables or a drink before dinner. But lately I've begun to wonder. I may give up people who've given up something.

Perpetual Assurance

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Senate Amendments:

Rollcall Votes on Revenue-Sharing

The Senate on Sept 6 took three key votes on labor-supported amendments to the revenue-sharing bill. The amendments, all sponsored by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) were intended to prevent federal funds handed over to states and cities from being used to undermine labor standards and local pay scales.

In each case, votes for an amendment are marked R for right and votes against are W for wrong. Absentees are designated by A, followed by an asterisk (*) for right or dagger (†) for wrong when the position of the absent senator was announced at the time of the vote.

VOTE NO. 1 was the 58-26 passage of a compromise version of two Hartke amendments—to apply the Davis-Bacon Act to construction contracts financed in part by federal revenue-sharing funds and to assure that state and local jobs using at least 25 percent federal funds meet minimum wage and prevailing pay standards. Right votes were cast by 37 Democrats and 21 Republicans; wrong votes by 9 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

VOTE NO. 2 was the 56-26 defeat of an "anti-piracy" amendment barring use of federal funds to lure companies from other areas of the nation. On this, 23 Democrats and 3 Republicans voted right; 23 Democrats and 33 Republicans voted wrong.

VOTE NO. 3 was the 54-27 defeat of an amendment that would have required that existing wages, pensions and bargaining rights be preserved when revenue-sharing funds are used to take over private transit lines. Right votes for the amendment were cast by 22 Democrats and 5 Republicans; 24 Democrats and 30 Republicans voted wrong.

Democrats

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Allen (Ala.)	R	W	W	Kennedy (Mass.)	R	R	R
Anderson (N.M.)	A	A	A	Long (La.)	W	W	W
Bayh (Ind.)	R	R	R	McClellan (Ark.)	W	W	W
Bentsen (Tex.)	R	W	W	McGee (Wyo.)	A*	A*	A
Bible (Nev.)	R	W	W	McGovern (S.D.)	A	A	A
Burdick (N.D.)	R	R	W	McIntyre (N.H.)	R	R	W
Byrd (Va.)	W	W	W	Magnuson (Wash.)	A	A	A
Byrd (W.Va.)	R	W	W	Mansfield (Mont.)	R	R	R
Cannon (Nev.)	A	A	A	Metcalf (Mont.)	A	A	A
Chiles (Fla.)	R	W	W	Mondale (Minn.)	R	R	R
Church (Idaho)	R	R	R	Montoya (N.M.)	R	R	R
Cranston (Calif.)	R	R	R	Moss (Utah)	R	R	R
Eagleton (Mo.)	R	R	R	Muskie (Maine)	R	W	W
Eastland (Miss.)	W	W	W	Nelson (Wis.)	R	R	W
Edwards (La.)	W	W	W	Pastore (R.I.)	R	R	R
Ervin (N.C.)	W	W	W	Pell (R.I.)	A	A	A
Fulbright (Ark.)	W	W	W	Proxmire (Wis.)	R	R	R
Gambrell (Ga.)	R	W	W	Randolph (W.Va.)	R	W	W
Gravel (Alaska)	R	W	R	Ribicoff (Conn.)	R	R	R
Harris (Okla.)	A	A	A	Sparkman (Ala.)	R	W	W
Hart (Mich.)	R	R	R	Spong (Va.)	R	W	W
Hartke (Ind.)	R	R	R	Stennis (Miss.)	W	W	W
Hollings (S.C.)	R	W	W	Stevenson (Ill.)	R	W	R
Hughes (Iowa)	A	A	A	Symington (Mo.)	R	R	R
Humphrey (Minn.)	R	R	R	Talmadge (Ga.)	R	W	W
Inouye (Hawaii)	R	R	R	Tunney (Calif.)	R	R	R
Jackson (Wash.)	R	R	R	Williams (N.J.)	R	R	R
Jordan (N.C.)	W	W	W				

Republicans

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Aiken (Vt.)	R	W	W	Hatfield (Ore.)	A*	A†	A†
Allott (Colo.)	R	W	W	Hruska (Neb.)	W	W	W
Baker (Tenn.)	R	W	W	Javits (N.Y.)	A	A	A
Beall (Md.)	R	W	W	Jordan (Idaho)	W	W	W
Bellmon (Okla.)	W	A	A	Mathias (Md.)	R	W	R
Bennett (Utah)	W	W	W	Miller (Iowa)	R	W	W
Boggs (Del.)	R	W	W	Mundt (S.D.)	A	A	A
Brock (Tenn.)	R	W	W	Packwood (Ore.)	R	W	W
Brooke (Mass.)	R	W	R	Pearson (Kans.)	R	W	W
Buckley (N.Y.)	W	W	W	Percy (Ill.)	A*	A†	A†
Case (N.J.)	R	R	R	Roth (Del.)	W	W	W
Cook (Ky.)	R	W	W	Saxbe (Ohio)	R	W	A
Cooper (Ky.)	R	W	W	Schweiker (Pa.)	R	R	R
Cotton (N.H.)	W	W	W	Scott (Pa.)	R	W	R
Curtis (Neb.)	W	W	W	Smith (Maine)	R	W	W
Dole (Kans.)	W	W	W	Stafford (Vt.)	R	W	W
Dominick (Colo.)	W	W	W	Stevens (Alaska)	R	R	W
Fannin (Ariz.)	W	W	W	Taft (Ohio)	A	A	A
Fong (Hawaii)	A	A	A	Thurmond (S.C.)	W	W	W
Goldwater (Ariz.)	W	A	A	Tower (Tex.)	W	W	W
Griffin (Mich.)	A	A	A	Weicker (Conn.)	R	W	W
Gurney (Fla.)	W	W	W	Young (N.D.)	W	W	W
Hansen (Wyo.)	W	W	W				

Corrections Listed in Voting Records

The voting record for the second session of Congress that appeared in the Sept. 9 issue of the AFL-CIO News contained several errors. The following corrections should be made in the Senate listings:

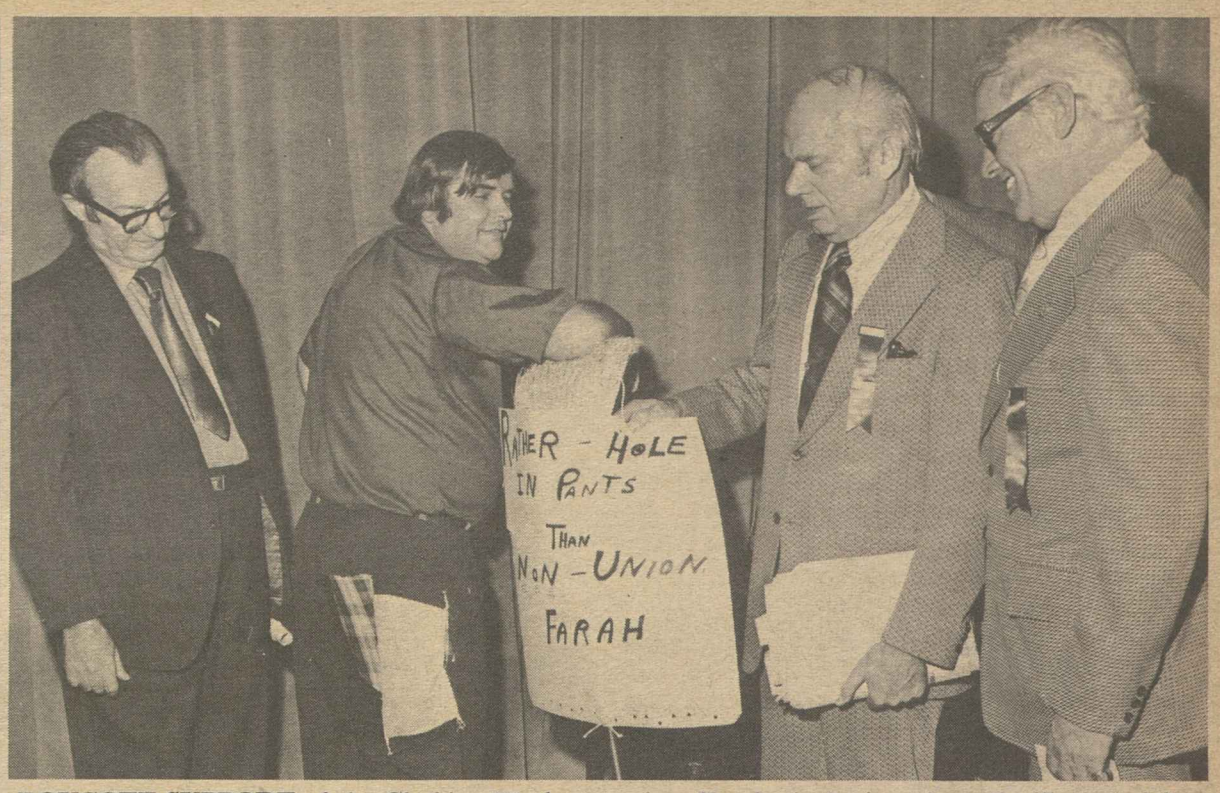
On the minimum wage vote, Issue No. 2, Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.) should be listed as Absent.

On the first job safety vote, Issue No. 6, Senators Weicker (R-Conn.) and Beall (R-Md.) should both be listed as Right. Weicker should also be carried as Right on the second safety vote, Issue No. 7.

On Issue No. 8, busing, Sen. Beall should be listed as Wrong.

On Issue No. 9, maritime jobs, Senators Fulbright, Weicker and Proxmire (D-Wis.) should all be listed as Wrong.

These corrections have been made in the reprints of the voting record section that are now on the presses.



BOYCOTT SUPPORT of the Clothing Workers against Farah slacks is poignantly illustrated by Delegate Harry Livingston, Jr., to the New York State AFL-CIO convention. Livingston's demonstration wins the approval of Textile Workers Union of America Vice President Jack Rubenstein, left, ACWA Vice Pres. Louis Hollander and State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett, right.

Jobless Rate Hits 6.7% in Canada

Ottawa — Canada's unemployment rate shot up to a seasonally adjusted 6.7 percent in August with the highest joblessness in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and British Columbia.

The rate was 6.3 percent in July and it has been above 6 percent for the past two years.

With Canada's federal elections scheduled for Oct. 30, the latest rise in joblessness was considered a blow to the Trudeau government. When it took office in 1968, the rate was under 5 percent.

Iowa Delegates Blast Controls As One-Sided

Cedar Rapids—The Iowa AFL-CIO denounced Pres. Nixon's economic policies for showing a lack of concern for workers by imposing unjust wage controls while allowing profits, taxes and food prices to climb unchecked.

The sharply worded criticism of the Administration's new economic policy was adopted by the 300 delegates to the state federation's 17th annual convention.

Nixon's preferential treatment of giant corporations and multinational conglomerates through tax write-offs and foreign investment loopholes also adversely affects workers, the convention declared.

Delegates called on Congress and the state government to immediately undertake true tax reform to ease the unfair burden carried by wage and salary earners.

The convention voted endorsement of Democratic gubernational candidate Paul Franzenburg, who is opposing Republican incumbent Gov. Robert Ray in the November elections. Franzenburg is the former state treasurer.

Delegates also endorsed Richard Clark, the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, over Sen. Jack R. Miller (R).

In other action at the three-day convention, resolutions were adopted calling for:

- Support of the Clothing Workers strike and boycott of Farah Manufacturing Co.
- Enactment by Congress of the labor-backed Griffiths-Kennedy National Health Security bill.
- Mandatory retirement of all state federation officers and employes at age 65.

Congress, Legislature Get N.Y. Labor Priority

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO convention adopted a program keyed to jobs and job protection—and pledged an all-out effort to elect a Congress and legislature that would support it.

A keynote address by State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett, asking top priority for the election of "truly progressive" candidates, set the convention theme.

"Incumbent legislators who have proven to be allies of big business, who are dedicated to the trickle-down system of economics must be banished from the law-making bodies of this state and nation," Corbett said.

He and national COPE Director Al Barkan warned of the consequences to the labor movement of a hostile majority in Congress.

Convention resolutions and speakers hammered at the export of American jobs, capital and technology and called for enactment of the Burke-Hartke trade bill.

Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Rep. John J. Murphy (D-N.Y.) cited the loss of 1 million American jobs in recent years, many of them traced directly to multinational companies that abandon factories in the United States to set up shop in low-wage areas of the world.

Jennings was applauded when he denounced the glib assertion that workers displaced by imports can be retrained for other jobs. "You train someone for a non-existent job," he retorted, "and you've created social dynamite."

The 1,456 delegates and 480 alternates — a record attendance — gave strong and enthusiastic support to strike and boycott struggles of two unions.

They pledged to expand support of the consumer boycott of pants made by the Farah Manufacturing Co., where the Clothing Workers are striking the union-busting firm. And they raised substantial sums in cash and pledges to support the Farm Workers in their boycott of non-union iceberg lettuce. Marcus Munoz, UFW boycott leader in New York, addressed the convention.

Corbett stressed labor's political independence, declaring: "Let all politicians know that the labor movement of this state and nation is not a pawn of any political party. No party owns us. Nor can any party destroy us. We are the people."

Speakers were asked to respect the AFL-CIO's position on neutrality in the presidential campaign, which also is binding on state and local central bodies. In deference to this, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson discarded the text of a political speech he had brought with him and instead discussed Labor Dept. programs on job training, safety and collective bargaining.

New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller reviewed the record of cooperation between labor and the state government and expressed gratitude for the trade union movement's support of a $1.5 billion clean water and air bond issue that is on the ballot in the November election.

Corbett, Sec.-Treas. Louis Hollander and the 27 members of the State AFL-CIO's executive committee were all re-elected without opposition.

Turner Elected To S-T Post By Engineers

J. C. Turner of Washington, D.C., has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers and Robert H. Fox, Jr., of Los Angeles a vice president of the union, IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton announced following a special meeting of the union's general executive board.

Turner succeeds Newell J. Carman, secretary-treasurer since 1964, who is retiring Oct. 1, and Fox will take Turner's place on the general executive board. Each must stand for election at the union's next general convention in 1976.

Formerly president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council and the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council, Turner has been handling legislative matters for the Operating Engineers since last year, in addition to his vice presidential responsibilities.

Fox for the last five years has been business manager of Local 501 in Los Angeles, the largest stationary engineers' local in the union. For 15 years prior to that he was the local's business agent.

32 Unions Suspended:

British TUC Affirms Stand on Labor Act

Brighton, England—The annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress began with the suspension of 32 unions from membership. But it finished five days later united around a three-point program of opposition to British entry into the Common Market, continued resistance to the Conservative Government's attempts to impose legal reforms on unions, and a qualified willingness to enter talks with the Government on inflation.

Suspension of the 32 unions—about a quarter of the total in the TUC—followed the decision of last year's convention to instruct all member unions not to register under the Government's Industrial Relations Act.

Registration is a keystone of the Government's new legal edifice. If unions register, they get immunities from actions for damages in strikes; if they don't, they lose the immunities along with tax concessions for their benefit funds.

The unions chose to make their stand against the act by jointly refusing registration. But some unions found it impossible to accept the TUC decision.

The Seamen and British Actors' Equity were in an especially difficult position, because they rely on long-fought-for 100 percent union-shop agreements to preserve union security. The new act, however, made agreements of this kind illegal except for registered unions.

In the face of this dilemma, the unionists believed that only a united stand would persuade the Government to rescind the law. Accordingly, on the first day of the convention, the 1,000 delegates voted overwhelmingly to suspend the 32.

But the mood of the delegates was more regretful than vindictive. Many of the suspended unions were small. In total they represented only about 500,000 out of the total of 10 million men and women organized in TUC-affiliated unions. Several are expected to return soon to the TUC fold. They have another year to avoid full expulsion, and TUC Gen. Sec. Victor Feather reckoned that by the end of this year 97.5 percent of total union membership would be back inside the TUC.

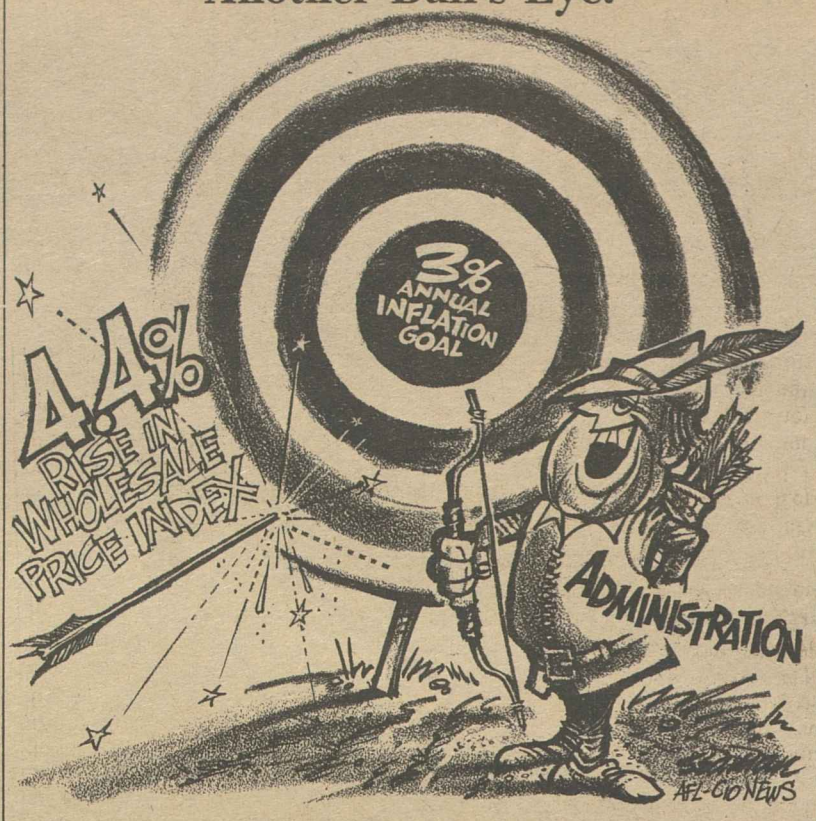
The TUC developed policy in two important new directions.

First, it changed its attitude towards the European Common Market. Previously, it had said it was not against the Market as such, only against the terms of entry negotiated by the Conservative Government of Edward Heath, and above all the impact of entry on food and other prices. Now, however, it has voted to oppose entry "in principle," a decision which is bound to affect the forthcoming conference of the opposition Labor Party, where the unions hold crucial voting power. Harold Wilson's Labor Party has up to now favored the principle of market membership, though not on the Heath Government's terms.

Second, the TUC agreed to go into talks with the Government on the problems of the economy, notably those of inflation. After much discussion, the member unions got together around a comprehensive resolution opposing "wage restraint" but accepting the possibility of a pay policy that would also take account of non-wage income such as rents, profits and pensions.

The TUC is frankly skeptical of the present Government's willingness to agree to a fair policy on incomes, but it does not want to close the door on talks. Authoritative forecasts already suggest a 10.5 percent price inflation in the coming year and this worries union leaders as much as anyone. They would prefer, if possible, to negotiate a voluntary package with the Government rather than submit to legal prohibitions like those placed on American bargainers by the Nixon Administration.

'Another Bull's Eye!'



2 House Chairmen Toppled in Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

voted too much time to running the District of Columbia and too little to the needs of his constituents, was beaten by a moderate state senator half his age even though he had led in the first primary on Aug. 29 and had subsequently received the endorsement of the third candidate in that race. The margin in the runoff was about 900 votes and McMillan has asked for a recount.

The Colorado Democratic primary marked the close of a distinguished political career for Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee.

Aspinall, 76, was edged out by a University of Colorado professor, Alan Merson, 38, who made environment protection a key issue.

Aspinall was hurt by the loss through reapportionment of 19 southwestern counties that in the past had consistently given him big majorities. The district is normally heavily Republican and the House seat is a GOP target in November. If the Democrats control the House, the Interior Committee chairmanship will go to James A. Haley of Florida.

In the New Hampshire upset, two-term Gov. Walter R. Peterson, a moderate, was rejected by Republican voters in favor of Meldrim Thomson, Jr., a conservative who bolted the GOP two years ago to run as the American Party gubernatorial candidate. Thomson hit hard at Peterson's espousal of a state income tax. Democrats nominated Roger Crowley, their 1970 nominee, over a more liberal opponent.

In other Sept. 12 primaries, incumbents seeking renomination to House and Senate seats were all successful. But in Wisconsin's reapportioned 7th District, one of the incumbents is doomed to defeat in November. That's because both Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski, Republican veteran of 15 terms in the House, will be facing two-term Democrat David R. Obey in a merged district. O'Konski first announced but then rescinded a decision to retire this year. He has had one of the most liberal voting records of GOP congressmen as well as the longest service of any House Republican. Obey made political news by winning his House seat for the Democrats in a special election after Melvin R. Laird left Congress to become Secretary of Defense—and was re-elected overwhelmingly two years ago.

New York's highest court upheld a lower court ruling and ordered a rerun of a disputed Democratic primary in the Brooklyn district of Rep. John J. Rooney.

Rooney, a 15-term veteran, defeated Allard K. Lowenstein by 980 votes in the June 20 primary. But Lowenstein, who served in the House in the 91st Congress from a Long Island district, successfully contended that irregularities in the election invalidated the results.

Rep. Emanuel D. Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and the 25-term dean of the House, was less successful. The court turned down his bid for a rerun of the primary which he narrowly lost to 31-year-old Elizabeth Holtzman.

In a Sept. 5 Democratic primary, Nevada's lone congressman, Rep. Walter S. Baring, was defeated in his bid for an 11th term by James H. Bilbray, a 34-year-old attorney. Baring had become increasingly conservative in his voting record during his congressional service.

Meany Scores Controls Bias, Prices Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

sale price index, foods rose 1.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, largely because of advances for fresh fruits and vegetables, cereal and bakery products.

On an actual basis, wholesale prices for meats, poultry and eggs declined over the month, but less than usual for August.

But since August 1971 all of the consumer finished goods were up, except eggs. Fresh fruits and vegetables were 19.8 percent higher; meat, poultry and fish, 12.4 percent, and cereal and bakery products, 3.5 percent.

All farm products and processed foods and feeds were 8 percent higher in August than the year before, and consumer foods were up 6 percent, the BLS said.

The BLS also reported that the seasonally adjusted index for industrial products rose four-tenths of 1 percent last month, with the fuels groups accounting for more than one-quarter of the total advance.

The largest increases since August 1971 in the industrial groups were among lumber and wood products, 10 percent; hides and leather products, 17.7 percent; fuels, 4.3 percent; textile products and apparel, 4 percent, and transportation equipment, 3.3 percent.

The August increase in industrial product prices was double the rate of climb the month before.

In July, after the Wholesale Price Index shot up seven-tenths of 1 percent, the Consumer Price Index later showed its sharpest one-month surge since February.

9-16-72

Joint Effort by World Unions Urged To Combat Threat of Multinationals

Brighton, England—Free trade union movements must work together to keep multinational corporations from undermining labor standards and wages, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal told the British Trades Union Congress.

O'Neal, president of both Actors' Equity and the six-union Associated Actors & Artistes, was one of two AFL-CIO fraternal delegates to Britain's annual labor convention.

A report dealing with the domestic picture in the United States was presented by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

O'Neal noted that western Europe as well as the United States has spawned multinational corporations that have shifted production from countries with strong, free unions to nations where workers are exploited—and then have sent back finished goods to compete in the home marketplace with the products of free labor.

Giant European corporations, he charged, have turned to the eastern European nations behind the Iron Curtain "where the workers are held down, do not have the right to strike or collective bargaining and where labor is cheaper."

A large portion of the goods produced are exported to the West to "secure more hard currency" for the Iron Curtain governments.

O'Neal told the TUC that American labor wants to see world tensions reduced. But that can't be done, he warned, unless the causes of tensions are eliminated. And until the conditions of freedom are universal, "no mass production of joint statements, even at the highest summit, can convince the practical American trade unionist that we have entered an era of peace."

Stulberg told the TUC delegates that the AFL-CIO is "alive and kicking and moving forward" despite the business-oriented Nixon Administration.

He reported on the battle over wage controls, the continuing struggle for minimum wage legislation and the "need and inequity" that still exists despite the "massive wealth and production capacity" of the United States.

Stulberg stressed that despite the AFL-CIO Executive Council's decision not to endorse a presidential candidate, "neither the AFL-CIO nor its affiliated unions are retreating from political action."

American labor, he said, "is now engaged in an all-out effort to elect friends and allies to Congress" and "the AFL-CIO is committed to do all in its power to achieve that goal."

California Extends Pay Floor to Men

Sacramento, Calif.—Men as well as women will be entitled to a $1.65 minimum wage under a new labor-backed California law.

If the legislation hadn't been enacted, state minimum wage legislation applying only to women might have been nullified if the women's Equal Rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution were ratified.

The California State AFL-CIO is now pressing for legislation that would extend other labor protections applying only to women to male workers as well.

Labor Board Examiners Get Title of Judge

Trial examiners who do the preliminary work in cases brought before the National Labor Relations Board have a new title now—Administrative Law Judges.

The new title, decreed by the Civil Service Commission for examiners in all administrative agencies, is designed to upgrade the status of the examiners and generally reduce the workload of the various commissions and boards themselves.

In line with this upgrading, the NLRB now calls the Division of Trial Examiners the Division of Judges while the old "trial examiner's decision" now has been changed to the simple word "decision."

Otherwise, the NLRB says that the new terminology really doesn't change anything. The five-member NLRB still has the authority to uphold, reverse or modify the "decisions" of the board's "judges."

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House Votes Sharp Limit In Safety Law's Coverage

Meany Sees Unfair Rules In Guidelines

The wage-price "guidelines" proposed by Sen. George McGovern represent "no improvement whatsoever over the Nixon Administration's economic program," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

Meany noted in a statement that the AFL-CIO Executive Council has denounced the Nixon program as one of "inequity and unfairness to workers."

He charged that the Democratic nominee's proposal "would merely substitute another set of unfair and inequitable rules." The burden would still fall on workers, Meany said, while prices and profits would be allowed to rise. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO "denounced a similar policy of one-sided guidelines" during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

But while those guidelines were at least voluntary, he said, the plan outlined by McGovern's economic adviser, Prof. Walter Heller, "would have a strong element of compulsion, enforceable in the courts."

The McGovern-Heller proposal, Meany said, would exempt both retail prices to the consumer and interest rates.

Lack of controls on food prices at the supermarket, Meany contended, would guarantee further increases in the "already astronomical" food bill of housewives when coupled with McGovern's "promises to farmers."

As to the proposal to impose government sanctions against "flagrant" violations of the guidelines by large unions and companies, Meany commented:

"Almost all prices and elements in the consumer's cost of living—at the supermarket, doctor's office or wherever he goes for services—would be free to rise, while workers' wage increases, negotiated by their unions, would be strictly controlled, under the force of federal law."

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's longtime position that it will support even-handed controls that cover all prices, costs and income, including profits.

The AFL-CIO's policy is "clear and unequivocal," Meany said—"either a stabilization program that is fair, equitable, workable and across-the-board or no stabilization program at all."

Meany said the federation won't support "the substitution of one set of unfair and one-sided controls on workers for another, regardless of the source."

Wage-Hour Bill Delayed By Coalition

Final congressional action on minimum wage legislation was again delayed as supporters of a higher wage floor and expanded coverage sought to overcome the opposition of a Republican-led conservative coalition.

The deadlock has for the past two months blocked approval by the House of the normally routine motion to appoint conferees to negotiate with the Senate on sharply differing versions of the wage-hour amendments.

A scheduled showdown vote in the House was called off at the last minute by House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.).

"We fear we don't have the votes," he told newsmen after a final headcount of how congressmen present were likely to vote on a motion to send the bill to conference.

The House last May passed the Nixon Administration's version of Fair Labor Standard Act amendments. It included a subminimum wage for young workers—a concept vigorously opposed by the AFL-CIO.

Unlike the Senate version, which brought millions of additional workers under the wage-hour law, the House bill provided no new coverage. And its first-step increase from $1.60 to $1.80 an hour contrasted with the first-step raise to $2 in the Senate-passed bill.

House conservatives wanted ironclad guarantees that the conferees appointed would not "surrender" to the Senate on key issues. On Aug. 1, when the first effort was made to

(Continued on Page 8)

NAACP DELEGATES adjourned their state convention early to join a rally of workers from eight unions involved in four separate strikes in Charleston, W.Va., including city workers, members of the State, County & Municipal Employes; Steelworkers, against True Temper; Operating Engineers, Laborers, Iron Workers, Cement Masons and the unaffiliated Teamsters against Mountain State Construction Co., and the unaffiliated Mailers against the Charleston Newspaper Agency.

Slash Denies Protection to 15 Million

A 192-182 majority of the House voted to deny 15 million workers the protection of the Occupational Safety & Health Act by barring Labor Dept. inspectors from workplaces with 15 or fewer employes. That would leave only 14 percent of the nation's workplaces covered and virtually exclude some of the most dangerous occupations.

Before the vote, the AFL-CIO had warned House members that slashing coverage would "make a mockery" of the safety law. Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson sent word also that the Administration opposed any cutback of coverage—but a majority of Republicans and a number of conservative Democrats listened more closely to a powerful employer lobby.

The closeness of the vote, however, raised hopes that the damaging rollback of the job safety law might yet be stricken from the final version of the appropriations bill to which it was attached.

Last June, the House had voted by a big 213-154 majority for an even more stringent reduction of coverage.

This second chance to save the safety law from being gutted is a byproduct of a presidential veto—even though the veto was completely unrelated to the job safety issue.

Pres. Nixon vetoed the first bill because it appropriated about $1.8 billion more than he wanted to spend with most of the added money going to education programs. The safety law cutback was just an incidental amendment to the bill.

In an effort to avoid a second veto, the House trimmed back the

(Continued on Page 8)

Major Benefit Boost:

Job Injury Aid Hike Approved by Senate

The Senate voted unanimous approval of a labor-supported package of amendments to the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act that would more than double job-injury benefits for some 836,000 workers covered by the law.

Maximum weekly payments would be raised from the present ceiling of $70 to at least $167, with additional increases in each of the next three years and a permanent escalator clause tied to changes in national wage levels.

Soon after the Senate acted, the House Education & Labor Committee unanimously approved a companion bill.

The special workmen's compensation law covers dock and shipyard workers, all private employment in the District of Columbia, workers employed at overseas defense bases and employes of self-supporting "non-appropriated" government operations such as military post exchanges.

The Senate bill also expands longshore coverage by specifically covering stevedore employes who are injured in the dock areas as well as on board ships. A 1969 court decision had denied coverage to longshoremen injured on piers.

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) chaired the subcommittee hearings that launched the bill on its way to passage and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) was the chairman of the comparable House subcommittee.

The federal law was last updated in 1961, and the AFL-CIO stressed in congressional hearings that its benefit structure has been long outdated.

The new legislation would assure injured workers or victims of occupational diseases of two-thirds of lost weekly wages, subject only to the following maximums:

- Initially, starting 30 days after enactment of the law, 125 percent of the nonagricultural average weekly wage in the United States or $167 a week, whichever is greater. (The average U.S. wage

(Continued on Page 8)

Clothing Union Pact Sets Industry Pattern

New York—A new three-year contract covering 20,000 workers at major shirt companies was negotiated by the Clothing Workers on the eve of a strike deadline. It sets the pattern for other contracts covering 100,000 workers in the cotton garment industry.

The agreement, reached with the help of Mediator William Simkin, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, provides wage increases totaling 50 cents an hour over the contract period plus a package of fringe benefits.

Ratification meetings were being held in cotton market centers.

The contract, which had been extended from its original expiration date of Sept. 8, had been snagged on the issue of imports of knit shirts. This was resolved by placing imports under the contract clause covering contracting, making it necessary for shirt producers to place work with union contractors wherever possible.

Both parties agreed to bend every effort to halt the flood of imports and to protect the jobs of American workers. To this end, a joint labor-management committee will be established to study the effects of imports and seek government aid in limiting them.

The wage increase is divided as follows:

- An increase of 15 cents retroactive to Sept. 4, 1972.

(Continued on Page 2)

Colorado Council Draws Suspension by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has suspended the charter of the Colorado Labor Council and all its officers for violating federation rules governing state central bodies and engaging "in a course of conduct which is detrimental to the best interests of the AFL-CIO."

Meany's decision and order were based on the report of three hearing officers who concluded that the Colorado AFL-CIO had violated the rules, acted against the best interests of the federation, and failed to "conform the policies" of the Colorado body with the policies of the AFL-CIO by refusing to rescind an endorsement of Sen. George McGovern.

Meany's suspension order applies to Council Pres. Herrick S. Roth and Sec.-Treas. A. Toffoli as well as all members of the Colorado council's executive board. Meany appointed as trustee Daniel J. Healy, AFL-CIO regional director for Illinois and Iowa, and ordered him "to take charge of and conduct the business" of the Colorado council during the period of suspension.

The Colorado council has 30 days to appeal Meany's decision to

(Continued on Page 3)

THIS LINE-UP at one of six floor microphones was typical of the recent Machinists' convention at Los Angeles. IAM Pres. Floyd Smith recognized speakers at the mikes 853 times during the nine-day session. The delegate speaking is Stan Jensen, representing Local 68, San Francisco.

Machinists Pledge 'All-Out Fight' To Abolish Wage, Price Controls

Los Angeles—Citing 200,000 aerospace workers "as the first victims of the now obvious conspiracy" against wage earners in the Nixon Administration's wage controls, the Machinists' convention branded the "so-called fight against inflation an unworkable program that enormously benefits the privileged at the expense of the workers."

An "all-out fight" for abolition of the wage and price controls was vowed as the 1,800 delegates wound up nearly two full weeks of convention deliberation. They reacted to economic pressures on their members with a combination of economies and increased funds for the IAM to gird for the four years ahead.

A net loss of 140,000 members was reported for the four years since the union's last convention.

The convention revised the union's pension plan to provide for full pension regardless of age for anyone with 30 years service and vesting for anyone with 10 years service.

But it rejected a motion to abolish the union's death benefit plan, which pays $100 to $200 to those enrolled before 1959. The IAM executive council had recommended terminating the plan, which costs the union more than $500,000 to administer and pay benefits.

By a 954-445 standing vote, the convention empowered the executive council to change the union's weekly publication, the Machinist, to a monthly if further increases in postal rates make it necessary.

It also voted salary increases of $1,000 per year in each of the next four years for the union's 11-member executive council. This will bring the president's salary to $42,000, the secretary-treasurer's to $38,000 and the vice presidents' to $34,500. The annual rate of increase was computed at 2.5 percent for the president and about 3 percent for the others. IAM officers are not elected at convention, but by referendum next year.

The delegates voted down a proposal to make affiliation with state and local bodies of the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress mandatory for each local.

Sargent Shriver, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, told the convention that a McGovern Administration would appoint "a union man" as Secretary of Labor. He criticized the Nixon Administration's enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act and said the total of 14,000 workers killed and 90,000 permanently disabled last year was the kind of carnage which should provoke demonstrations in the streets.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) told the delegates that health care is the "fastest-growing failing business in the nation" and urged passage of National Health Security, of which he is Senate sponsor.

Kennedy drew a rousing reaction from the 1,800 delegates by saying, "When they rush you to the hospital in an emergency, we want them to meet you at the door and ask how sick you are, not just how much health insurance you have."

In other major resolutions, the convention urged:

- An increase in the personal exemption under the federal income tax to $1,000.
- An increase in the minimum wage to $2.50 an hour and extension of coverage to all workers in the United States and Canada.
- Legislation that would outlaw the use of strikebreakers in legal strikes.
- **Clauses banning sex discrimination in all IAM contracts and aid—through bargaining and legislation—in providing maternity leaves, day care centers and apprenticeship and training programs for women.**
- All officers of the Machinists to "seek out, encourage and more fully utilize" the talents of women and minority group members in the paid staff positions and elected offices of the IAM.
- That the IAM executive council consider the feasibility of expanding—when union finances permit—the grand lodge's civil rights activities, including assigning of staff to work with locals and districts on discrimination complaints.
- A multi-faceted movement toward full employment, including public service jobs, revisions of trade policies and tax shelters on foreign investment and economic development for depressed areas.
- Lowering the social security eligibility age to 60 and introduction of general revenue funds into social security financing.
- Passage of the Hart-Magnuson no-fault auto insurance bill.
- Opposition to any form of national sales tax.
- Legislation to reduce the workweek to 30 hours with full pay.
- Support of the boycott against Farah slacks and men's sportswear.
- Support for comprehensive national health care for all, especially National Health Security.
- Nationwide portability in pension plans—including federal subsidy if necessary—to guarantee workers the right to transfer pension credits to other plans.

Senate Votes Strategic Arms Parity Clause

The Senate added a labor-supported word of caution to its approval of a five-year interim agreement with the Soviet Union limiting the number of strategic offensive weapons in the arsenal of each of the two nations.

The Senate approved the agreement by an 88-2 vote. But first it adopted an amendment sponsored by Senators Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) calling on U.S. negotiators to insist that any follow-up treaty on offensive weapons "not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union."

Adoption of the Jackson-Scott amendment means that the resolution of approval must go to a House-Senate conference committee since the House earlier had adopted the unamended version.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had warned that the interim agreement on offensive weapons signed by Pres. Nixon at his meeting with Soviet leaders in Moscow last May would leave the United States "in a position of strategic inferiority" if incorporated into a permanent treaty.

The Senate had debated the interim agreement for more than a month and was forced to muster a two-thirds cloture vote to cut off further debate and bring the issue to a vote. The cloture motion was passed, 76-15.

Utility Workers Endorse Nixon

Pres. Nixon has been endorsed for re-election by the executive board of the Utility Workers.

Harold T. Rigley, president of the union, said the board could not support the Democratic nominee, Sen. McGovern, because of his "complete inconsistency." He said the President should be given "a chance to extend a hand of friendship to labor."

Rigley told newsmen that Nixon had telephoned him after the endorsement was announced, "expressed his appreciation and said he would like to meet with us in the very near future for an exchange of thoughts."

Permanent Fund Established:

Asbestos Union Sets 'White Lung' Study

Las Vegas, Nev.—The 22nd convention of the Asbestos Workers set up a permanent fund to pursue research and legislation on asbestosis, the dreaded "white lung" disease afflicting workers in the industry.

The fund will be financed by an assessment of 1 cent per member per hour worked. Three previous funds, which had some limited employer contributions, were abolished when the new fund was created by the convention action.

The 380 delegates to the union's three-day convention here also set up a minimum dues formula, increased the per capita payment, voted 159 changes in a major overhaul of the constitution, and elected its two top officers to their first full terms.

The convention heard a report that the union's membership stood at 18,232 construction craftsmen, plus 716 insulation production workers—an increase in membership of about 2 percent per year since the last convention five years ago. The average hourly wage in the union is $8.62, up from $5.02 at the time of the 1967 convention, it was reported.

Pres. Andrew T. Haas and Sec.-Treas. William G. Bernard were re-elected unanimously. Haas was elected president three months ago by the union's executive board following the death of Albert E. Hutchinson. Haas had been secretary-treasurer of the union since 1967.

Bernard, of St. Louis, was elected to succeed Haas as secretary-treasurer following Hutchinson's death June 19. Bernard had been the union's midwest conference vice president since 1967.

The union's nine vice presidents were given full-time status in the major constitutional change at the convention. Five incumbents—John Quinn, James Tuten, Robert Scott, James Mulhern and Frank Calegory—were elected to new five-year terms without opposition.

Incumbents were also re-elected in the four contested elections. They are Duane Fox, Jacob Novak, Gerald O'Brien and Alfred Kirton.

The major goal of the union's new health fund, Haas said, would be enactment of a bill similar to the "black lung" legislation setting protective standards for coal miners. The union is already participating in several legal actions against the lack of protection and enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act for asbestos workers.

In research, the union will continue to support the work of Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, director of the environmental science laboratory at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York. The union has already contributed about $250,000 to the Mt. Sinai institute, Haas said.

Selikoff, who made a 40-minute presentation to the convention on asbestosis, has spent some seven years studying job-related respiratory ailments. He has testified for the union on compensation claims which Haas said have netted asbestos workers $5 million.

The lung damage from prolonged exposure to asbestos dust and consequent susceptibility to a wide range of diseases including cancer is well established, Haas reported. But studies are revealing a new menace in varying damage to laboratory animals' lungs from the five different types of fiberglass now being introduced for insulating pipes in construction.

The minimum dues structure voted by the convention sets a floor of 2 percent of gross salary for each member. A $1 increase in per capita to the international union was voted for Jan. 1, with another 50-cent increase effective in 1975. The total per capita will become $5.50 in 1975.

For the first time in the 10 years, the convention also raised the salaries of the principal officers, bringing the president to $45,000 per year and the secretary-treasurer to $40,000.

Among the multiple changes made in streamlining the union's constitution were measures to limit negotiating committees to four members and to regulate the dues paid to home locals for members traveling to different jurisdictions.

Clothing Worker Pact Sets Industry Pattern

(Continued from Page 1)

- 12.5 cents effective Sept. 3, 1973, and Apr. 29, 1974.
- 10 cents effective Jan. 6, 1975.

An additional paid holiday, the day after Thanksgiving, will be granted starting in 1973.

Employer contributions to the welfare fund will be raised by 1.5 percent over the three-year duration of the contract. Improvements in welfare benefits include an increase in hospitalization for members and dependents from the present 60 days to 80 days and then to 120 days. Incidental benefits are raised from $500 to $750 and then to $1,000. In-hospital doctor visits will be provided for members and dependents.

The contract also increases the basic retirement benefit from $75 a month to $85 for present and future retirees. And it provides for additional pension benefits based on $1.50 per month for each additional year of service over 20 years, with a maximum of 40 years. Pensions will also be increased by $7.50 a month based on annual earnings over $5,000, in multiples of $1,000.

Members who retire at age 62 will be covered for hospital and surgical benefits until they become eligible for Medicare.

Improvements in the welfare and retirement programs bring these benefits in line with the national clothing agreement, a major goal sought by the union in this round of negotiations.

Negotiations for the union were led by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Vice Presidents Murray H. Finley and Jacob Sheinkman. Finley and Sheinkman are running unopposed for the posts of president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Demands End to Stockpiling:

Abel Pushes Contract Drive To Standardize Steel Wages

By Rex Hardesty

Las Vegas, Nev.—A call for standardized wages for all Steelworkers and an end to the layoffs resulting from industry stockpiling before negotiations was issued by Pres. I. W. Abel as the Steelworkers 16th biennial convention opened.

"We need to close the historic gap between the pattern of wages and benefits enjoyed by our members employed by big corporations and those available to our members in smaller companies," Abel told the nearly 4,000 delegates to the union's 30th anniversary convention. "I have no illusions about how difficult it will be to standardize wages and benefits in all our agreements, but a beginning must be made."

The union's 1971 agreements in basic steel, Abel said, provided the best contracts in USWA history—a minimum of $1 an hour increase for every member. But the stockpiling of steel that began ahead of those negotiations resulted in layoffs from which some workers have still not been rehired, Abel said.

"If ours were an industry in which strikes were commonplace, there might be some excuse for this boom and slump," Abel said. "But there has been no major strike in basic steel since 1959," and continued massive stockpiling doesn't make sense after 14 years of industrial peace.

Abel told the convention that its 1974 collective bargaining goals—in can, aluminum, non-ferrous metals and other industries as well as basic steel—would include further streamlining of the grievance procedure and proper pursuit of the productivity clause as well as protecting and improving gains in vacations, pensions and cost-of-living escalators.

It was reported to the convention that Steelworkers' membership was more than 1.4 million with the merger since the last convention of the 20,000-member Stone & Allied Workers as well as the 170,000-member District 50, of the Allied & Technical Workers, whose merger with the Steelworkers became effective with a final court ruling on Aug. 9.

The Aug. 9 end to legal technicalities came too late, Abel said, for District 50 to choose delegates for the USWA convention, but District 50 representatives attended as fraternal delegates.

The union's financial structure also included some all-time highs, the delegates were told, including $27 million in the general fund and $45 million in the strike and defense fund.

The convention voted to support the recommendation of its executive board to make no endorsement in the 1972 presidential elections. The decisive, voice vote came after almost four hours of debate in which 19 out of 33 speakers urged rejection of the resolution and endorsement of Democrat George McGovern.

"Neither the Democratic nor Republican nominees for President has demonstrated that he is deserving of the support of this union," the convention's statement said.

"The present election of congressional, state and local candidates is more important than ever before since favorable legislative bodies will be necesary to blunt the anticipated onslaught of anti-union legislation."

Both Abel and USWA Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke told the convention that no one should misconstrue the Steelworkers' action as in any way favoring Pres. Nixon, who was roundly criticized as well by speakers on both sides of the lengthy debate over endorsement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention that the labor movement was currently afflicted by "bipartisan participation" of economists of all stripes who propose wage control schemes which are unfair to workers.

Meany grouped Dr. Arthur F. Burns, the "architect" of the Nixon "disaster" with liberal economists John Kenneth Galbraith and Walter F. Heller in proposing tight controls on workers' wages while omitting controls on such items as food prices. He chided Heller, a former Lyndon Johnson adviser and author of McGovern's economic program, for proposing "semi-voluntarism, whatever that means."

"We have it from both sides," Meany said, "Johnson's guidelines, Nixon's controls, McGovern guidelines with a little compulsion. They may differ here and there on details, but they agree on controls and compulsion for workers and they leave the fat-cat coupon cutters alone."

Meany told the delegates that "We are not a political party; we don't own a political party in whole or in part and no political party owns us.

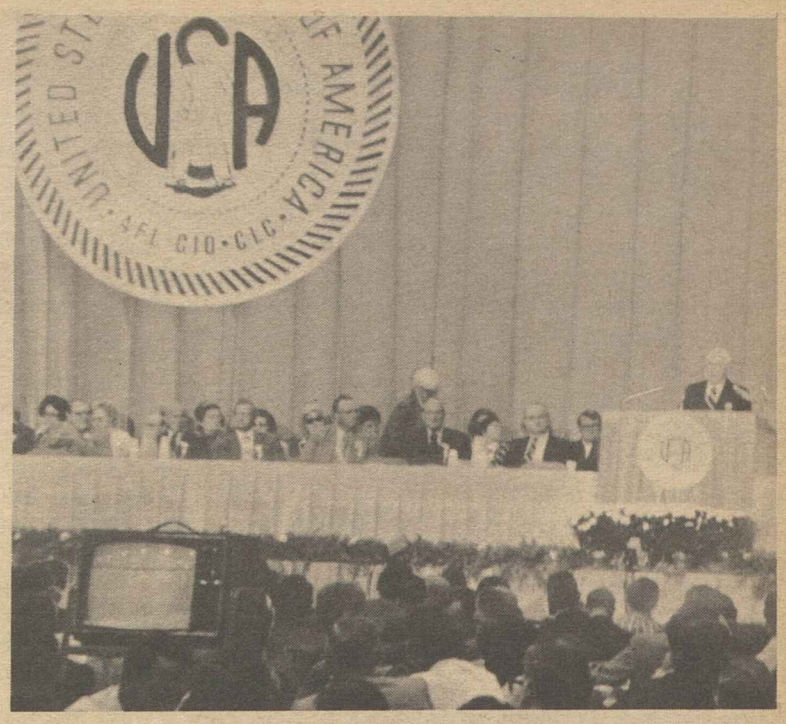
"No political party has a right to expect an automatic endorsement of its candidate from the American trade union movement," Meany said. "In making endorsements or refraining from making endorsements, we are guided by one simple principle: what is best for the American worker as a worker and as a citizen.

Meany said the 27-3 vote of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to remain neutral came, "very simply because neither candidate met our tests, neither candidate was satisfactory."

The convention also heard a pledge from Pres. Charles Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that the IBEW would continue to cooperate with the Steelworkers in coordinated bargaining and the fight to curb the export of jobs abroad by enacting the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill.

Auto Workers' Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey thanked the Steelworkers for its $10 million, interest-free loan during the UAW's 1970 General Motors strike, which he said made it possible for the UAW to regain its cost-of-living escalators in the final settlement.

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, told the convention it is mandatory that the labor, liberal and civil rights coalition be held together because repression of any working man is a blow against all of them, regardless of color.



STEELWORKERS' convention hears Pres. I. W. Abel report all-time highs for the union in membership, revenues and existing contracts. With 4,000 delegates in the Las Vegas, Nev., convention center, a closed-circuit television picture (foreground) is relayed throughout the hall.

Nixon Backs Campaign To Curtail TV Reruns

The Nixon Administration has lent its support to the campaign by film industry unions to curb excessive reruns of television programs in prime time on the major networks.

In a letter to Pres. John Gavin of the Screen Actors Guild, Pres. Nixon expressed general agreement with the unions "that the increasing number of reruns on the networks in prime time constitutes an economic threat to the talented men and women of the American film industry."

"I am convinced that in cutting the amount of original programming the TV networks are failing to serve their own best interests as well as those of the public," Nixon said.

The President's letter announced that he had instructed Clay T. Whitehead, director of of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, to work with the networks in search of voluntary solution.

Otherwise, he added, "we will explore whatever regulatory recommendations are in order."

The TV rerun issue drew the concern of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which adopted a statement at its August meeting urging the Federal Communications Commission to limit reruns of conventional television programs to a maximum of 25 percent of all total prime time hours annually.

The council statement endorsed the objectives of the STOP group (Save Television Original Programming) which has petitioned the FCC for rerun limitation.

The STOP campaign is being waged by the Film & Television Coordinating Committee, composed of entertainment industry guilds and unions. They have presented the FCC with a statistical study of the hours devoted to reruns in network prime time. The study revealed that the nationwide average of reruns is nearly 60 percent and that in some areas of the country they account for as much as 80 percent of all prime time shows.

Whitehead, in an address to the San Francisco chapter of the National Academy of Television Arts & Sciences, affirmed the role of his office in carrying out the President's directive. He observed that "the skilled and creative people in the film industry constitute a great national resource—one that sustains the TV industry and provides enjoyment for millions of Americans. This resource is now drastically underused and it is the TV-viewing public that suffers."

Spokesmen for the major TV networks expressed sharp opposition to Nixon's letter, arguing that government intervention to limit reruns would make costs prohibitive and result in less expensive forms of programming which would create further unemployment.

Meany Suspends Colorado Council For Violations of AFL-CIO Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

the AFL-CIO Executive Council, but the decision will remain in effect until reversed or changed upon appeal.

The hearing and the decision stemmed from action by the Colorado AFL-CIO in endorsing McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate, in face of action by the AFL-CIO Executive Council not to endorse either candidate for the presidency. Meany called on the Colorado body to rescind its endorsement, pointing out that the action placed the state body in violation of the AFL-CIO Constitution and rules governing central bodies.

The Colorado body refused to rescind its endorsement and Meany, on Aug. 21, 1972, sent the body and its officers notice of a formal hearing and named AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, John W. Schmitt, president of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO, and Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana AFL-CIO, to conduct the hearing.

A formal, day-long hearing was held on Aug. 30, 1972, in Denver, the panel reported, with all officers of the council and members of the executive board given full opportunity to state their views and submit documents.

The hearing panel noted that the specifics set out in Meany's charges "were amply proven and hardly denied." The argument turned on the contention of the Colorado council and its president that "an AFL-CIO state central body is entitled to make an endorsement for President of the United States if the AFL-CIO does not," and that therefore the body is not in violation of federation rules.

The report of the hearing officers examined in detail the organizational structure of the AFL-CIO and the relationship of the AFL-CIO to its subordinate bodies, the specific facts in the case and concluded that "there is no substance" to the council's argument that it was free to endorse. The report said:

"It is our conclusion that it would not be proper for state bodies to make their own endorsements for President and Vice President even if the national AFL-CIO had made no pronouncement on the subject." It stressed that the AFL-CIO Executive Council had made a "deliberate decision" that the federation would remain neutral in the presidential campaign.

The hearing report said that arguments made by Roth at the hearing were full of legal "mumbo-jumbo," and "sophistry" and that a number of "purported justifications" were either "lacking in substance or irrelevant."

Concerning the argument that the effectiveness of the Colorado body would be impaired by a trusteeship, the report said: "The officers of the Colorado council seem to be blind to the fact that if the AFL-CIO is forced to take steps which may impair the effectiveness of the council, at least temporarily, the fault is their own. It is their choice. They have been given every opportunity to draw back from the defiant course on which Pres. Roth launched them, but have not."

Bakery Workers Back McGovern

The executive board of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers has voted to endorse the Democratic presidential ticket of George McGovern and Sargent Shriver.

It termed the defeat of Pres. Nixon "absolutely essential" and said the election of the Democratic slate would be "in the best interests of our members and of all workers."

The union announced that it will join the National Labor Committee for the Election of McGovern-Shriver.

North Dakota Labor Presses Jobs Program

Grand Forks, N.D.—Delegates to the 15th annual convention of the North Dakota AFL-CIO called on both the federal and state governments to tackle the problem of widespread joblessness by adopting full employment policies.

This should be done, delegates stressed, through an affirmative jobs program that makes the government the employer of last resort.

The federation warned candidates for state offices and congressional seats that labor's endorsement will depend largely on their stance on the jobs issue.

The convention was adjourned after two days, but was set to reconvene Sept. 23—after the state primary elections—to consider political endorsement for the Nov. 7 elections.

In the regular convention sessions, the 140 delegates adopted resolutions urging improvements in the state labor relations law affecting public employes, including collective bargaining rights, better health insurance and sick leave benefits and an improved retirement plan.

Other resolutions called for stronger enforcement of railroad safety regulations and improved Amtrak passenger service in North Dakota.

Wage-Price Policy

SEN. McGOVERN'S proposal to impose so-called wage-price guidelines on the American economy would merely substitute another set of unfair and inequitable rules for those of the Nixon Administration.

The proposed change would represent a difference in form, rather than in substance. Workers would still be compelled to shoulder the major burden of combatting inflation, through a strict hold-down of wage increases, while prices would be permitted to rise and profits to soar—similar to the impact of the present system of unfair and inequitable controls.

Under the McGovern proposal, as amplified by his economic adviser, Prof. Walter Heller, retail prices to the consumer would not be covered by ceilings or guidelines, at all. Interest rates would also be exempt. There would be no effective restraints on the rising costs of medical care or consumer services, two of the fastest rising components of the Consumer Price Index. There would be no controls on food prices at the supermarkets, although the senator is making promises to farmers, which, if fulfilled, would guarantee further increases in the housewife's food bill, which is already astronomical.

So living costs would be permitted to rise, while a rigid mathematical guideline would be imposed as a one-sided lid on wage increases.

According to Prof. Heller, this program is not conceived as an emergency or temporary measure but as a continuing and long-range governmental policy.

In the early and mid-Sixties, under Democratic administrations, organized labor denounced a similar policy of one-sided guideline restrictions on wage increases. On May 19, 1964, the AFL-CIO declared that the policy was "neither workable nor equitable," as history proved, and was a threat to the American system of free collective bargaining.

IN THOSE DAYS, the guidelines had no statutory sanctions. Now, according to Prof. Heller, the guidelines would have a strong element of compulsion, enforceable in the courts—a fact that flies in the face of Prof. Heller's contention that the program would be "semi-voluntary" or "quasi-voluntary."

Moreover, the new proposal to provide government sanctions "to reverse flagrant violations" by large unions and big producing companies would compound the inequities. Almost all prices and elements in the consumer's cost-of-living—at the supermarket, doctor's office or wherever he goes for services—would be free to rise, while workers' wage increases, negotiated by their unions, would be strictly controlled, under the force of federal law.

This proposal represents no improvement whatsoever over the Nixon Administration's economic program, which the AFL-CIO Executive Council stated, on Aug. 28, "adds up to inequity and unfairness to workers."

The AFL-CIO will not and cannot support the substitution of one set of unfair and one-sided controls on workers for another, regardless of the source.

Our policy is clear and unequivocal: either a stabilization program that is fair, equitable, workable and across-the-board or no stabilization program at all.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued Sept. 18, 1972.

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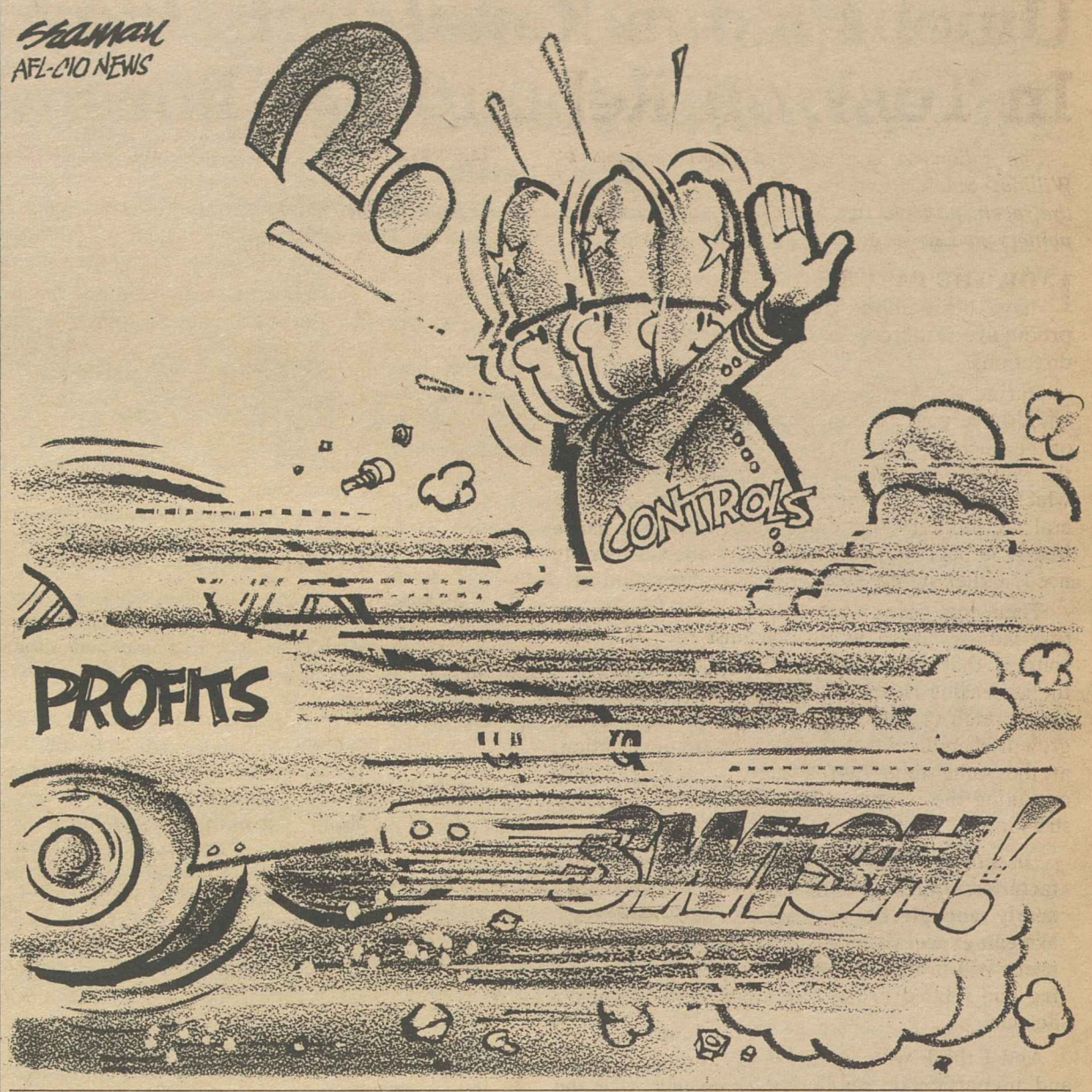

A Word Edgewise:

Keys to Japan Among Gifts Nixon Bestowed on Chinese

By John P. Roche

WELL OVER A YEAR AGO I suggested that Mao and Chou were not making amicable noises towards Washington because they had fallen under the influence of Quaker missionaries. Arguing that the Red Chinese demarche towards Washington was based on "a cold-eyed reading to Chinese national interest," I pointed out that as they read the calculus of interest, the Peking leaders realized "that they need us far more than we need them."

Why? Because they desperately wanted admission to the United Nations? Because they want Taiwan? No, I submitted, because "we hold the keys to Japan."

Since that column was written in May 1971, the situation has changed radically. Indeed, the structure of international relations in the Far East which existed from the end of World War II until Pres. Nixon's Peking trip has virtually been demolished. The Chinese People's Republic has been admitted to the UN—which was not unreasonable. The Republic of China was expelled and converted into a non-country (the UN will not even list statistics from Taiwan in its annual reports)—which was appalling. While all this was taking place, the United States stood on the sidelines making anguished noises.

But, as is becoming more apparent every day, the important action was not at the United Nations where I suspect that on a secret ballot the United States might be expelled for having an inherently unstable democratic government. The serious consequences occurred in Japan, where Nixon's sudden move towards Peking literally destroyed the standing of the pro-American political forces in the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

Former Prime Minister Sato, a dedicated advocate of the Japanese-American alliance, received two savage karate chops from Nixon: first, he was not consulted about the President's trip to Peking; and, second, he was socked by our new foreign economic policies.

To say this is not to argue that either of Nixon's initiatives was a mistake in substantive terms. American relationships with Peking were long overdue, and in the economic area the Japanese had been getting away with murder, running a highly protected economy and spending virtually nothing (about 1 percent of Gross National Product) on defense because we protected the playground.

However, it is hard to imagine how our policies could have been implemented in a fashion better designed to alienate Japanese opinion and reinforce those Japanese politicans who had long argued that the American alliance was a liability, that the nation should go into business for itself as a great power.

Recall that after the United States and the Soviet Union, the Japanese are the world's next ranking industrial power. Although their Self-Defense Force is small, it is superbly equipped and trained. And most important of all, the Japanese, who already have advanced rocket capabilities, could go nuclear in from six months to a year.

IN ECONOMIC TERMS, as the press recently discovered with unwarranted surprise, they have enormous power throughout Asia, and they know how to mobilize it. None of this wasteful free enterprise business: when they decide to move into, say, Indonesia, six men from the various conglomerates sit down in a room in Tokyo and cut up the pie.

What the Chinese Communists desperately need is primitive capital development, that is, an industrial base with built-in potential for expansion. They don't want tools; they want machines that will make machines that will make tools. The Japanese are ideally situated to fill this need, but until the end of the Sato regime they shunned the mainland.

Now there is a new Prime Minister, Kakuei Tanaka, who has none of Sato's hang-ups about the American alliance. And he will shortly be off to Peking—with Nixon's blessing—to see what can be done to re-establish (this time on a peaceful basis) a "coprosperity sphere."

Among the other presents he received from Nixon, Chou En-lai must have been delighted to discover the keys to Japan.

Carpenters President Says:

Unions Have Key Role to Play In Task on Rebuilding Cities

The following is excerpted from remarks by William Sidell, president of the Carpenters, to the recent national apprenticeship contest of Carpenters in Las Vegas, Nev.

FOR THE PAST TWO DECADES our cities have been falling apart, while much of our productive resources have been expended in other directions.

During the Sixties, capital expenditures which could have gone to construction were in one way or another diverted to the Vietnam War. And the war brought on severe inflationary pressures which led to tight money and deep cuts in federal non-military spending—both of which had a heavy impact on construction, which generally needs either public spending or private lending.

Then, too, economic forces within the construction industry itself worked against the use of resources that were available to the industry for the increasing needs of urban reconstruction. The long stretch of business prosperity led to a strong growth of industrial and commercial construction, at the same time that a scarcity of credit was curtailing the output of housing and related construction.

In other words we were building a lot of factories, stores and office buildings, but not nearly enough houses, sewers and subways. We can expect that this basic backlog of unmet needs will produce a greater emphasis on housing and related urban development in the next decade.

And I think we can expect that future private, and in particular, public decisions will give the industry the incentive and the financial backing to begin meeting those needs.

For while during the Sixties relatively little was accomplished in meeting the needs of urban reconstruction, a lot of programs were started. These beginnings indicate a growing political commitment to rebuilding our cities. Legislation and programs for housing, mass transportation, and environmental pollution are already on the books.

What has been lacking is the money to make these programs work. But when the increasing public recognition of the urgency of these problems is combined with the undoubted power of the federal government to allocate the resources needed for reconstruction it's not hard to predict a lot of new business for the construction industry.

Only war and inflation have postponed drastic action on what is generally recognized as a national priority.

There are many reasons for the decay of our cities . . . some economic, some political, some social. But the basic background has been provided by the growth and behavior of the population of this country.

The vast movement of people into and within urban areas, which we generally describe as the process of urbanization, has greatly compounded the normal problems of providing decent housing and public services to a growing population.

Along with the desires of a population or rising expectations, urbanization has brought a growing demand for all of the necessities and amenities of an urban population — schools and libraries, hospitals, sewers, recreation centers, clean air and water, utilities, and mass transit, just to name a few.

It is quite obvious that we as a nation haven't done too good a job of meeting those needs. And this is true not just in the more spectacular slums and blighted areas of our central cities. Those of us who live in suburbia can testify that we have our share of housing shortages, slums, congestion, power shortages, air pollution, crime and other urban ills.

WE NEED ONLY to look around us to realize what a huge backlog of demand there is for the housing and public services which only the construction industry can produce.

There is no doubt that the industry faces a difficult task to develop the capacity to expand its output to meet that demand. And as a part of the industry, we too will have to develop our capacity to provide the men and the skills needed by the industry. Our reward will be a prosperous brotherhood with a prosperous membership.

Labor unions are economic organizations. So I've naturally tried to emphasize the effects that meeting the urban problem might have on the job opportunities of our members and on the brotherhood itself.

After all, this is our first order of business. But from the viewpoint of our society, some urban problems are extremely critical and on a scale beyond solving in conventional ways. This means that some work is going to be done in non-traditional ways. Sometimes we won't like it; and where our vital interests are involved, we'll have to hang tough.

But if we want to be part of the action, we're going to have to adapt, both as individuals and as organizations. It's going to pay us to be responsive to social needs.

But beyond economics, labor unions are composed of human beings. At least we think so. Most of us have to live in cities; and we want to do our part in making them better places to live.

In rebuilding our cities and meeting all the problems of urbanization, there'll be plenty of people to make speeches and lead demonstrations. But the work will be left to people like our members, who have the skill and the knowledge to get the job done.

Costs, Standards Stressed:

Continued Expansion Foreseen Of Group Legal Service Plans

PREPAID GROUP PLANS sponsored by a growing number of unions and consumer organizations may be the key to the full-range legal services middle-income Americans need in an "increasingly complex society," said Robert J. Connerton, general counsel for the Laborers.

The legal profession recognizes that some 170 million workers and ordinary citizens are "locked out of the legal system," and is ready to help "deal with the problem," he declared.

Connerton said that although union-provided legal help for members is not new, the concept of full-range group services on a prepaid basis is. He said the Laborers union, a leader in the new movement, now has such plans for its members in Shreveport, La., Birmingham, Ala., and Columbus, Ohio, and is laying the groundwork for similar programs in Massachusetts and other states.

Connerton, who is also a member of the American Bar Association's Prepaid Legal Services Committee, said the latest ABA convention recommended that "the bar itself regulate prepaid legal service plans" to assure that they "meet the highest standards of professional responsibility."

He said the question of whether such plans are subject to state insurance laws is still open, with some commissioners ruling they are, and others ruling they are not. But, he said, a uniform position on that issue among the states is likely as the plans spread.

Connerton appeared on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview program broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Stressing that "consumer interest should be paramount . . . with respect to the cost factor," Connerton urged that fee schedules be set through "bargaining between the consumer groups and the lawyers providing legal services to members . . . not regulated by the bar."

He noted that although there is a "dearth of actuarial data in the field," the insurance industry is showing great interest in the new area, and most of the major companies have teams studying development of the plans.

Connerton turned aside the contention that a prepaid group legal services system would "jam the courts." Early experience, he said, shows that with "preventive law techniques," more "members' problems have been resolved without resort to the courts."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE NEWSPAPER HEADLINE read: "Price of Lumber Called Baffling."

The story said that in a single year lumber prices have gone up anywhere from 14 to 48 percent for an average of 25.9 percent for the kind of lumber used in home building and that "within a month after the new controls were imposed, prices rose another 1.6 percent which represented an increase of 19.2 percent a year."

"Consider what those increases have meant to the home builder and the home buyer," complained a contractor.

In the year that the Nixon "New Economic Policy" has been in effect, the whole price story has been "baffling," to use the headline word.

Although the Nixon "goal" is 2.5 percent as an acceptable price increase, the fact is that during the last year—when prices actually were frozen for several months—prices of food went up 3.7 percent; housing 4 percent; fuel and utilities 4.1 percent; public transportation 3.1 percent and health and recreation 3 percent.

As a result, the purchasing power of the consumer dollar in August of this year was down 2.9 percent over the year.

It is no wonder that the housewife, as the court of last resort, has flatly denied that living costs are going down no matter how many fine statistics are cited.

The housing contractor who complained of the way lumber prices have gone up during the past year remarked: "The situation argues strongly that something other than normal markups may be involved."

While prices have continued to rise—and the August wholesale price index presages new retail price boosts—the Nixon Pay Board has done better with its goal of holding wage increases to 5.5 percent. As of early September the combined weighted average increase for 14.7 million workers in major industries had been held to 5 percent. Retroactive increases for 3 million workers had been held to 2.8 percent.

WHEN THE PRICE CONTROL program is examined, the "baffling" rise in prices is not so baffling after all. There are two enormous gaps in the system—unprocessed raw products are not controlled nor are profits.

The profit inequity has become particularly flagrant during recent months. The hold-down on wages has been reflecting itself in major increases in productivity with the result that profit margins have been hugely expanded. In the three-month period ended June 30 of this year, after-tax profits of 700 major corporations skyrocketed to the record rate of $52 billion a year—a gain of 13.5 percent over the same three-month period last year.

The wholesale price index for August shot up 0.6 percent seasonally adjusted, representing an annual rate of 7.2 percent, nearly triple the Administration's 2.5 percent goal. Since Phase I of the "New Economic Policy" started, wholesale prices have advanced at a 4.4 percent rate, which is actually higher than the 4 percent rate at which wholesale prices rose in the year before so-called controls.

More than "normal markups" are obviously involved as business and industry have rushed in to make a killing.

In the light of what has been happening, it is astonishing how few reproaches against the business community for its profiteering have been directed by the daily press—a press which has never been shy about reproaching labor for "unjustified and greedy" wage demands. Yet, the entire structure of an equitable economic system in the United States rests on the willingness of both labor and management to follow reasonable restraint in their demands for their share of the nation's economic pie.

FULL-RANGE LEGAL services millions of workers and other citizens need but can't get may well be keyed to prepaid group legal aid plans now spreading among unions and other consumer groups said Robert J. Connerton, center, general counsel of the Laborers. He was interviewed on Labor News Conference by Ann McFeatters, left, of Scripps-Howard newspapers and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Cigar Makers Battle Decline In Employment

Delegates to the Cigar Makers convention, heirs to a 108-year-old tradition of trade union leadership, tackled problems of job displacement and plant closings during a three-day convention in Washington, D.C.

The 22 delegates represented some 3,000 members in an industry where mechanization has drastically reduced employment and where runaway shops and shutdowns have compounded the problems of union organization.

Despite the problems, the union's organizing effort will be intensified, Pres. Mario Azpeitia pledged. And coupled with it will be stepped-up emphasis on the union label—the guarantee to consumers that West Coast cigar makers initiated in 1874 and was adopted as a national symbol of union conditions six years later.

In line with the union's dual emphasis, convention speakers included the director of organization of the Carpenters, James A. Parker, and Paul Ornburn of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

The convention also heard Lawrence Smedley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security—and followed up his talk with a strong endorsement of the labor-backed National Health Security bill.

On political issues, delegates voted an endorsement of the Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. George McGovern.

Azpeitia was re-elected unanimously to his seventh four-year term as were seven incumbent vice presidents. To replace board members who did not run this year, Maria Pescador was elected sixth vice president and Doris Golden was elected seventh vice president.

R.I. Delegates Adopt State, National Goals

Cranston, R.I. — Five hundred delegates to the Rhode Island State AFL-CIO convention adopted a broad-ranging legislative program and endorsed candidates for public office who supported labor's program.

Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown, who have led the state federation since its formation after the AFL-CIO merger, were unanimously elected to new two-year terms. A 40-member executive board was enlarged to 45 to ensure representation of major affiliates.

Before voting on political endorsements, the convention set aside an evening to hear the Democratic and Republican candidates for state and congressional office.

Backed for re-election to Congress were Democratic Representatives Fernand J. St Germain and Robert O. Tiernan, and Sen. Claiborne Pell, who is in a close battle with former Republican Gov. John H. Chaffee who has resigned as Secretary of the Navy to run for the Senate. The Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Philip W. Noel, also won the convention's endorsement.

The combined state and national legislative program adopted calls for lifting of "the inequitable and unfair economic controls imposed by the Nixon Administration," loophole-closing tax justice, enactment of the Burke-Hartke trade bill, national health security, and consumer protection laws including no-fault auto insurance.

Delegates also voted support for several bond issues that will be on the November ballot, including funding for low- and moderate-income housing programs.

SERVICE PLAQUES citing the outstanding work of two area representatives of the Human Resources Development Institute in manpower training programs are presented to Arline Neal of Washington, D.C., and Henry Kaltun of New York. The plaques were presented by HRDI Sec.-Treas. Harold Jack, left, and Pres. Julius Rothman, right, at institute's staff training conference for the Northeast and mid-Atlantic regions in Washington.

Wage, Benefit Progress Reviewed for Pressmen

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen outlined a five-pronged program aimed at strengthening the union and assisting its members.

Rohan told the 1,300 delegates attending the 40th convention of the union that as of now, through negotiations and conciliation, the membership's wage structure is at an all-time high with unemployment at its lowest point in the past 22 months.

The Pressmen have also succeeded in winning six representation elections during the last 19 days, Rohan reported.

Rohan said the international has attempted through negotiation and arbitration to improve benefit programs "which surpass any membership benefit programs previously enjoyed by this union." And during strikes, he added, "we have supported the local unions involved with officers, international representatives and the legal and research departments of this international union."

For the future, Rohan proposed a five-point program that includes:

- Increased local participation at the national policy-making level.
- Uniform collective bargaining goals.
- An "absolutely essential" improvement in pension benefits.
- Intensification of organizational activities.
- Continuation of efforts to explore merger possibilities with other unions in the graphic arts.

On the last point, Rohan said merger with other international unions is so important, that "I will confer with any international union, travel any distance, meet at any place, bear my burden, endure any consequence for any merger of this organization with another which is in the interest of this international union. And I say this with all it implies."

Rohan, noting that the union's board of directors endorsed the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern, said: "We are not unmindful of the wage-without-profit-restrictions of the Pay Board's indefensible action in approving an 11.7 percent wage increase for coal workers while denying a 5.8 percent wage increase for a small group of Printing Pressmen."

He added, "Nor am I unmindful of the retreat of the Republican administration from our commitment —and that of the nation—to the cause of social justice, and the retreat of the Republican administration from civil rights goals."

PATCO Wins Vote By Air Controllers

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, an affiliate of the Marine Engineers, announced that it has won its bid to become the exclusive representative of air traffic controllers throughout the United States.

In the election, PATCO received 8,578 of the 10,274 votes cast.

PATCO Pres. John Leyden said the victory "removes any doubt about who speaks for air traffic controllers. I am firmly convinced that with this mandate PATCO can sit down with the Federal Aviation Administration and negotiate a nationwide contract for controllers that is long, long overdue."

In 1973 Bargaining:

Rubber Union Maps Single-Target Talks

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Rubber Workers closed out their convention here by shoring up a new plan to negotiate with a single target company in 1973 contract talks, re-electing top officers, and turning thumbs down on a move to switch the site of the union's headquarters.

The URW announced that it would select one of four of the Big Five rubber firms as a target company for negotiations of contracts which expire next Apr. 20. The Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and Uniroyal contracts expire at that date; the General Tire contract runs out a few days later. Negotiations usually start in February.

The convention amended the URW constitution to require that the strike committee of the international must approve a strike of the target company.

Delegates voted down a resolution that called for study of moving the national headquarters from Akron. The resolution did not specify another city, only that the benefits of a move be studied.

Officers re-elected unanimously included Pres. Peter Bommarito, Vice Pres. Kenneth Oldham, Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold, as well as 14 executive board members.

In his acceptance speech, Bommarito said that for the first time in more than a generation, conservatives are in control of the Administration, the U.S. Supreme Court and the National Labor Relations Board.

He charged that Pres. Nixon is "anti-people and anti-labor" and that his record has been consistent "since he arrived on the national scene as an avowed enemy of labor in 1947. His style has changed but his bias has been unwavering."

The convention earlier had given unanimous approval to Bommarito's recommendation that the URW endorse Nixon's Democratic opponent for the presidency, Sen. George McGovern.

The convention also heard denunciations of Nixon by both Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and vice presidential nominee Sargent Shriver, McGovern's running mate. Kennedy ripped into the Administration on its anti-labor record and Shriver condemned Nixon for the lack of enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

"McGovern and I plan to put an end to the kind of discrimination that has made the worker a second class citizen," Shriver said. "If the country can put hundreds of thousands of men into the jungles of Vietnam, then we can certainly put more safety inspectors into the factories of America."

After his appearance, the convention gave Shiver a $15,000 campaign contribution.

Organizing Drive Posts 4 Victories

New Orleans — Four AFL-CIO affiliates won representation elections in Mississippi and Louisiana during August in a region-wide campaign cooordinated by the federation's organizing staff.

In Jackson, Miss., the employes of Gulf Plastics voted 138 to 80 for the Rubber Workers in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Steelworkers were selected to represent the employes of the Fontaine Truck Body Plant at Collins, Miss., by a vote of 64 to 44.

At the Standard Spring Co. plant in New Orleans, the Machinists won another NLRB election by a vote of 30 to 25.

And in Monroe, La., 10 employes of the Westinghouse Electric Co. voted in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as the bargaining agent.

Congress Told Loose Enforcement Dilutes Job Safety Act's Protections

Protections spelled out in the federal occupational safety law are not what they could be because of loose enforcement policies, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told a House Labor subcommittee.

While there have been some bright spots in efforts to correct safety and health hazards on the job, there also are a number of instances of mismanagement by government agencies, IUD Administrative Director Jacob Clayman declared.

"The policies of those who have been entrusted with the implementation of the act are too often contrary to the intent of the legislation," Clayman said.

He told the House panel holding oversight hearings on the administration of the law that death and injury on the job are increasing, according to studies of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Each year, more than 31 of every 100 male factory blue-collar workers require medical attention for occupational injuries, Clayman said.

In the western part of the country—where small businesses predominate—more than half the workforce is injured during the course of the year, Clayman stressed.

He also pointed out that HEW estimates at least 390,000 new cases of disabling occupational disease occur each year and 100,000 deaths for job-related diseases.

"No wonder our concern is rising," he told the committee. "No wonder we will not tolerate the current business-as-usual and snail-like pace of progress."

Clayman complained that the Labor Dept. is too slow in distributing data on health hazards, that regional offices of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration are understaffed, and that many compliance officers lack proper training or experience.

He also said that the Labor Dept. has shown little energy in setting standards to protect workers from health hazards on the job, especially from dangerous materials that cause cancer.

And even after standards are initiated, the government agencies fail to adequately distribute them or explain them to employers who must abide by the regulations, he noted.

Clayman said this responsibility lies with OSHA, the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health and the Small Business Administration.

If the government agencies had acted responsibly, the complaints of small businessmen that they did not understand the standards would have been avoided, Clayman said.

He quoted from the provisions of the Small Business Act committing the government "to provide technical and material aids to small business concerns by advising and counselling on matters in connection with . . . accident control methods of engineering."

Pointing out that the Commerce Dept. has remained silent on this matter, Clayman said, "We believe it strange that not only the Administration, but the IUD had to ask for funds to provide these legislatively mandated services to small business."

"Few small employers have the slightest idea about the act, their responsibilities, or their right to technical assistance and consultation from OSHA, NIOSH or the SBA," he declared.

Clayman also scored OSHA for it's "determination to foist on the states responsibilities they may not or cannot fulfill" in the administration of the law.

Membership Decline Cited:

Bricklayers Boost Per Cap, Expand Organizing Efforts

Las Vegas, Nev.—A major new organizing campaign supplemented by expansions in the union's communications and education programs was voted by the Bricklayers' convention.

To finance the expanded program, the 968 delegates voted a 50-cent increase in the per capita payment, effective Jan. 1. The per capita increase came by voice vote on an amendment which removed a second 50-cent increase proposed for 1974.

It was reported to the union's 72nd convention that membership stood at 156,152 in June 1972, down from a high of 162,000 two years ago. This decline was cited as dictating the new organizing program to combat the growth of non-union construction in the United States and Canada.

The week-long convention also re-elected the Bricklayers' top officers, heard an opening day address by Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew and authorized its executive board to continue a vigorous policy toward merger with related unions, notably the Tile & Marble Setters Helpers, whose president, Wylie Lawhead, attended the convention.

Bricklayers' Pres. Thomas F. Murphy was elected to his third two-year term by a vote of 1,014 to 639 for Dave Parks of Tennessee. Two other members of the union's four-man executive board, Sec. John T. Joyce and Treas. Edward M. Bellucci, were re-elected and James F. Richardson of Washington, D.C., was chosen to fill the post of first vice president, left open by the death of George W. King in April.

Joyce received 1,021 votes to 623 for Jack R. Swain and Richardson received 1,002 to 459 for Richard Wilkes and 182 for Robert W. Bladen. Ballucci was not opposed.

With contests in three of the four executive board elections and in five of the nine regional vice president positions, the convention amended the union constitution to provide for a day-long, secret ballot election. The new election rules were adopted in a roll call vote which also took a full day.

Agnew told the convention that while food prices have made "a very substantial jump in the very recent past," an hour of factory labor still buys far more food today than it did in 1950.

The Nixon Administration does not like wage and price controls, Agnew said, "and we intend to rid ourselves of them as soon as we can."

Agnew praised the cooperation among unions, management and the Administration which led to the creation of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. Since creation of the CISC, Agnew said, average wage increases have fallen from 11 percent in 1971 to 5.5 percent in 1972 and, "more important, work stoppages dropped rapidly during that period, from one stoppage in every four contract expirations in 1970 to about one in 11 in 1971."

Prof. John T. Dunlop, chairman of the CISC, told the convention that the committee's three major objectives were to make the strike the last rather than the first resort in construction negotiations, to establish "more balanced" geographical wage relationships, and to encourage "negotiation over various kinds of work rules—substituting money for improvement in those conditions."

Pres. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the convention that for all its imperfections, the CISC offered workers a better deal than the Pay Board.

Bonadio said that while a united labor effort had turned back the attack on Davis-Bacon protections of wages and working conditions, there was a continuing pressure from "the non-union elements to get federal contracts by underbidding fair contracts."

One such challenge, he said, was in the Brock bill in the Senate to allow court suits to interfere with a collective bargaining agreement in the name of putting into use the "new or improved construction methods and materials" under programs of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

Convention delegates urged HUD to turn away from its "ill-advised, impractical schemes to revolutionize the technology of housing" and concentrate instead on the real problem, assuring adequate financing. Congress was urged to revise existing subsidized housing programs with particular emphasis on the needs of low- and middle-income families.

In other convention resolutions, the Bricklayers called for an early end to wage controls, an expanded public works program and enactment of National Health Security. It cited the National Policy Task Force proposed by the American Institute of Architects as the kind of comprehensive program needed to rebuild the nation's urban centers.

The convention condemned all quotas in minority group hiring as "mindless tinkering" while reaffirming the union's "open door policy" to all groups.

In raising the per capita 50 cents to a total of $2.50 per member per month, the convention approved a budget of $260,000 for a new, six-man organizing team and an expanded $130,000 budget for the communications-education program.

By a narrow vote, the convention left in the hands of the executive board the negotiating of work jurisdictions with other unions on the installing of pre-cast masonry panels.

OATH OF OFFICE is taken by Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers, who was elected to a third two-year term at the union's convention in Las Vegas, Nev. Sec. John T. Joyce, also re-elected, administers the oath.

Rail Supervisors Seek Links to Other Unions

Miami Beach—The Railway Supervisors Association took steps to seek closer cooperation with other unions to meet the mounting problems confronting the railroad industry and its workers.

The 75 delegates attending the union's 31st convention were told by Pres. J. R. Tipton that the 1970s "will be the years when labor, management and the government will have to come to grips with and work out a solution to the basic problems which have been plaguing both labor and management in the railroad industry for the past 10 or 15 or more years."

Noting that there are several railroads in bankruptcy and reorganization programs, "with several more just on the brink," Tipton said railroad industry survival depends on "fairer competition in tax and revenue rate structures, greater volumes of traffic—expected to double in the '80s—and more technical change with a higher degree of productivity from a continually declining work force."

The delegates adopted a resoultion calling on the union's board of directors to explore coordination with other unions.

The resolution, presented by Tipton, charges the board with the responsibility of fully exploring and carefully considering "any proposals or overtures to the association by any other trade union for possible coordination . . . and the possibility of joint or concerted handling of national movements . . . for the purpose of strengthening our bargaining position."

At the same time, the measure states, the association should retain its autonomy to the greatest extent possible, "yet recognizing the desirable objective of utilizing the element of economy and strength in numbers."

Price, Profit Rules Fail To Deter Major Firms

Manufacturers have increased both profits and prices without running afoul of the Nixon Administration's economic controls, according to two recent surveys.

The Federal Trade Commission reported that factory profit margins rose significantly during the second quarter of 1972—from 4 to 4.5 cents on each dollar of sales.

With the help of an 8 percent rise in sales, net profits soared 22 percent above the previous quarter.

The government report said cash dividends paid out by the manufacturers during the three-month period were up $200 million from the first quarter and retained earnings—profits kept by the companies—increased $1.5 billion.

Meanwhile, the New York Times reported that a confidential survey made for the Federal Reserve Board in August indicated that the Price Commission's profit-margin rule was ineffective in holding down prices.

Under the rule, companies are not supposed to raise prices if the result would be a higher profit margin than the average of the best two out of three years before controls were imposed in mid-1971.

The news story said that 99 of 114 large manufacturing and mining companies surveyed had raised prices since economic controls were imposed—and only three of them had subsequently rolled back part of the increase.

Furthermore, of the 15 firms surveyed that had not raised prices, only five said the profit-margin rule was a significant factor in the decision to hold the line.

Incumbents Win Tests In Primary Elections

Incumbents seeking re-election won their party nominations in primary elections in Massachusetts and Washington, and in a rerun of a New York congressional race.

Rep. John J. Rooney, seeking his 16th term in Congress, again defeated Allard K. Lowenstein to clinch his renomination in a Brooklyn Democratic primary. A court had ordered the rerun because of charges of irregularities in the June 20 primary.

Rooney won the rematch by 2,400 votes, more than double his 980-vote victory in the earlier election. They will face each other again in November since Lowenstein, who served one term in the House from a Long Island district, has the Liberal Party nomination.

The death of Rep. William F. Ryan left the choice of a Democratic congressional nominee in a Manhattan-Bronx district to a committee of party leaders. Ryan, one of the founders of the city's Democratic reform movement and a five-term congressman, had beaten Rep. Bella S. Abzug in the spring primary after redistricting broke up her former congressional district.

In Massachusetts, eight Democratic and two Republican incumbents won renomination including Democrat Louise Day Hicks who had an easier time than had been anticipated, beating five opponents in a largely redistricted area.

A congressional seat vacated by the appointment of Republican F. Bradford Morse to a United Nations post saw a 10-candidate scramble for the Democratic nomination with anti-war activist John F. Kerry the winner. The Republican nominee will be Paul W. Cronin, a former administrative assistant to Morse.

Liberal Republican Edward W. Brooke, the only black member of the Senate, was unopposed for renomination. Democrats picked a "law-and-order" candidate, John J. Droney, for the uphill contest.

In Washington, incumbent Republican Gov. Daniel J. Evans will seek an unprecedented third term against the former two-term Democratic governor he defeated eight years ago, Albert D. Rosellini.

The six Democratic incumbent congressmen were all renominated. In the Seattle district, where Republican Thomas M. Pelly is retiring after 10 terms, Democrats nominated John Hempelmann, a highly-regarded 30-year-old former aide to Sen. Henry M. Jackson. The Republican nominee is Joel Pritchard, a company president and former state senator.

In an Oklahoma Republican runoff, former Tulsa Mayor J. M. Hewgley was named to seek the congressional seat held by retiring Republican Page Belcher, who has held it for the GOP for 20 years.

United Airline Pact Ratified By Machinists

A 20-month contract with United Air Lines covering 16,000 mechanics and ground service employes has been ratified by members of Machinists' District 141.

The union also has reached tentative accord with National Airlines for 1,200 members. New contracts are still unsettled with five other major airlines—Trans World, Eastern, Northwest, Braniff and Continental.

The new UAL contract provides for wage increase ranging from 5.5 to 6.9 percent and vast improvements in pension benefits. An agreement reached earlier this year with Continental that offered lower wage increases was rejected by IAM members.

Under the United pact, which is retroactive to Jan. 1, 9,560 mechanics and workers in related jobs will receive a pay boost of 40 cents an hour. They will receive another increment of about 6.4 percent next Jan. 1.

The 5,214 ramp service and store workers will get an increase of 31 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 1 and an additional 6.1 percent hike at the start of next year.

All other service jobs, involving about 1,800 United workers, will receive a 5.5 percent increase in pay retroactive to Jan. 1 and another 5.5 percent next Jan. 1.

A new UAL pension plan—based on years of service, rather than wages—will more than double the old retirement benefits. The plan, retroactive to Jan. 1, also provides for higher benefits for members who retire at age 55.

The United contract expires Aug. 31, 1973.

A ratification vote on the National agreement is expected to be completed by IAM District 145 within a week.

Demand 'Guarantees':

House Conservatives Delay Action on Minimum Pay Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

appoint conferees, the conservative coalition beat down the motion, 198-190.

Leaders of the House Labor Committee have attempted to work out "understandings" that would ease opposition to sending the bill to conference—without surrendering the flexibility needed for the give-and-take compromising of a House-Senate conference.

In other congressional action on bills of special interest to labor:

- The House approved a bill to establish an independent product safety agency with strong powers to ban unsafe consumer products from the marketplace. The Administration wants to put product safety responsibilities under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The House vote was 318-50.

A Senate-passed bill is even broader in scope and would take the Food & Drug Administration out of HEW and make it part of the proposed new regulatory agency.

- Prospects appeared bright for final congressional approval of labor-supported amendments to the 1965 Service Contract Act that was supposed to guarantee prevailing wage standards for some 1 million employes of private concerns that provide services at government installations.

The Senate bill, approved without dissent, assures that wages and fringes provided under a union agreement will not be reduced under a new service contract. It also requires the Secretary of Labor to take into account wage and benefit increases negotiated for future years in setting prevailing rates that firms bidding on contracts will be required to meet. A similar bill has already passed the House.

- The Senate voted 60-14 approval of a bill authored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to provide up to $5 billion in grants and loans to set up and operate group prepaid medical programs that meet quality care guidelines. The bill would also override some state laws—originally put on the books at the urging of the American Medical Association—that restrict prepaid group medical services. The House has not acted on any similar legislation.

- A temporary 20 percent increase in railroad retirement benefits won Senate approval on a voice vote, and is expected to be accepted by the House which earlier approved a permanent increase. The bill directs parties concerned, including unions and management, to draw up recommendations for financing of the Railroad Retirement System before the July 1, 1973, expiration date of the new increase. The benefit raise would be retroactive to Sept. 1.

- The Senate voted 78-0 approval of a high priority bill that appropriates some $3 billion for health programs—and contains a provision that caused Pres. Nixon to veto a similar bill two years ago.

Included in the legislation is a directive that the $1.36 billion voted for hospital construction and modernization must actually be spent—not frozen or withheld by Administration budget-cutters.

In 1970, Nixon vetoed a similar mandatory spending bill as "fiscal irresponsibility" but Congress overrode his veto.

- The Senate, by a 48-26 vote, amended a highway trust fund bill to allow states to use part of their allocation of money to build urban mass transportation systems—including rail rapid transit as well as buses.

- The Senate Finance Committee, still struggling with an omnibus bill embracing both welfare reform and social security-medicare amendments, voted to approve a large package of social security and medicare improvements coupled with an increase in social security taxes to pay for them.

The overall legislation is expected to be ready for Senate debate within a week, but its fate remains uncertain. Under the Senate rules of unlimited amendment, the bill the committee has been considering for more than a year could be completely rewritten on the Senate floor.

- In another Senate Finance Committee action, a labor-opposed port security bill that would require screening of workers allowed access to designated areas was tacked on to an unrelated bill dealing with the importation of pre-Columbian art.

- A "pension reform" bill approved by the Senate Labor Committee was kept off the Senate calendar by the insistence of Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long (D-La.) that his panel have an opportunity to consider it. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce had written the committee asking it to assert jurisdiction. The Senate directed, however, that the bill be returned to the calendar by Sept. 26.

Model Job Injury Law Wins Senate Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

is now about $137 so the initial ceiling would probably be at least $171.)

- Starting Oct. 1, 1973, the benefit ceiling would rise to 150 percent of the U.S. average nonagricultural wage.

- Starting Oct. 1, 1974, the ceiling would rise to 175 percent.

- On July 1, 1975, it would rise to a permanent level of 200 percent. As the average wage continued to rise, the dollar amount of the ceiling would increase $2 for every $1 increase in the average wage.

A new feature in the bill is a minimum benefit of 50 percent of the average U.S. wage. This means that a low-paid worker could receive more than two-thirds of his lost wages while incapacitated—up to the entire amount of his regular paycheck.

A separate minimum-maximum level is set for the covered employes of government activities not supported by funds appropriated by Congress, a group that includes many low-paid workers. Their minimum benefits would be pegged to the salary level of a federal employe in Grade 2 of the classified civil service and the maximum would be the pay level of a GS-12.

Employes presently on the benefit rolls because of permanent total disability and survivors of deceased workers would have their benefits recomputed under a special formula. The effect would be to raise the present $70 maximum to two-thirds of the average non-agricultural wage, or about $92 a week.

A number of other improvements are made in the bill, including increasing the survivor's benefits from 35 to 50 percent for a worker's widow, payment of attorney fees if a claim is successfully contested, and extension of the time for filing claims.

The Senate bill includes virtually all of the recommendations made recently by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, according to James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security who served on the commission.

Safety Act's Coverage Cut Sharply by House

(Continued from Page 1)

spending bill to a compromise figure that was still $836 million more than the Administration had sought. And when the bill came to the House floor, employer allies sought to reinstate the safety law cutback as an amendment.

In a letter sent to all congressmen, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed that the small employer exemption would hit at those who most need the law's protections.

In the excluded group, he said, "fall the great mass of construction workers and farm workers, who suffer by far the greatest number of industrial accidents. Agriculture alone contributes 3,000 of the nation's annual 14,000 fatal industrial accidents."

House inclusion of the 15-worker cutoff now shifts the battle to the Senate. Last spring, with a substantial number of absentees, the Senate voted 45-41 for the 15-worker cutoff. A small switch would change the result and leave the issue to a House-Senate conference committee.

The Labor Dept. has thrown its support to legislation that would permit it to provide on-site "consultation" with small employers with the emphasis on correcting hazardous conditions rather than imposing penalties for violations.

Whatever the outcome, it is still not certain whether the new appropriations bill faces a veto threat.

It was passed by the House on a one-sided 324-51 vote, a strong indication of bipartisan support for exceeding the President's school aid budget. And the House Appropriations Committee, in clearing the bill, specifically rejected Nixon's hold-the-line demand and said it was "not disposed to relinquish the constitutional authority of Congress to establish the levels of appropriations."

The bill, totaling $29.6 billion in the House-passed version, covers appropriations for programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept. The great bulk of the funds are for HEW education and health programs.

Something for the Natives

Trade Act Aid No Help To Most Left Jobless

Only a small fraction of nearly 1 million American workers whose jobs have been destroyed by mounting imports have received any adjustment benefits at all under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Adjustment aid has been approved for a total of 29,645 workers, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of International Affairs recently reported. This covers a period from November 1969, when the Tariff Commission certified the first case, to Aug. 31, 1972.

Yet, from 1966 through 1971, more than 900,000 job opportunities were wiped out by imports, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research estimates based on projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics studies.

This means that fewer than 3 percent of American workers whose jobs were affected by foreign imports were certified for assistance. The remaining 97 percent are left out.

The Tariff Commission has, in fact, denied aid in 93 cases affecting 38,032 workers—far more than the number certified for benefits.

In most cases of denial, the Labor Dept. said, it was determined that concessions under the Trade Expansion Act were not the main cause of increased imports and the resulting unemployment.

The federation's research economists predict that the job displacement caused by imports will go well over the 1 million mark with the nation's growing deficit in the balance of trade.

The flood of foreign products into the United States has shot up from $25.5 billion in 1966 to $45.5 billion in 1971—an increase of about 80 percent.

During the comparable period, U.S. exports climbed from $29.3 billion to $42.8 billion—an increase of less than 50 percent—leaving a $2.7 billion trade deficit for 1971.

Federation Economist Elizabeth Jager observed that the nation's balance of trade is in for a bigger shock this year. She noted that according to the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the trade deficit in the first six months of 1972 reached $3.6 billion, and at that pace should top $7 billion by the end of the year.

In testimony earlier this year to a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller warned that trade adjustment assistance alone is not enough to meet the problem posed by imports.

"No amount of patchwork on this idea can solve the nation's need for new foreign trade and investment policies in 1972," Biemiller said.

He reiterated organized labor's call for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill, "which can provide both immediate remedies and long-term answers to the inrush of imports, the outflow of capital and technology and provide the Congress with the kind of help it now seeks" in solving one of the nation's major problems.

That problem, he said, is how the United States can have healthy, productive, fully-employed citizens and higher living standards in a modern world of nations.

9-28-72

Job Corps Film Wins Top Festival Prize

Atlanta—A documentary film that depicts the role of building trades unions in training disadvantaged youths at Job Corps centers has been awarded a first prize medal at the Atlanta Film Festival.

The film, titled Lost and Found, tells the story of five youths who developed careers in the building trades under the tutoring of skilled union instructors at a Job Corps center.

Produced by Telenews under contract from the Labor Dept. and the Painters, the film is being distributed by the AFL-CIO, the Labor Dept. and the U.S. Information Agency.

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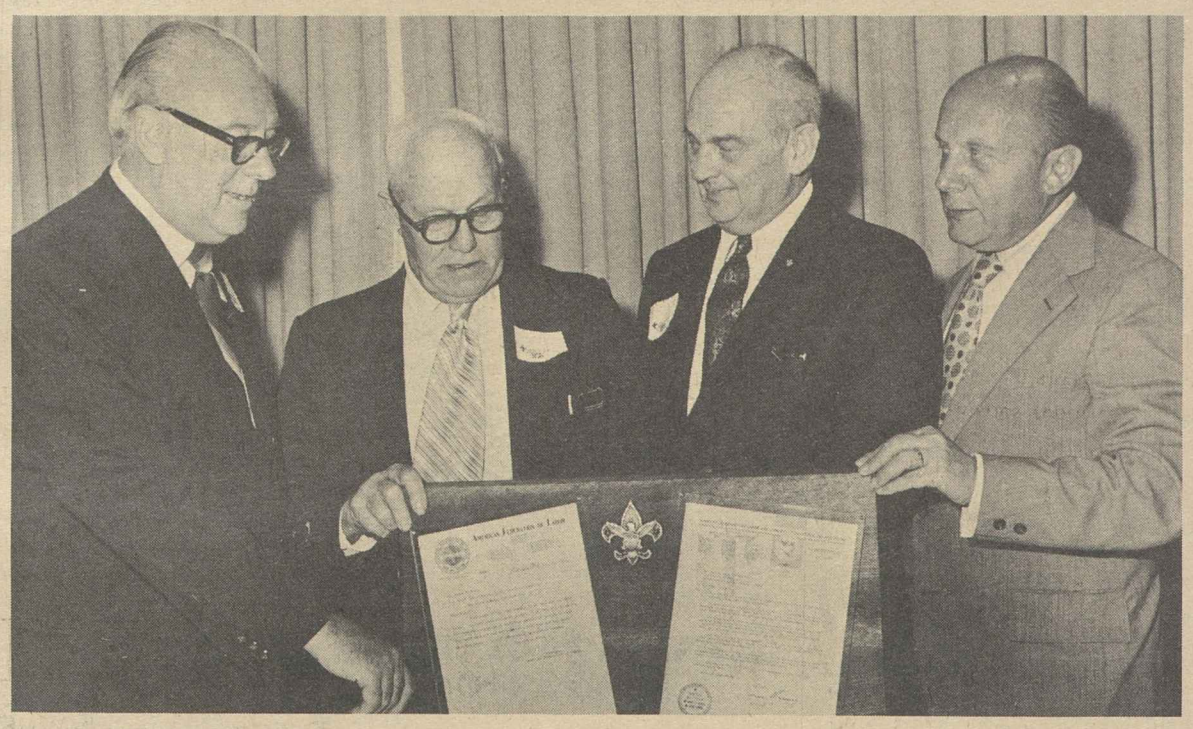
Rigid Ceiling on Spending Threatens Key Programs



HALF CENTURY of the labor movement's cooperation with scouting is marked by presentation of a plaque to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by the Boy Scouts of America. The plaque, presented at a luncheon co-sponsored by the Painters, includes a letter supporting the Boy Scouts written by Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, and a letter by Meany. From left: Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery, Meany, Boy Scout National Field Director Jack Rhea and AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis.

Scare Drive Laid to Foes Of Safety Act

Small business groups are using an all-out scare campaign to stampede Congress into restricting coverage of the federal job safety law for 15 million workers, the AFL-CIO told a House Labor subcommittee.

Members of Congress are being snowed under by a blizzard of complaints from small businessmen claiming they are being harassed by safety compliance officers, Federation Economist George H. R. Taylor testified.

Based on these claims, the House voted to bar federal safety inspectors from workplaces with 15 or fewer employes.

Taylor questioned the validity of the complaints, charging that the allegations far outweigh the actual number of inspections conducted by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration over the past year.

"We understand the concern of members of the House and the Senate in the receipt of the kind of highly charged letters which have flowed from their districts," Taylor said.

He urged that the alleged injustices be investigated, stressing that "it seems only fair that the committee responsible for oversight of this act be armed with facts."

If Congress acts blindly, Taylor warned, millions of workers in the small business establishments will be left unprotected from safety and health hazards on the job.

Workers in small shops have as much right to the protections as all other workers, Taylor declared in stressing that the incidence of job injuries is much greater in small shops than in larger workplaces.

He also charged that the efforts of the small businessmen to gut the law were based on their ignorance of its provisions.

He said the scare campaign directed at Congress was the result of the Labor Dept.'s failure to provide small businesses with the necessary information defining their rights and responsibilities under the act.

"It is irresponsible for the Labor Dept. to allow this fear campaign to spread," Taylor asserted, "and to besmirch the professional reputations of the department's compliance force without admitting their policy makers are responsible for this major failure in communications."

He noted that there are 24 major provisions in the safety act that state the rights and protections for employers. Taylor said that the law provides adequate safeguards for both workers and employers,

(Continued on Page 12)

House Panel Backs Nixon Lid on Funds

A drastic cutback in federal funds that threatens labor-supported jobs, health, housing and education programs has been given a green light by the House Ways & Means Committee.

The committee voted 20-5 to approve Pres. Nixon's request that Congress enact a rigid spending ceiling—and give him a free hand to determine where the multi-billion dollar cutbacks would be imposed.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed it "incredible that any Congress could irresponsibly grant any President such a license to rewrite serious legislation and destroy government programs at will."

The spending cuts "would almost certainly fall most heavily on social and educational programs," Biemiller warned.

"Worst of all," he said, "this scheme would undermine America's historic system of checks and balances and the separation of powers." Congress "cannot and must not abdicate" its constitutional responsibilities "for political or any other reasons."

With the backing of Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), the Ways & Means Committee voted to attach the spending ceiling to a high priority bill authorizing another temporary increase in the federal debt limit. The debt limit bill is a "must" measure that has to be enacted before the anticipated mid-October adjournment of Congress if the government is to continue to pay its bills.

The ceiling figure for government outlays during the current fiscal year that ends next June 30 is $250 billion—approximately the

(Continued on Page 12)

Slashes Two Others:

Board Clears Hikes In Aerospace, Rails

The Pay Board has approved wage boosts due more than 500,000 railroad employes and some 120,000 aerospace workers under previously negotiated contracts.

But the board has also cut back increases for 1,433 members of the United Transportation Union on the Long Island Rail Road, and reduced pay raises for about 3,000 members of the Flint Glass Workers.

In the rail industry, the board okayed 5 percent wage increases effective this Oct. 1 in a nationwide pact negotiated with the railroads by the UTU for about 180,000 train crewmen. Approval was given after the board decided that cost-saving changes in work rules in the agreement were being carried out.

The board then authorized its staff to approve identical Oct. 1 pay hikes for about 450,000 workers in contracts negotiated by non-operating employes, shopcraft unions and the Locomotive Engineers. All of the raises are part of an industry-wide pattern that calls for compounded increases of 42 percent over 42 months ending June 30, 1973.

Last year the board approved a 5 percent increase effective Jan. 1, 1972, under the pacts giving the rail union members an increase that averages out to about 6.2 percent for the year.

In the aerospace industry, the board approved a second year increase of 3 percent along with an additional 17 cents it had deferred from the first year in contracts negotiated by the Machinists and United Auto Workers. The IAM and UAW pacts are for three years with the first year just ending.

While workers will now receive the 17 cents the board's employer and so-called public members had knocked out of the total of 51 cents due in the first year, the board may yet have to grant the employes the 17 cents for the initial year.

(Continued on Page 12)

Meat Prices Pace New Rise In Living Costs

Continued higher food prices—especially those for meat—plus sharp increases in gasoline prices pushed living costs up two-tenths of 1 percent last month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The BLS said also that for the 12-month period ending in August—the first anniversary of the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program — consumer prices were 2.9 percent higher than a year earlier.

For the past nine months, however, during Phase II of the economic controls program, prices have increased at an annual rate of 3.3 percent.

(Continued on Page 11)

Air Hijacking Curbs Get Senate Approval

A labor-supported anti-hijacking bill passed the Senate by a 75-1 vote and a companion measure was approved by the House Commerce Committee.

The legislation would impose a minimum sentence of 20 years in prison for a convicted plane hijacker—and a maximum sentence of death.

It would also empower the President to order a suspension of air traffic with any nation that:

- Aided or harbored hijackers or was host to or assisted terrorist groups that engage in air piracy, or
- Did not take adequate precautions to guard against hijacking, or
- Continued air service to another country that has aided hijackers.

The Air Line Pilots hailed the Senate action on the bill and ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell said its enactment "could mark the beginning of the end of these outrages." He said air pirates have carried out 145 attacks against U.S. airliners since 1968.

The Senate bill would also require the screening of all airline

(Continued on Page 3)

Transport Service Votes Merger With BRAC

Chicago—The Transport Service Employes, with about 1,700 members in 40 locals, has merged with the Railway & Airline Clerks, officers of the two organizations announced. The merger was approved almost unanimously at the 18th biennial convention of the Transport Service Employes here.

The union was formed in 1937 and was affiliated with the CIO before the AFL-CIO merger in 1955. Its membership comprises sky caps at major airports, red caps at various railroad terminals, and a number of groups of service and miscellaneous employes.

The union has contributed from its "alumni" a number of outstanding black officials who now serve in various posts in both the labor movement and the government.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, which represents about 350,000 workers, welcomed the Transport Service Employes Union into the BRAC's ranks. He said:

"We believe that these members will receive in the BRAC more ade-

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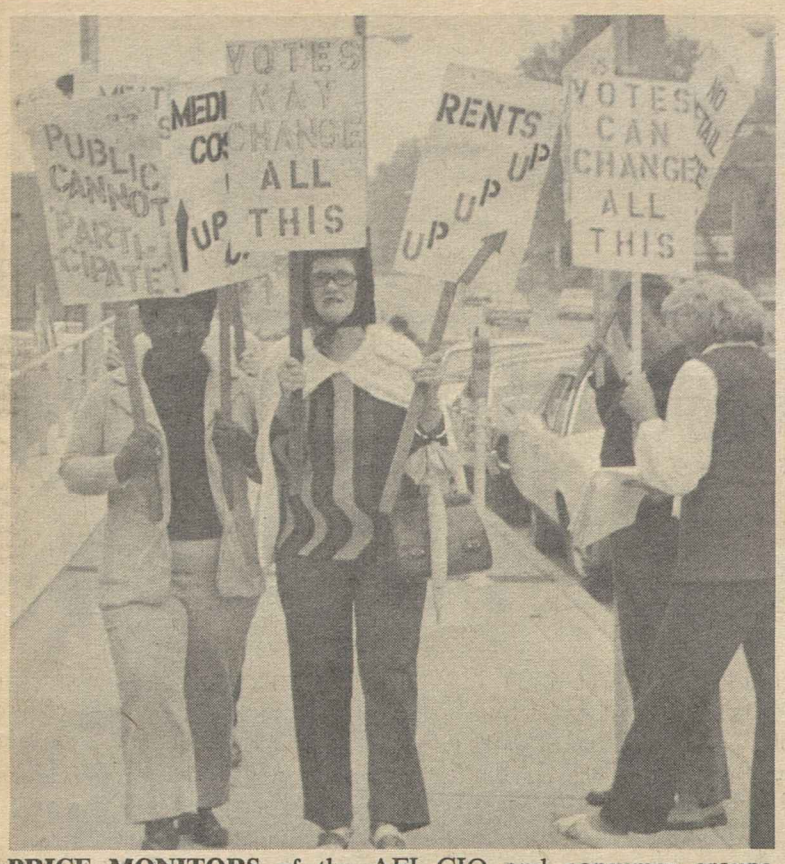


PRICE MONITORS of the AFL-CIO and consumer groups protest inequitable economic controls imposed by the Nixon administration during a demonstration outside the Post Office in Independence, Mo. The pickets reflect the federation's all-out drive to elect a Congress that will either enact just wage-price policies or completely eliminate the controls.

Transport Service Votes Merger With BRAC

(Continued from Page 1)

quate representation and support for the handling of grievances, the negotiating of contracts and organizing. They will have the full support—financial and personnel—of BRAC. This is certain to bring about improvements in the wages and working conditions of our brothers in the UTSEA."

The officers of the former UTSEA—Pres. George P. Sabattie, Sec.-Treas. Waddell Langford and Vice Pres. John Jennings—will serve as members of the staff of BRAC. In a statement the officers said:

"The United Transport Service Employes of America has a good record of achievement. Both as an organization and on the basis of the individual achievement of its present and former members, the UTSEA has made great contributions to the American labor movement far out of proportion of our organization's actual size.

"In our new relationship, as members of the Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks—another labor union with a long and proud tradition—we are confident that a bright new chapter will be written for the members of our organization.

The former headquarters of the UTSEA in Chicago is being closed. The union will function as part of the BRAC Allied Services Division—which is headed by Thomas Fitzgibbon—from BRAC headquarters at Rosemont, Ill.

Approval of the merger will be sought from the next meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Among former officials and members of the UTSEA holding positions in labor and the government are: Walter Davis, AFL-CIO education director; Harold Snell, formerly labor attache in Lebanon, now with the State Dept.; George L-P Weaver, formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor for international affairs, now head of the Western Hemisphere office of the International Labor Organization; Earl Davis, national field coordinator for AFL-CIO COPE; and Ike Golden and Arthur Maxwell of the Labor Dept. staff.

9 Construction Union Leaders Back President

Nine general presidents of AFL-CIO unions affiliated with the Building & Construction Trades Dept. have endorsed Pres. Nixon for re-election.

In a joint statement, they said "we find the positions and policies of the candidate of the Democratic Party wholly unacceptable," and "we believe that Pres. Nixon is committed to keeping America strong both externally and internally," and will serve the interests "of our members as Americans and building tradesmen."

The Building & Construction Trades Dept. had earlier adopted a departmental position of neutrality in the presidential campaign giving each of its affiliates complete freedom to move in its own direction — the same position adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The general presidents of the other eight unions affiliated with the department have taken no position. The nine general presidents signing the joint statement are:

John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Martin J. Ward, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Wylie Lawhead, Marble Polishers; Kenneth M. Edwards, Lathers; Thomas F. Murphy, Bricklays; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Joseph T. Power, Plasterers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; Andrew T. Haas, Asbestos Workers.

Gleason Endorses Nixon Candidacy

Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason has endorsed Pres. Nixon for re-election declaring "we are not captives of any party; we must register our choice on merit, not party labels."

Gleason said that Longshoremen are "not unmindful" of shortcomings of the present Administration. "We are faced, however, with a realistic choice," he said, between Nixon's program of "orderly, peaceful, constructive political action and the destructive, unsound proposals of those who have seized control of the Democratic Party."

He said that "members of the ILA and their fellows in the labor movement will have no difficulty in making their choice" of Nixon for re-election.

Warn Against Speedups, Cutbacks:

Steelworkers Pledge to Bar Misuse of Productivity Plan

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Steelworkers vowed to make the union's productivity program and the nation's job safety laws work properly—without letting management take advantage of them—as the USWA's 30th anniversary convention ended five days of deliberation.

In voting to establish productivity committees at each plant, the nearly 4,000 delegates vowed to "vigorously resist any effort on the part of any company to mislead our members as to the intent of the provisions," and use them for job cutbacks or production speedups.

The convention noted that the basic steel contracts bargained in 1971 set up the framework for a productivity program to help compete with foreign competition. Each agreement specifically stated, however, that "the functioning of this (productivity) committee shall not affect the existing rights" under other sections of the contract. The committees will have four representatives, two from the Steelworkers and two from management, in each location.

Calling for full enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970, including an adequate number of federal inspectors, the convention expressed special concern that "we are only beginning to gain complete awareness of the invisible and less obvious dangers of the work place."

Mentioned were the link between coke ovens and cancer, hidden dangers to the union's growing number of workers in the chemical industry, and damage from noise and air pollution which is just being discovered. The Steelworkers' 16th biennial convention was the first since the merger of the 170,000-member District 50, Allied & Technical Workers, which contains a large number of chemical workers.

"The alternative of the strike to achieve adequate safety and health conditions must remain," the convention said.

Delegates also changed some rules for the union's referendum election, by which it will elect officers early next year. Requirements for numbered ballots and a special paper which cannot be duplicated were adopted, and the constitution was also amended to allow a local's ballots to be counted if postmarked within 10 days of the election, removing dependence on the speed of the mails.

In a strong denunciation of the Nixon Administration's wage-price control system of the last year, the convention called for Congress to meet specific conditions before the enabling legislation for controls is renewed next April.

All prices and excess profits should be controlled, the convention said, and wages should be controlled only in excess of "a decent standard of living," with all earnings of less than $4 an hour exempt.

The convention statement also called for establishment of industry-by-industry review boards in addition to the one for the construction industry.

The delegates also endorsed the National Health Security Act and heard one of the bill's sponsors, Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), describe it as the only national health insurance proposal that would meet all of the nation's needs. "One of the greatest things about my bill," Rep. Griffiths told the convention, is that "you get rid of Blue Cross forever."

She said that proposals to cover only catastrophic illnesses were wholly inadequate, since "catastrophic" is defined as an illness of 60 days' duration. "In Detroit recently, there have been two medical patients who spent $5,000 the first 24 hours in the hospital. That's catastrophic in my book."

Mrs. Griffiths also attacked what she called two injustices in the social security law: it stifles the move toward earlier retirement by withholding benefits until age 62 and could possibly pay less benefits to a working couple who pay into the program on a combined income of $18,000 than it pays to a man who earns $10,800 with a non-working wife.

The convention also heard AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan detail the effort by organized labor to protect its friends in this year's congressional elections, a pledge which the convention delegates also made in their earlier resolution to make no endorsement in the presidential election.

Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson predicted a period of industrial peace in the nation, which he said now has its lowest strike level in 15 years, the same length of time without a major strike in the steel industry. Hodgson said the Administration promises an early end to wage controls and that "organized labor will be a full partner and have a key role in both the planning and operation" of the new National Commission for Industrial Peace which will be set up after the election.

On job safety, Hodgson said, "I know you originally wanted a different federal act and I know there is some concern about the way we are applying and enforcing this one, but there is nothing to which I am more seriously committed than job safety and health."

However, he said, "there are 62 pieces of legislation now before Congress to cripple" the job safety law and, a "heavy-handed administration will simply give its enemies ammunition to shoot holes in it."

Hodgson also praised the findings of the recent national study on ways to improve workmen's compensation and said—in response to a direct question at a press conference—that he supported federal standards for workmen's compensation.

Richard L. Lesher, president of the National Center for Resource Recovery of which Steelworker Pres. I. W. Abel is a board member, told the convention that the nation can stop pollution without halting production or such measures as banning the can or stopping the use of non-returnable glass bottles. With a slide show, he traced the center's work in developing methods of recycling solid waste into usable products. **(Story, Page 8.)**

Astronaut Thomas K. Mattingly, a member of the Apollo 16 team, told the delegates that the 1.4 cents of the tax dollar which the nation spends on the space program is good economics because "it puts something back in" for the nation's welfare. As an example, he cited the development of sensors which an ambulance driver can put on an accident victim and transmit vital medical information by radio to a doctor preparing to receive the patient in the emergency room.

Mattingly also expressed the hope that space exploration can help in the cause of world peace since it gives man a new frontier, an alternative to the over-crowding and fight for living space that has provoked so many wars in the past.

MERGER AGREEMENT for the unification of the United Transport Service Employes with the Railway & Airline Clerks, approved by delegates to the UTSEA convention in Chicago, brings together officials of the two unions. From left are Harold Washington, BRAC international representative; Robert Maser, general counsel of the BRAC Allied Services Division; Pres. George P. Sabattie of the UTSEA; Thomas Fitzgibbon, head of the BRAC Allied Services Division; Sec.-Treas. Waddell Langford of the UTSEA, and L. E. Dennis, executive director of BRAC.

Pilots Hail Action:

Air Hijacking Curbs Get Senate Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

passengers, expand the federal airport security police force and provide federal financing for electronic weapons detection devices.

The Administration is reported to be opposed to increased federal financing of airport security, arguing that the money should come from local communities and the airline industry.

In other major congressional developments:

● Supporters of a strong, independent consumer protection agency won a key test in the Senate with the 49-32 defeat of a weakening amendment. But opponents of the bill, spurred by industry lobbyists, moved into the second week of off-and-on debate on the measure and gave no indication when they would allow it to come to a final vote. Senate leaders have filed a cloture petition to cut off the apparent filibuster. It requires a two-thirds vote to limit debate.

The Senate bill, and also a somewhat milder House-passed version, would allow the new agency to actively intervene before government regulatory commissions on behalf of consumer interests. It could call witnesses, cross-examine industry representatives and request necessary documents and data.

The rejected amendment, proposed by Sen. James B. Allen (D-Ala.), would have limited the agency's role to that of a "friend of the court," empowered only to file written briefs or make an oral argument.

● The House Rules Committee refused to clear for floor action a 322-page omnibus housing bill that had been reported by the House Banking Committee. The Rules panel said it was too late in the session to bring up such a complex piece of legislation, but promised to clear a stopgap bill that would continue existing housing programs at present levels.

● The Senate Finance Committee approved a proposal to allow states presently paying 13 weeks of extended unemployment compensation to continue under the program until next July without disqualification if their unemployment rate no longer meets a requirement that it be at least 20 percent higher than the corresponding period of the past two years. It still would have to exceed 4 percent of insured employment, the equivalent of close to 6 percent of actual joblessness.

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) served notice that he will seek to amend the bill when it reaches the Senate floor to restore eligibility to 10 states, including such industrial centers as New York, California, New Jersey and Connecticut, that recently lost their entitlement because of the 20 percent rule.

● The Senate Finance Committee, at the urging of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, did a hatchet job on the pension reform bill originally drawn up by the Senate Labor Committee.

When the amputation was completed, nothing was left of the bill but some provisions for stricter standards for trustees of pension funds. Gone were provisions for reinsurance to guarantee that workers would receive pensions even if their employers went out of business, and for minimum standards of vesting and funding.

The action appeared to have blocked what little chance there was for final congressional action this year on pension legislation.

● The Senate, operating on a two-shift basis, began debate on a massive welfare reform and social security bill that bears little resemblance to the measure the House passed more than a year ago. In the first of scores of amendments to be considered, the Senate voted to increase to $3,000 the amount a worker over 65 can earn without any reduction in social security benefits. Under present law, reduction of benefits begins after $1,680 a year; the House version would have raised this to $2,000, and the Senate Finance Committee had proposed $2,400.

LATTIMER MASSACRE memorial is dedicated on the 75th anniversary of the slaughter of striking coal miners by sheriff's deputies near Hazleton, Pa. From left are Pres. Carlo DeMarco of the United Labor Council of Lower Luzerne & Carbon Counties, Vice Pres. Leonard J. Pnakovich of the Mine Workers, Director Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers and Treas. Robert T. McIntyre of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO.

Unionists Dedicate New Memorial To Massacred Lattimer Miners

Hazelton, Pa.—The striking coal miners who 75 years ago were gunned down in the little mining town of Lattimer by sheriff's deputies are not forgotten.

A new memorial was dedicated at the site where 19 members were killed and at least 30 wounded in the ambush on Sept. 10, 1897, in what has been etched in labor history as the Lattimer Massacre.

Several hundred persons attending the 75th anniversary observance of the massacre heard trade union leaders recall struggles of the men who went into the mines to do hazardous work for scandalously low wages.

Their memorial was erected by the United Labor Council of Lower Luzerne and Carbon Counties. It consists of a 10-foot tall rock from a coal stripping surrounded by blocks of hard coal. A miner's shovel and pick are mounted on the face of the rock.

Embedded in the center of the stone is a large bronze plaque bearing the names of the Lattimer Massacre victims—most of them immigrants of Polish, Slovak and Lithuanian origins.

In a message from the AFL-CIO to the United Labor Council, Pres. George Meany said it was appropriate that today's trade unionists honor the martyrs "whose courage and sacrifice became the foundation on which the American labor movement was built."

"The victims were new to the labor movement and new to America," Meany said. "They were of different backgrounds and different origins. But they stood united in their belief in freedom and justice for all men."

"The things they died for have not yet been achieved," Meany stressed in noting that only this summer a member of the Ladies' Garment Workers was shot dead on a Kentucky picket line.

"In fighting for human rights and human progress, labor had many martyrs. May their memory remind us of our duty to work and build in our turn for the sake of generations yet to come," he said.

Director Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers said in his dedication speech at the memorial that "there was never a greater deed of sacrifice than right here in Lattimer Mines."

As the memorial was unveiled, Chavez said: "Let there be only one Lattimer and for God's sake let there be no more Lattimers."

He went on to parallel the struggle of the Farm Workers with that of the slain miners, noting that both groups came from other countries in their quest for a decent living in the United States.

Other guest speakers at the ceremony included Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.), Treas. Robert T. McIntyre of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, Vice Pres. Leonard J. Pnakovich of the Mine Workers, a number of state officials and representatives of the United Labor Council.

Gov. Milton J. Shapp also had proclaimed 1972 as the Lattimer Massacre Memorial Year and termed the tragic slaughter of the miners a milestone in the history of organized labor.

Going back 75 years, the Hazelton Daily Standard said of the massacre:

"It was not a battle, because the strikers were not aggressive, nor were they on the defensive because they had no weapons of any kind and were simply shot down like many worthless objects, each of the licensed lifetakers trying to outdo the other in the butchery. . . ."

The names of the victims were read into the Congressional Record, along with a report on the memorial ceremony by Rep. Fred B. Rooney (D-Pa.).

The slain miners were Sebastian Broztowski, Frank Chrzeszeski, John Fotta, Andrew Jurecek, George Julick, Andrew Monikaski, Raphael Rekiewicz, John Tarnowicz, Stanley Zargoski, Michael Cheslock, Adalbert Czaja, Anthony Grekos, Stephen Jurics, Andrew Mieczkowski, Clement Platek, John Skrep, Jacob Tomashontas, Adalbert Ziemba, and Adam Zieminski.

Delaware Labor Seeks Boost in Job Injury Aid

Wilmington—The Delaware AFL-CIO called on the state legislature to take immediate action to increase benefits in workmen's compensation and to improve the administration of the program.

Injured workers have had to wait several months for their first checks after filing for benefits, Pres. Harold T. Bockman told the 16th annual convention of the state federation.

These delays have caused many workers and their families to go on welfare, Bockman said, and when benefits did finally arrive, payments were totally inadequate to meet their financial obligations.

The 400 convention delegates also called on the state legislature to increase unemployment compensation benefits, currently $65 a week maximum.

Bockman was re-elected to a new three-year term as president, along with John Campanelli, vice president and director of the Committee on Political Education.

Howard Hillis, a member of Rubber Workers Local 184 in Wilmington, was elected to his first full term as secretary-treasurer. Hillis was named three months ago to fill the unexpired term of Charles C. Lemon, who retired.

In three key political endorsements, the convention came out in support of the election of Joseph Biden (D), a councilman from New Castle County, for Delaware's U.S. Senate seat over incumbent Sen. J. Caleb Boggs (R); Norma Handloff (D), mayor of Newark, for the at-large U.S. House seat now held by Rep. Pierre S. duPont IV (R), and Sherman W. Tribbit (D), minority leader of the Delaware House of Representatives, who is opposing incumbent Gov. Russell W. Peterson (R).

Delegates also called on Congress to enact the labor-backed Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment bill and National Health Security and urged support of the Clothing Workers boycott of Farah slacks and the Farm Workers boycott of non-union iceberg lettuce.

GBBA Board Votes Not to Endorse

Philadelphia—The Glass Bottle Blowers Association has backed the AFL-CIO position of withholding an endorsement of either candidate for the office of President, and announced it will act similarly.

The union's executive board at the same time endorsed several candidates in congressional and gubernatorial races, including Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), Democratic Gov. Robert Docking of Kansas, and Rep. Ed Edmondson (D-Okla.) in his bid for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Fred Harris.

Pilots Charge Strike Aid Stalls Northwest Pact

The Air Line Pilots Association has accused Northwest Airlines of stalling in negotiations toward a settlement of the pilots' strike against the carrier. ALPA charged that Northwest is dragging its feet because it is being supported by $30 million in "mutual aid pact" funds from other carriers.

Noting that Northwest has made an estimated $1-million profit since its pilots walked out on June 30, ALPA has asked Congress to urge the Civil Aeronautics Board to reach a swift decision in its current investigation of whether inter-airline strike aid programs tend to prolong labor disputes.

Under the mutual aid pact, a struck carrier receives subsidies ranging from 35 to 50 percent of its normal operating costs.

U.S. air carriers have paid each other more than $210 million since the pact was created in 1958—with Northwest getting the lion's share of more than $83 million, the pilots said. The CAB began hearings on the pact last November but has yet to reach a final decision.

In letters to 31 senators and congressmen from the five states most dependent on Northwest service—Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington—ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell wrote:

"The solution to the (Northwest) strike is being hampered by the CAB delay. We are requesting that you seriously consider calling for hearings, wherein CAB would have to explain the delay."

Northwest's 1,619 pilots walked off their jobs after 15 months of on-again, off-again negotiations for a new contract.

Also unresolved are Northwest's contracts with its 1,800 flight attendants represented by ALPA, as well as pacts with the airline's machinists, clerks, foremen, dispatchers, and technicians.

FREEDOM FOR SOVIET JEWS is urged by AFL-CIO Regional Director Michael Mann at a rally near the United Nations building as USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko addressed the UN General Assembly. Mann joined the Jewish Labor Committee in calling on the Soviets to drop the severe emigration tax now imposed on Russian Jews who want to leave the USSR.

Manpower Magazine Spotlights Union Role in Training Programs

Organized labor's far-reaching training programs—from pre-apprenticeship outreach efforts to highly technical skills upgrading—are detailed in a special issue of Manpower magazine.

A series of articles focuses on the widening scope of manpower training projects sponsored by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to improve job opportunities for all workers.

The magazine, published by the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration, describes the work of labor's manpower specialists in plants, on construction sites, at Job Corps Centers and in many other areas.

While tracing the long history of unions in job training and education, much of the emphasis is on labor's growing cooperation with the federal government in the development of manpower programs.

Manpower Administrator Paul J. Fasser, Jr., in the lead article, notes the broad scope of labor's programs.

"Union involvement in manpower programs spans the nation and encompasses every level of organized labor—the national AFL-CIO, individual national and international unions, regional, state and local councils, and individual locals," he writes.

More than 70 union organizations currently have contracts with the Manpower Administration, Fasser points out. He formerly was on the Steelworkers staff.

Since the Manpower Development & Training Act was passed in the early 1960s, the Labor Dept. has provided $104 million in funds to labor for manpower recruiting and training efforts.

But unions also play a major role in a number of manpower programs which they do not sponsor and for which they receive no funds.

Typical of this effort, Fasser notes, is labor's participation in the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector—a program that depends greatly on union cooperation.

"Organized labor long had had its own highly developed program with management to produce skilled workers through the apprenticeship system," Fasser observes.

But the AFL-CIO also was a prime supporter of the Manpower Development & Training Act, aimed at reaching workers who held no skills or whose skills became obsolete with changing technology.

Union involvement in MDTA started slowly, with the Bricklayers first to take part. But the pace picked up in the mid-1960s as the Operating Engineers, Carpenters and several other building and construction trades unions joined in.

Industrial and public employe unions followed, as did the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council which is training and placing jobless workers in 12 states.

Among the most diversified and geographically far-reaching labor manpower operations is the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, the subject of another article in the special issue.

With $5 million in Manpower Administration contracts in recent years, HRDI has been involved in developing 800 JOBS projects, promoting Neighborhood Youth Corps summer programs, placement of Job Corps graduates, assisting returning military veterans in job searches, and a variety of other manpower operations.

In an introduction to the special issue of the magazine, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson writes: "Unions are good at job training. They know what it takes to become skilled craftsmen, and they have had long experience in helping to develop job skills.

"We like to have unions sponsor our training programs because, when they do, we know there are jobs at the end of the line. Of those who have completed their training by unions, better than 86 percent have been placed in jobs as union members."

The magazine also recites labor's long history of fighting for improved public education. Another article explores journeyman training in the pipe trades, written by Pres. Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Merger Talk Dominates Stereotypers' Sessions

Denver—The subject of merger with other unions in the printing industry was the dominant topic of the 69th annual convention of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers.

Approximately 100 delegates from 58 locals in the United States and Canada, after hearing a report from the nation's merger committee on merger discussions with the Printing Pressmen, authorized the committee to continue the talks.

The merger committee is composed of Pres. James H. Sampson, chairman; Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer; Vice Presidents George Robinson and Charles F. Brennan; Canadian Vice Pres. George P. Fry, and Guy DeVito, Lawrence Francis and Alfred DeMarco.

John Connolly, who headed the Bookbinders until that union's recent merger with the Lithographers & Photoengravers and is now executive vice president of the merged union, urged delegates to support the AFL-CIO campaign to have school textbooks printed and bound under union conditions. Connolly also spoke on the benefits union mergers can bring in the areas of organizing, negotiating and the avoidance of jurisdictional disputes.

Pres. John J. Pilch of the Typographical Union discussed the technological changes that are rapidly occurring in the printing industry. He also told the delegates the Typographical Union favors the merging of all graphic arts unions.

In the area of national politics, the convention voted down a proposal to endorse the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern.

In other convention action, the delegates adopted a resolution backing the Clothing Workers' strike and boycott against the Farah Manufacturing Co., the nation's largest maker of men's and boys' slacks, and another in support of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment bill now before Congress.

Another resolution urged Congress to enact legislation requiring all federal government printing contracts to meet area prevailing wage rates based on graphic arts union standards.

Business Economists Told:

Nixon Policies Slight Nation's Job Needs

Williamsburg, Va.—AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger told the annual meeting of the National Association of Business Economics here that the economic record of the Nixon Administration is not good enough in terms of the nation's needs.

What expansion of the economy has taken place, Goldfinger said, has been "spurred temporarily" by substantial tax incentives to business for investment in equipment and by elimination of the excise tax on motor vehicles.

"But the expansion has not been strong enough to bring more than a dent in the high level of unemployment," he said.

Goldfinger pointed out that the increase in jobs has simply not been enough to produce "the number of new jobs needed for the unemployed and a very rapidly growing labor force."

What is needed, he declared, is rapid, general economic expansion combined with specific job-creating measures to bring the economy to at least an approach to full employment as rapidly as possible."

Goldfinger rejected the Nixon Administration concept of a "full employment" economy which would accept an unemployment rate as high as 5 percent. It is now 5.6 percent.

"I want to emphasize here that the labor movement does not buy the concept which has been bandied about in the past year or so, that a 5 percent or 4.5 percent unemployment rate represents full employment," Goldfinger said. "Neither do we accept—and never have accepted—the more commonly held idea of the past dozen years that a 4 percent unemployment rate is full employment in the American economy."

Full employment, he declared, means job opportunities for all those who are able to work and seek employment. "As I see it, for policy purposes, any unemployment rate above a 3 percent level is certainly less than full employment, in the only rational terms that it can be defined, and these are in terms of the labor market."

Goldfinger expressed belief that a careful examination of the labor market would show that "under normal conditions, full employment in the American economy is probably in the neighborhood of a 2 percent-2.5 percent unemployment rate."

On foreign trade Goldfinger pointed out that the trade deficit jumped to a yearly rate of $7.2 billion in the first half of 1972. "This problem will not go away and the basic causes of the problem will hardly respond to gimmickry, bandaids and peripheral actions," he said. "What is primarily needed here, as we in the AFL-CIO see it, is adoption of the Burke-Hartke bill to halt the deterioration of the American position in world economic relationships—to regulate and curb the export of American technology, capital and jobs and to restrain the continuing flood of imports through a system of sliding door quotas."

He reserved his heaviest criticism for the Administration's "inequitable and unfair" program of wage and price controls. Not only has the price control set-up been "far from successful," but the wage-control system has been more than effective.

Goldfinger pointed out that the average hourly earnings for nonsupervisory workers in private nonfarm employment—over 49 million—increased at a yearly rate of 4.5 percent between January and July of this year—considerably less than the 5.5 percent Pay Board standard for wages.

On the other hand, Goldfinger continued, "in that same period of time, the cost of living, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, rose at a yearly rate of 3.2 percent—considerably faster than the government's 2.5 percent standard for price increases."

Wholesale prices, he noted, rose at a 5.2 percent rate during the first half of 1972, "approximately twice as fast as the government's price-increase standard."

Today's control program is based on legislation which expires on Apr. 30, 1973. The new Congress will then be under the necessity of either renewing the President's authority to continue his control program or letting the program die. The AFL-CIO, Goldfinger said, will be in there spelling out its views on the situation.

Transit Union Sets Neutral Position

The Amalgamated Transit Union announced it will follow the lead of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and make no endorsement of either political party's presidential candidate.

ATU said its position was taken by its executive board and the three top officers of the union after careful study of the records of both Pres. Nixon and Sen. George McGovern.

The union noted that "sound trade union principles and the best interests of working people have guided the political actions of the AFL-CIO all through labor's history," and that ATU has traditionally supported the council's position concerning political endorsements.

4 West Coast Central Bodies Consolidated

Ventura, Calif. — Four central labor councils covering a 200-mile coastal stretch directly north of Los Angeles have merged into a single multi-structured unit.

The new AFL-CIO organization, known as the Tri-Counties Central Labor Council, is made up of the former county councils of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo and the Santa Maria city central body.

Four top officers, each representing a different geographic area, head the new organization. They are Executive Sec.-Treas. Patrick Riley of Ventura, Pres. Mary Stephens of Santa Barbara, and Vice Presidents George Hopkins of Santa Maria and Paul Jones of San Luis Obispo.

Four subsidiary units that cover the former council areas also each have four top officers, who serve on the 20-member executive board of the new council.

Meetings of the localized units are conducted in their respective communities and their delegates have voting rights only within their home areas.

The top officers and the executive board coordinate the actions of the localized units and no decisions or elections are final until all four area units have acted.

Close Congress Races Mark Midwest

The AFL-CIO has set as its number one priority the election of a new Congress dedicated to "Progress for America." And the drive is now on to reach this goal on Nov. 7.

This year, especially in the marginal House districts and Senate races where control of the Legislative Branch of the government will be won or lost, labor's support is a key element.

Across the country, 33 Senate seats and all 435 House seats are up. The outcome of some of these races is predictable enough. Others, though, loom as cliff-hangers. The hottest battlegrounds will be some 15 marginal Senate races and approximately 80 marginal House contests.

COPE—the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and state and congression district COPE groups—have carefully studied and reviewed all the candidates, their voting records or positions on issues vital to the trade union movement and have picked candidates in the marginal races who deserve organized labor's support.

Contests considered marginal are those won by less than 55 percent of the vote last time around, some newly redistricted House seats, or races where for other reasons the incumbent party's usual winning margin is threatened.

In the Midwest—the vast, sprawling eight-state region of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio—four Senate seats and 110 House seats (over one-fourth of the entire House) are at stake.

Many of these races could be close—decided by a percentage point or two of the total votes cast. The vote for the labor candidate could make the difference between a strong and progressive Congress and cutbacks in the gains that organized labor has achieved over the years.

The AFL-CIO is concentrating its political efforts this fall upon the congressional elections. This is the first of a series of reports on key House and Senate races in the major regions of the country—those contests in which labor's role is particularly important. In succeeding issues the AFL-CIO News will report on the congressional election picture in the West, the Northeast, and the South.

IOWA Democrat Dick Clark hears on-the-spot complaints from supermarket shoppers about the high price of meat and other foods. Clark is opposing the re-election bid of Sen. Jack Miller, a GOP conservative.

MICHIGAN Attorney General Frank J. Kelley at a construction site discusses workers' problems of controlled wages and inflated prices. Kelley is seeking the Senate seat now held by Republican Robert P. Griffin.

Consumer Watchdog Challenges Griffin, Clark Stresses Job Needs in Iowa Contest

Michigan's Attorney General Frank J. Kelley is seeking to upend Republican incumbent Robert P. Griffin as U.S. Senator from the Wolverine State.

Kelley, a watchdog for Michigan consumers, is pro-labor all the way. He has taken on the state's biggest utilities—the electric, gas and telephone companies—and saved millions of dollars in rate increases for the public.

He has taken both governments and corporations to court for polluting Michigan's air and water. And he promises to do something to end the Nixon Administration's high-unemployment policies.

Kelley, who has COPE's strongest backing, is up against the assistant GOP leader of the Senate, a man who is perhaps best known for co-authoring the restrictive, anti-labor Landrum-Griffin Act.

Griffin has been a persistent foe of trade unions ever since he entered Congress as a U.S. Representative in 1957. His COPE voting record since then shows that he voted against 76 out of 100 bills favorable to workers.

Griffin also supports legislation that would do away with the National Labor Relations Board, and replace it with a 15-member Labor Court. The proposed legislation would take away from the NLRB its basic responsibilities in labor disputes and in enforcing the right of workers to organize for collective bargaining purposes.

"On every single issue of concern to working men and women of Michigan, he has been wrong," said Kelley in a recent speech before the Michigan AFL-CIO COPE convention in Lansing. "He has a miserable record on tax reform, higher minimum wage, job safety, consumer protection, day care for working mothers, and the right of unions to organize."

In Iowa, another marginal race for the U.S. Senate is that between Democrat Dick Clark and Republican incumbent Jack Miller.

Clark is an outspoken critic of secrecy and corruption in government. He is running on a platform of more jobs and lower prices . . . national health care . . . increases in unemployment compensation, the minimum wage, and Social Security benefits . . . lower property taxes . . . and guaranteed quality education.

Miller, a conservative, is a friend of big business, and has voted against labor's position 65 out of 77 times.

The two other Midwest Senate races are of interest to organized labor also. Incumbent Walter Mondale is up against Republican Philip Hansen in Minnesota, while Rep. Roman Pucinski is after the seat held by Republican Charles Percy in Illinois.

COPE endorses Democrats Mondale and Pucinski on the basis of their voting records on issues of prime importance to workers. Mondale voted right on 54 of 57 key measures during his tenure in Congress. Pucinski voted 83-7 pro-labor, and Percy, 28-14.

Marginal House Seats Key to Eight-State Area

Fourteen labor-supported Democratic House members are in tight races in marginal districts in the Midwest. They are:

MISSOURI—2nd Dist.—James Symington.

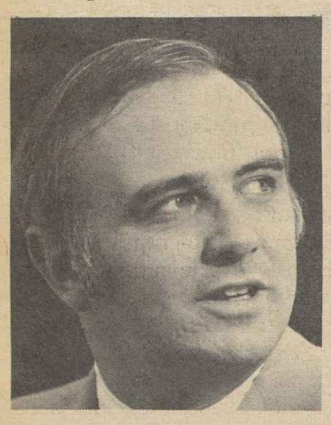
Symington, the son of Sen. Stuart Symington, is seeking a third term. Prior to winning his seat in 1968, he was deputy director of the Food for Peace program and assistant to Robert Kennedy in the Justice Dept. His COPE record: 29-6.

MISSOURI—10th Dist.—Bill Burlison.

Burlison, a long-time friend of organized labor and former union member, is running for a third term with a 25-10 COPE record.

IOWA—4th Dist.—Neal Smith.

Rep. Smith's voting record, as compiled by COPE, is 71-8. First elected to the House in 1958, he is a solid supporter of legislation beneficial to consumers.



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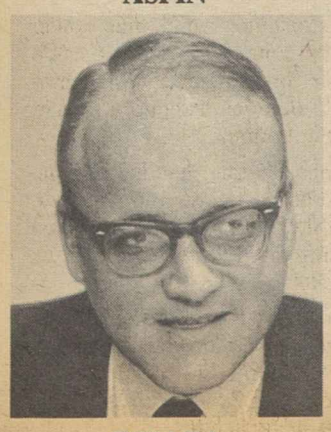

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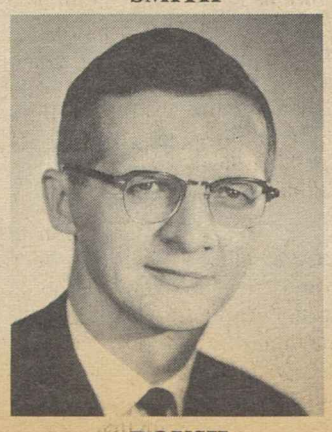

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WISCONSIN—1st Dist.—Les Aspin.

A former staff member for Sen. William Proxmire and director of his re-election campaign, Aspin has a 19-4 COPE record.

WISCONSIN—10th Dist.—David Obey.

Obey holds the congressional seat once occupied by Pres. Nixon's Defense Secretary, Melvin Laird. He has an excellent COPE voting record, 32-3.

ILLINOIS—11th Dist.—Frank Annunzio.

Rep. Annunzio has supported labor's legislative goals throughout his career. From 1943-48 he was educational represenative of the Steelworkers. His COPE record is 57-3.

ILLINOIS—10th Dist.—Abner Mikva.

Running in a new district, Congressman Mikva is seeking a third straight term. A friend of labor and the consumer, he has a 30-2 COPE voting record.

ILLINOIS—22nd Dist.—George Shipley.

Democrat Shipley manages to win his elections, though his margins have always been narrow. Shipley serves on the very important House Appropriations Committee. His COPE record: 70-16.

MICHIGAN—12th Dist.—James G. O'Hara.

O'Hara, first elected to Congress in 1958, is an old and strong friend of the trade union movement and is one of the leaders of the liberal Democratic Study Group. He has an 88-5 COPE record.

MICHIGAN—14th Dist.—Lucien Nedzi.

Another liberal Democrat and friend of labor, Nedzi has a COPE record of 71-4.

MICHIGAN—15th Dist.—William D. Ford.

Rep. Ford is a strong opponent of the Administration's economic policies and has a COPE voting report card of 54-3.

MICHIGAN—16th Dist.—John Dingell.

Dingell was first elected to the House in 1954. He is a diligent conservationist and a strong supporter of consumer legislation. His COPE record is 97-5.

INDIANA—4th Dist.—J. Edward Roush.

Roush's district centers on Fort Wayne where there is high unemployment. He is trying for a second term. His COPE voting record: 19-3.

INDIANA—11th Dist.—Andrew Jacobs.

A young and active liberal, Jacobs first came to Washington as a congressman in 1964. His COPE record is 57-3.

* * *

COPE also endorses candidates in nine other House races. All Democrats, they have pledged support of programs organized labor considers vital. They are:

IOWA—1st Dist.—Edward Mezvinsky.

WISCONSIN—3rd Dist.—Walter Thoresen.

ILLINOIS—17th Dist.—John Houlihan.

ILLINOIS—21st Dist.—Lawrence Johnson.

MICHIGAN—2nd Dist.—Marvin Stempien.

MICHIGAN—18th Dist.—Dan Cooper.

INDIANA—10th Dist.—Philip Sharp.

OHIO—8th Dist.—James Rupert.

OHIO—16th Dist.—Virgil Musser.

A Lid on Progress

THE AFL-CIO'S ROLE as the "people's lobby" in Washington is an unchanging one regardless of the political party in control of Congress or the White House.

And unfortunately, the issues do not yield easily in face of concerted attempts by conservatives of all stripes to thwart and frustrate the programs designed to meet the needs of the nation and its people.

The latest campaign, initiated by the Administration and supported by the House Ways & Means Committee, would impose an arbitrary spending limit on the fiscal 1973 budget and give the President the authority to prune and chop individual programs to his liking.

It is the same sort of program advanced in 1968 by congressional conservatives when the Johnson Administration called for a surtax. At that time the proposition took the form of a $6 billion across-the-board cut in expenditures by imposing a budgetary ceiling and giving the President the option of what programs to cut.

A number of exceptions and exemptions were written into the final measure and, combined with other intricacies, the net effect of the bill was sharply modified despite the clear intent to weaken and destroy Pres. Johnson's Great Society programs.

IN FEBRUARY 1968 the AFL-CIO Executive Council took note of the developing situation and declared:

"A determined campaign is now under way to force across-the-board cuts in federal expenditures without regard to merit or need. Leading this fight is the same coalition of conservatives who traditionally oppose social progress. This effort must be defeated."

A few months later, in May 1968, the council returned to the attack, declaring:

"The AFL-CIO is unalterably opposed to the meat-axe approach to cutting the budget. We believe every federal expenditure must be considered on the merit, need and priority of individual programs. . . . We are appalled by the recent action of the House Senate conferees in slashing the budget without regard to the merit, need or priority of individual programs."

The council emphasized that pressing domestic problems demand immediate attention, not avoidance, and said:

"America's urban crisis, its housing shortage, its educational needs, its pockets of poverty-stricken citizens and shortages of health care and anti-pollution facilities require expanded action, not slashing cutbacks. If Congress rises to its responsibilities, it will increase—not cut—appropriations for such efforts."

That was four years ago. In the intervening years the fight has continued as key programs are grudgingly voted funds far below the level actually authorized by Congress and the President vetoes measures containing funds in excess of his budget requests.

Now the across-the-board approach has surfaced again and the battle goes on with the AFL-CIO up front as the "people's lobby" trying to secure social and economic justice for the millions of Americans who suffer unnecessarily as their needs continue unmet.

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A Word Edgewise:

Overloaded Republican Coffers Set Stage for Watergate Caper

By John P. Roche

TO ANYONE WHO HAS SPENT much time close to the center of a campaign, the so-called Watergate Caper is a puzzlement. Like Inspector Maigret, one looks first for the motive.

Why bug Larry O'Brien's office?

Everything that occurs inside the Democratic National Committee is public knowledge within about half an hour, and if anybody thinks that the real deals would take place there, he needs a good course in politics. The serious stuff is discussed in a Senate "hideaway," or in a living room in Chevy Chase, or even on the golf links.

Thus, for openers, it would seem that whoever laid this one on had an I.Q. problem. Now whatever you may think about Pres. Nixon's other dimensions, one thing he does not have is an I.Q. problem.

Moreover, if Nixon has "Hitlerian" tendencies (as some Democrats have absurdly suggested), the bugging would have been a real professional job—it would never have been turned over to that crew of incompetents. In short, I believe that the President was as shocked as the rest of us and I believe in his personal innocence.

However, as the head of his party, Nixon has a professional obligation to keep his troops in line, and here—I suspect—is where the real problem arose. Partly this is because the Republicans have so much money they don't know what to do with it, and money draws marginal characters into politics like a massive magnet.

In 1964, when we were wallowing in green stuff, not a day passed without a dozen characters turning up with "projects," and there were always empire builders in the Democratic organization willing at least to listen.

Somehow or other, for example, we used to get advance texts of Sen. Goldwater's key speeches. The consequence of this was that before Goldwater had even opened his mouth, we had five speakers primed to reply. Maybe he sent them over as a courtesy, but all I know is that when I innocently inquired how we got them, the reply was "don't ask."

Going back to 1960, in both the primaries and the general election the late Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr., had an intelligence network that put the FBI to shame.

There is, unfortunately, a pretty obscure line between political intelligence operations and certain provisions of the criminal code. If, for instance, you have a volunteer spy in the enemy camp, that is presumably not a concern for the grand jury. But if he is hired? Or not hired, but later rewarded with a good job? These are the kind of variables that you are dealing with.

Admittedly burglary and wire-tapping are well on the other side of the line, but the principle involved needs a lot of clarification.

WITHOUT GOING INTO DETAILS on a matter that is currently in the courts, I have a hunch that the Watergate Caper developed along the lines of the following scenario:

1. A group of men with intelligence experience approach a middle-level, but upwardly mobile member of the President's political apparatus. In effect, they tell him that they have reason to believe they can prove that Democratic Chairman Lawrence O'Brien is on the take, that is, that he is engaged in various private deals. It will take a little money, but they are sure they can bag O'Brien. (For the record, I believe O'Brien is clean—but given the background of the men involved, my guess is that they would look for personal rather than political dirt.)

2. The political operative is queried as to how this can be done. He is told "don't ask." He doesn't. Instead he meditates on what a feather it would be in his cap to get O'Brien in a suitcase, on how rapidly he would rise in the esteem of his superiors. True these guys want $100,000 plus, but they must know their business, those CIA connections, and besides . . . what's $100,000?

3. The political operative goes to the director of "black operations" and informs him that, with $100,000, he can bring O'Brien down. "How?" . . . "Don't ask." He doesn't ask either, but digs up a miserly $100,000. And the game is on . . .

As I said, I'm certain that the President knew nothing about the business, but his campaign staff seems to have recruited some pretty strange moss troopers. It is certainly his responsibility to clean house.

Msgr. Higgins Says:

History of Labor Movement Skillfully Told in Pictorial Study

The following is excerpted from The Yardstick columns by Msgr. George G. Higgins, secretary for research, United States Catholic Conference.

EVEN THOUGH NOSTALGIA is supposed to be the "in" thing these days, I haven't heard anyone complaining about the fact that Labor Day, with all its rich traditions, has become, for all practical purposes, a relic of another age. To the contrary, I have the impression that most people—including most workers—really couldn't care less. And maybe that's just as well. After all, there is no point in living forever in the past.

And yet wouldn't it be unfortunate if the American people—and especially the younger generation—were to become so future oriented as to break their links with the past and lose sight of where they came from? I have the feeling that this is already happening in the case of the labor movement.

By and large, the young adults of my acquaintance—including union members under 30—seem to know very little, and care even less, about the history of organized labor.

At best, they are only vaguely aware of the fact that the labor movement, as we have come to know it, had to struggle for its very existence against almost insurmountable odds, and this over a period of many decades. Even if their life depended on it, they probably couldn't tell one name from another in the long list of labor's founding fathers—a list which includes some of the more important men that this country has ever produced.

Perhaps I am pushing my point too far. In any event, if there are such people as I have described, however few or many, the remedy for their unfortunate condition—their lack of knowledge about the history of the labor movement—is now readily available in the form of a new book by M. B. Schnapper titled "American Labor: A Pictorial Social History" (Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C. 20003, $15.00 clothbound). Schnapper's book, which has been in the works for more than 25 years, is nothing short of fabulous. There is simply no other word for it.

Schnapper, now president of Public Affairs Press, started collecting labor pictures (photographs, cartoons, drawings, etc.) away back in 1945. He is said to have collected some 25,000 pieces of labor history art and examined hundreds of thousands more.

As labor editor Harry Conn has put it very neatly "If a picture is worth a thousand words then this vivid book is worth close to a million. It carries 1,250 pieces of art. The 575 pages of labor graphics, many preciously rare, provide the same breath-taking dimensions as a million words but none of the discouragement to a reader. Each page of art and copy is exciting. Nowhere else . . . has labor history been presented with such excitement but also with understanding and balance."

Those are my sentiments too. I would only add, for good measure, that Schnapper's book is without doubt the best thing of its kind ever published in this country.

If I were a dictator, and thought I could get by with it, I would make it required reading for every college student in the United States. It's really that good and then some. Moreover it's easy, almost delightful, to read and, by today's inflated standards, almost ridiculously inexpensive.

* * *

Reviewing a new book on the history of strikes in the United States, a Ph.D. candidate in history and a Columbia professor of economics—Susan P. Lee and Peter Passell—blithely conclude that while wages have certainly climbed sharply over the years, "it is only a matter of liberal faith that the unions themselves were responsible."

Ms. Lee and Prof. Passell seem to be saying, in effect, that it really wouldn't have made any difference, one way or the other, to the working people of the United States if the labor movement as we know it had never come into existence in the first place.

The real problem with this kind of historical revisionism as it is being applied to the history of the American labor movement is that it tends to be extremely ideological and doctrinaire.

What many of the revisionists who are currently denigrating the limited but certainly very real accomplishments of organized labor are really out to prove is that some kind of socialism or extreme "radicalism" (whatever that may mean) is the only answer to labor's problems and that any labor movement which doesn't start from this proposition is, by definition, preordained to failure.

Ms. Lee and Passell fall into this category. Their principal criticism of the book they were asked to review for the New York Times—a revisionist document which purports to be the true history of mass insurgence in America during the past century—is that its author pays too little attention to the role of Socialists in some of America's major strikes and that "The most radical of all unions, the IWW earns only a paragraph" and "the Communist leadership of the CIO in the '30s rates no word at all."

What they are saying, in effect, is that the only genuine labor leaders we have ever had during the past century were Socialists, Wobblies, or Communists. . . . I must admit that it leaves me completely cold and—not that it makes any great difference—lowers my respect for the Dept. of History and the Dept. of Economics at Columbia and for the New York Times Book Review.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT HAS LONG BEEN fashionable for many economists to label questioning of today's international trade system as "protectionist" and "anti-free trade." The American trade union movement has frequently been the target for such attacks.

Yet, it now develops that labor movements abroad also have been troubled by many aspects of today's international trade. This is particularly true of the huge growth of multinational companies which have become super-national or, perhaps more accurately, non-national.

As the executive vice president of the Ford Motor Co. for foreign operations once put it:

"We don't consider ourselves basically an American company. We are a multinational company. And when we approach a government that doesn't like the U.S., we always say, 'Who do you like? Britain? Germany? We carry a lot of flags, we export from every country.'"

It now appears that there are other nations that have discovered that multinational companies are not only American; that they exist elsewhere. Japan, for example. Or Great Britain. Or France.

At any rate the International Labor Organization has now determined to undertake a study of the influence of multinational corporations on such matters as working conditions, labor-management relations, employment, health and safety conditions, and national legislation affecting trade union rights of workers throughout the world.

The long-expressed call by the AFL-CIO for a serious study of today's trade conditions in terms of modern technological developments and export of capital clearly deserves a more intelligent response than cliche cries of "free trade" and "protectionism" that go back to conditions that no longer exist. The ILO itself, at any rate, appears to have decided that such a study is worthy of a major effort on its part.

That there are differences of opinion among industrial and labor groups cannot be denied. This was demonstrated last June when the ILO Governing Body decided on the October meeting. Quite independently of each other the American employer and labor representatives presented their differing viewpoints in commenting on the meeting.

Employer representative Edwin P. Neilan, of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, for example, defended the multinationals. He denied that multinational corporations are superstates that can override national law.

THIS VIEWPOINT was not shared by Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security who is a veteran American adviser to the ILO. He said:

"In the countries where these multinational companies set up branch operations, they have one goal and only one goal—to reap the highest possible profits. And they are able to pursue this goal, as the Director-General rightly says, 'With decision-making powers that transcend the control of national governments and the influence of national trade unions . . . in a position to influence patterns of trade, production, employment and international payments in ways that can nullify the policies of governments and organized measures of international cooperation.'

What is of the utmost importance is that the ILO may now serve as a trailblazer for study of multinational companies and their impact on wide areas of domestic and international trade and labor-management relations.

The cry of the AFL-CIO for such a study—for too many years now a cry in the wilderness that has met with derision and sloganeering—may indeed find a response in the forthcoming ILO study.

Unfair Controls:

Workers, Jobless Shortchanged By One-Sided Phase 2 Policy

ECONOMIC CONTROLS imposed by Pres. Nixon had little impact on high unemployment, while allowing corporate profits to skyrocket with wages trailing far behind, AFL-CIO Economist Nat Goldfinger declared.

At best, the first year record of the new economic policies adds up to a "mixed bag" that bears out the AFL-CIO's August 1971 warning that "inequitable and unfair" controls would not stem the inflation and high unemployment plaguing the economy, Goldfinger said.

He renewed the labor movement's demand that the controls be completely revised to make them "across-the-board . . . on all prices, all costs, all incomes—including profits . . . or be dropped."

"Let's not play games and say there's a control program, when the only element of cost that is being effectively controlled is the wage increases of workers," he asserted. He charged that "corporate profits are rising much faster . . . than anything else in the economy . . . something like 15 percent to 17 percent over last year," on top of the 14 percent jump rolled up in 1971 over the year before.

But during the first six months of 1972, he noted, the "hourly wage-improvement of the 49.5 million non-supervisory workers in the private economy" was only 4.5 percent "considerably less than . . . the government's guidelines on wage increases."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Goldfinger rejected the Administration's claim that a "new period of demand-pull inflation" is beginning.

He said there is "no evidence of shortages" or other "demand-pressures," noting that the latest Federal Reserve Board survey shows 23 percent of U.S. industry's productive capacity standing idle, while more than 5 million workers are still unable to find jobs. And, he added, "there is a real danger that we will wind up the year 1972" close to the current 5.6 percent jobless rate.

Goldfinger, director of the Dept. of Research, called for a much expanded and strengthened public service employment program and accelerated public works projects that will create both the skilled and semi-skilled jobs needed to "lift the state of the entire American economy."

FIRST-YEAR RECORD of the Nixon Administration's new economic policies bears out labor's warning that "unfair and inequitable" controls cannot effectively stem inflation to roll back recession-level unemployment, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Michael Posner, left, of Reuters, Ltd., and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Easy-to-Get Loans Raise Risk Under High Pressure Tactics

By Sidney Margolius

NEW GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS permitting savings associations to make unsecured loans up to $5,000 for major appliances and built-in equipment can prove to be a disaster to unsuspecting homeowners.

These so-called "equipment loans" involve many of the products that already have been used by high-pressure sellers to bilk naive homeowners and even renters out of millions of dollars. These products include burglar and fire alarm systems; wall-to-wall carpeting; central vacuum cleaners; storm windows; garbage disposals; high-priced draperies; freezers, and other equipment.

FHA home-improvement loans and banks' own modernization loans already have been the vehicle for overcharges for these and other types of equipment. Now, even more loan facilities have been made available for long-term installment buying of sometimes unneeded and often overpriced equipment.

So think twice if a salesman comes to you and suggests that you can get an "equipment loan" for an expensive installation.

That these loans can cover burglar or fire alarm systems is especially bad news since these products currently are being used for scare selling. For example, one selling organization advertises: "If an intruder tried to enter your home while your wife was there alone, what protection would she have?"

Another fear ad showing a man climbing through a window says, "Are you next on the list? He may be a professional burglar, a juvenile delinquent, a dope addict, a psychotic."

In some cases the alarm systems which were claimed to automatically call the police turned out to be inexpensive bell systems, poorly installed at that, for which anxious families signed contracts to pay $14 to $18 a month for 36 months—a total of $500 to $650.

Often consumers are trapped into such overpriced purchases because they let a salesman or dealer arrange the financing for them. The new equipment loans, as well as the older FHA Title I property improvement loans, might be useful in some cases if you arrange for the loan yourself and then comparison-shop for the products you need with the cash in hand.

The FHA Title I loans are likely to be lowest in cost. The maximum rate is $5.50 per $100 on the first $2,500 (a true annual percentage rate of about 11 percent), and $4.25 on the remainder up to $5,000 (an annual percentage rate of about 8 percent).

It's an open secret in the lending business that some families even take out improvement loans on the pretext of using them for fixing up homes but use them for other purposes such as consolidating bills. They do this because they often can get lower finance charges and longer terms than with personal loans (up to five years on some home-improvement loans).

FHA TITLE I LOANS usually are available from credit unions, banks and savings associations. However, some banks and associations push their own home-improvement loans. Bank home-improvement loans, as well as the new equipment loans, are likely to cost you 25 or 50 cents more per $100.

One reason for the probable higher rate for the new equipment loans is the "skip potential" in some types of merchandise eligible for such loans, such as appliances and wall-to-wall carpeting, one loan executive confided.

But even the new savings association equipment loans cost less in finance charges than dealer and mail order financing. This usually amounts to annual rates of 18 to 20 percent on home appliances, rugs, draperies and similar goods, or approximately 15 percent on more permanent equipment such as built-in kitchen cabinets, built-in ranges, garbage disposals, air-conditioning systems, wall-to-wall carpeting, and storm doors and windows.

Also watch out for extra charges for credit life insurance. Spiegel's is out with its new catalog and offers to "safeguard" you for "just pennies a month."

More specifically, this is 16½ cents a month for each $100 of your original balance. They don't bother to tell you that this comes to $2 a year. Such insurance is really worth about 30 or 40 cents a year per $100.

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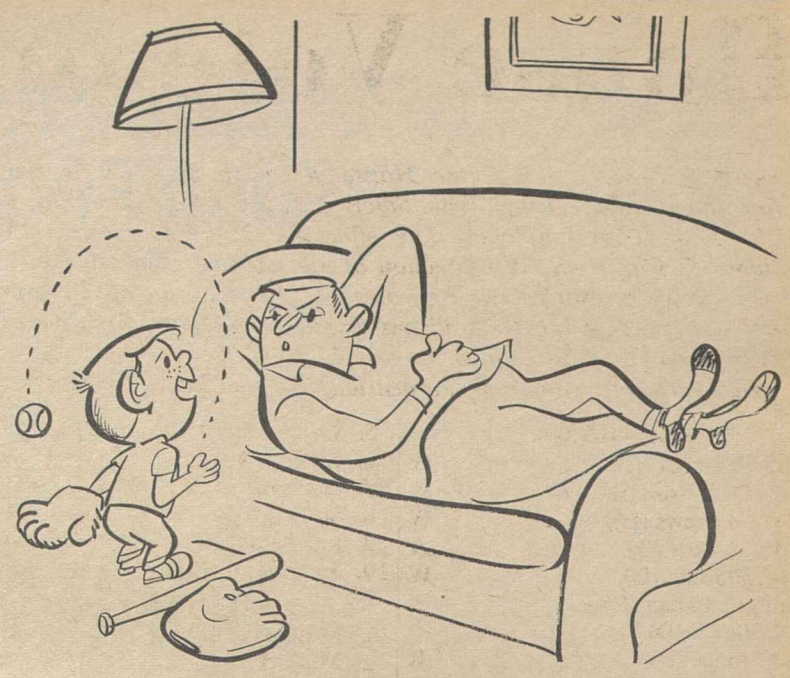


"Feel like getting in shape?"

Recycling Wastes:

Control of Pollution Keyed to Technology

The following is excerpted from a speech by Dr. Richard Lesher to the Steelworkers convention in Las Vegas. Lesher is president of the National Center for Resource Recovery.

WE LIVE IN AN AGE where people want to go back to the good old days, the age of nostalgia, back to the times when the fields were always green, the waters were always pure, and life was simple, serene and beautiful.

There are those among us who would like to halt production, reduce consumption, turn back the hands of progress in order to return to Mother Nature in all of her serenity.

When we look back to the good old days, are we really ready to give up the progress of the last 30 or 40 years, to give up the consumption and production and destroy our way of living because we cannot manage their garbage? Let's first ask if we indeed have to do that in order to make progress.

Air pollution did not strike yesterday or in the affluent Sixties. Air pollution in Pittsburgh was many times worse 30 years ago than it is today.

In water pollution we ofttimes did not know the quality of the water that we were drinking from the many times unsanitary outside facilities, especially when we consider that those outside water facilities were sometimes located next to some other outside facilities.

And let's not just think that the junk car problem of today is really a product of the affluent '60s where you will notice the vintage of those cars going back to 1920.

Recycling didn't begin last year. Unfortunately 30 years ago young boys were hand-picking the dump, not in order to improve ecology or the environment, but to eke out a few nickels for the Saturday afternoon movie. All of the people who began in those days what has not become fashionable to call recycling were doing it out of necessity and eking out a living such as a rag picker was doing in order to support himself rather than to clean up the environment.

Cities were slums from one end to the other. How easy it is to forget that our nation has struggled for hundreds of years to achieve the high standard of living that we have today, and there are some who would like to throw it out because we cannot manage our garbage.

We have taken this look into history not to say that we have solved all of the problems today but to put into perspective our present problems of environmental concern, and to reach agreement that we don't want to go back, we want to go forward. We want to solve the problems with progress.

Regardless of what the doom sayers tell us, we don't need to outlaw steel cans, aluminum cans, non-returnable glass bottles. As a nation we have a great history of solving problems no matter how large they are when we put together a problem-solving approach rather than just to hit the panic button.

We indeed do have a major problem in this country. Eighty percent of our small communities are still practicing open dumping such as the cavemen did thousands of years ago. In the open dump we pollute the water, we pollute the air, and we provide a breeding ground for rats and flies.

Some communities are violating the law every day by operating inadequate incinerators which are against the air pollution laws which have recently been enforced; in fact, overall, 90 percent of our communities are not meeting the present pollution standards.

The technology is here today enabling all of the cities of the country to move progressively to that first step to extract precious materials.

Organic material, the paper, the lawn clipping and so on will represent a major fuel source to this country. It has a BTU value . . . roughly 50 percent of the heating value of high grade oil.

So in the long run we will indeed be following Mother Nature's pattern in closing the loop, bringing those resources back for reuse over and over again, and we will follow Mother Nature's pattern in doing so.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Age Shakes Long-Held Beliefs —Wet Socks Theory and All

By Jane Goodsell

THE OTHER NIGHT at a party, a bunch of us got to talking in a philosophic vein, as people often do after midnight. We all agreed that the older we got, the less sure we were about anything. Most of the truths we had once accepted as self-evident seemed not to be so anymore.

Like, for instance, that orange and red don't go together; that boys and girls are born different; that people catch cold from sitting in drafts with wet socks; that nice girls don't. One of the guests pretty well summed up our wavering undecisiveness when she said, "Gosh, the only thing I know for sure anymore is that I hate myrtlewood." And some of us weren't even certain about that.

After a while we went home, shaking our heads ruefully about how namby-pamby we'd all become. But later that night, lying in bed, I thought some more. And it seemed to me that there must be two or three things that I still believe are irrevocably, absolutely and unequivocally really and truly true.

The list I came up with isn't especially wise or profound, and I'm not proposing to carve it on tablets of stone to survive the ages. But I believe these things. At least I think I do.

I believe that the most important person in the world to like, respect, understand, tell the truth to and forgive is yourself.

I believe that September, and not January, is the real beginning of the new year.

I believe that putting on a good face isn't hypocrisy—it's good common sense. Acting cheerful makes you feel better. Pretending you're not scared makes you braver. Combing your hair and putting on lipstick makes you feel less sick.

I BELIEVE that Ogden Nash was right when he said that people spend the first half of their lives being embarrassed by their parents and the second half being embarrassed by their children.

I believe that anything that goes wrong at a party is forgivable except running out of ice.

I believe that a pretty good way to judge a marriage is to watch a woman's face when her husband is telling a story.

I believe that macaroni has no place in salad. And that goes for marshmallows, too.

And, now that I think about it, I still believe—in spite of what science says—that people catch colds from sitting in drafts with wet socks.

House Vote on Job Safety Coverage

A 191-182 majority of the House voted on Sept. 19 to bar enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act at workplaces with 15 or fewer employes. The effect would be to remove 15 million workers from the protection of the job safety law.

On labor's scorboard, wrong votes (W) for the cutback in coverage were cast by 116 Republicans and 75 Democrats; Right votes (R) were cast by 140 Democrats and 42 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) A
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) A
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) A
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McClosky (R) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) R
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) A
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) A
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) A
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) A

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Monagan (D) W
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) A
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) A
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) A
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) R
15. Carlson (R) R
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) R
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) A
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) R
23. Shipley (D) W
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) A
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) A
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) A
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) A
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) A
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1.. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) A

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Curlin (D) A
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) A
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffrey (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Vacancy
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) A
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Vacancy
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neil (D) A
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) R
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) A
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) A

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelson (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) A

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) A
13. Gallagher (D) A
14 Daniels (D) A
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) R
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lent (R) A
25. Peyser (R) R
26. Reid (D) A
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) R
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) R
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) R
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) A
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) A
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) A
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Vacancy
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) A
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) A

OHIO
1. Keating (R) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) A
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) A
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) A
2. Edmondson (D) A
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) A
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) A
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Conover (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) A
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) W
2. Abourezk (D) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) A
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) A

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) A
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) A

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

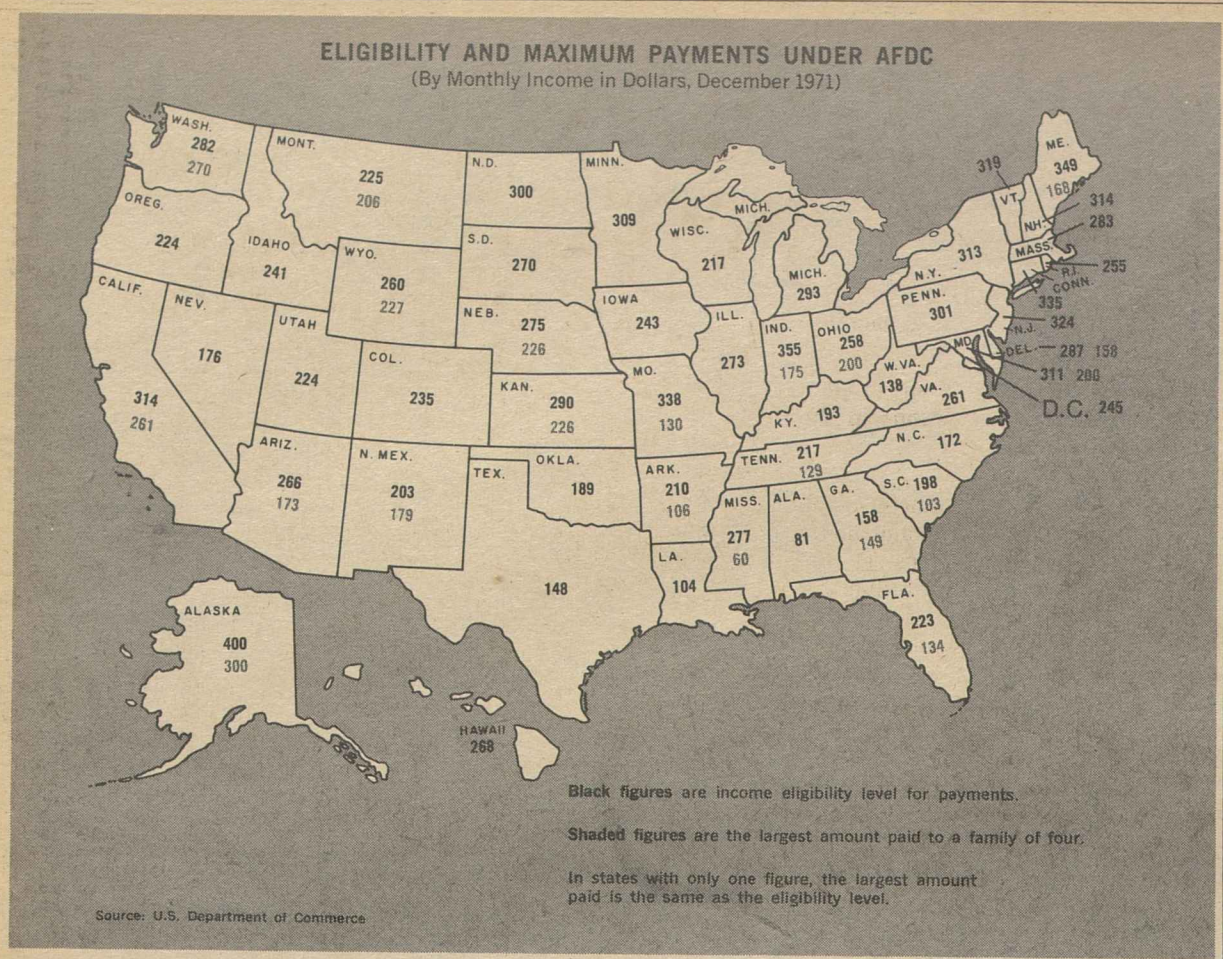
VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Vacancy
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) A
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) A
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) A
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) A
7. Adams (D) A

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Molohan (D) A
2. Staggers (D) A
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) A

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) W



Welfare Reform Tied to Progress In Nation's Basic Social Programs

Welfare reform must be accompanied by major improvements in education, health and employment programs, a leading authority on public welfare stresses in an article in the September issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Mitchell I. Ginsberg sees "no simple, easy, quick and inexpensive solutions" to the complex problems of public welfare.

"Welfare itself is neither the basic cause of, nor the solution to, the poverty problem. Welfare is the result of the failure of so many other systems in America," he writes.

Ginsberg, dean of Columbia University's School of Social Work and former New York City welfare commissioner, notes that general agreement that welfare is a "mess" hasn't led to a consensus on its solution—despite three years of consideration by Congress and public debate.

"Part of the reason for inaction is that welfare is so complicated that very few people understand it." But, he adds, "more important is that people dislike it for different reasons and thus want different changes."

The article describes the welfare system and notes that of nearly 15 million persons receiving some type of public assistance, fewer than 150,000 are employable men—and even that figure includes many who are handicapped by physical and emotional ailments. About 8 million are children, more than 2 million are aged and well over 1 million are totally and permanently disabled or blind.

Under the largest program—aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)—payments for a family of four range from about $700 a year in Mississippi to a top of about $3,700 a year in a small handful of states. And even the top figure is below the government's own poverty level.

Contrary to popular myths, most AFDC families are not black, most people on welfare rolls did not recently migrate into states with higher benefits, and the average family size on welfare rolls is declining, not rising.

Ginsberg discusses the inability of Congress and the Administration to agree on the type of welfare reform that should be enacted. "Despite wide agreement that welfare is a mess," he notes, "there is no consensus on what should be done."

Meanwhile, he warns, "many states are cutting back on already inadequate welfare payments and we appear to be in the midst of another periodic crackdown on welfare and its recipients."

The author gives his own views on the issue, proposing "a package of new approaches" that would include:

- A federally financed and administered income maintenance program based on need and with benefits at least on the poverty level. One possibility would be a family allowance system similar to that of many other nations.
- Guaranteed employment for all through jobs in both the public and private sector. Most people want to work and compulsory work requirements can accomplish little when sufficient jobs are not available.
- Transfer of the aged, blind and disabled receiving public assistance from welfare to the social security system.
- Development of a substantial program of public and private social services.

Ginsberg said it will not be easy to reform the present system nor is there any guarantee that the changes he proposes will solve all problems.

But, he warned, "without changes, our welfare rolls will expand and the problems of our cities and our poor will grow larger and more acute. We cannot hope that a welfare system that is not working now will ever work better without drastic change. We simply cannot go on perpetuating a system that is designed to save money rather than people and tragically ends up doing neither."

Lower Cost for Imports Found No Longer True

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) described the theory that foreign imports cost less as "a farce . . . being perpetuated against the American consumer."

Dent speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., said there was a time when imported goods did, in fact, cost less than American-made products. "But," he added, "that was when the producers of these foreign imports were fighting for a share of the American market."

He continued, "over the years this consistent underselling drove American competition out of the marketplace. And today, many foreign products enjoy a virtual monopoly in our stores and shops."

He charged that monopolies give overseas firms the right to dictate prices in America, "and this is just what they did."

Dent said foreign firms have raised their prices many times, "until now 'Made in Japan' items cost as much or more than a similar American-made product."

Yet, he argued, the real cost of the flood of imports in American markets is not in the difference in cost to the consumer but in the statistics showing that "the real cost of these imports to date has been American jobs."

Imports, he said, have deprived the American worker "of his inherent right to a job, to a decent living, to a better life."

He estimated that by 1980 "close to five million Americans will be without jobs as a direct result of foreign imports."

Dent cautioned that "instead of thinking about 'penny economics' it is time to start thinking of 'people economics.' "

He said that thinking of people in economic terms means considering the plight of those forced out of work, out of money and onto government-support rolls by the flood of imports.

In maritime alone, the congressman said, use of foreign flag shipping by American importers and exporters has cost 23,000 job opportunities for American seamen, and untold numbers of jobs in related industries.

To Expand Programs:

Tobacco Workers Vote Dues Increase

Kansas City—Tobacco Workers at their 15th convention approved a two-step increase in membership dues to finance organizing, education and communications programs aimed at putting the TWIU in a strong bargaining position for major negotiations coming in 1974.

Minimum monthly dues will be raised a total of $2, with a $1 step next Jan. 1 and another $1 on Jan. 1, 1973. The first increase will go to the international and the second will be split between the international and local unions. The action raises dues from $4 to $6 a month and the per capita to the international goes from $2 to $3.50.

Pres. Rene Rondou told the 170 delegates the union will expand community action programs in coordination with organizing campaigns, particularly in areas where the TWIU has faced stiff opposition in the past.

The international will also continue its policy of sending top officers of the union on personal visits to locals throughout the United States and Canada to assure a close working relationship between the administration and members, Rondou said.

Rondou was re-elected to his first full four-year term as president. He had moved to the top position in the union on the death of Pres. Howard W. Vogt in 1970.

Delegates also re-elected Sec.-Treas. Homer Cole, First Vice Pres. Wallace G. Mergler and nine other vice presidents.

Rondou said the TWIU will introduce a number of far-reaching bargaining proposals in the 1974 negotiations. Besides regular bread-and-butter issues on wages and fringe benefits, the union will be seeking guaranteed pensions, vacation bonuses, and paid tuitions for higher education.

A key objective in the bargaining will be a proposal for employers to pay double pension credits to workers affected by plant shutdowns. The union sees this working two ways: as a deterrent to plant shutdowns, thereby improving job security, and improving pensions for workers caught in the shutdowns.

The TWIU will also concentrate on improving wages and conditions for seasonal tobacco workers. Delegates noted in a convention resolution that while improvements were made in the last contract negotiations affecting the seasonal workers, much must still be done to bring their wages to equitable levels.

Other convention resolutions called for:

- Enactment of National Health Security.
- Support of consumer boycotts of Farah slacks and non-union iceberg lettuce.
- Amendments to the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill to ease restrictions on Canadian-made products.

Speakers at the five-day convention included Jean Beaudry, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, and several members of the AFL-CIO headquarters staff: Alan Kistler, Dept. of Organization; Robert Harbrant, Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and William Pollard, Dept. of Civil Rights.

Carpenters Affirm Neutrality Position

The executive board of the Carpenters has reaffirmed the union's long-standing policy of non-endorsement of any presidential candidate.

Its statement stressed, however, the importance of active political participation by union members to help elect candidates "who can improve the quality of the life of every American, irrespective of color, faith or economic station."

It called on locals and members to study the background and records of the candidates and urged that "this is the time for total political involvement, not observation from the sidelines."

Degree-Apprentice Link To Be Studied by Union

The Operating Engineers have received a research grant from the Labor Dept. to explore the possibility of combining apprenticeship training with junior college instruction.

The contract, signed by Operating Engineers' Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, would grant the union $72,000 to conduct an 18-month feasibility study on the dual enrollment of applicants as both apprentices and candidates for the degree of Science in Engineering.

The degree would give full credit to the academic part of the apprenticeship program and would qualify apprentices to continue their education at a four-year college.

Working through a national advisory committee, the union will:

- Solicit participation of colleges offering a two-year associate degree.
- Solicit participation of joint apprenticeship training committees.
- Administer working relationships between participating colleges and apprentice training committees.
- Seek out four-year colleges which will credit the dual enrollment program toward a bachelor's degree.

Under the grant, the Operating Engineers will also develop a model curriculum for apprentices participating in the dual enrollment program.

One hundred apprentices will be enrolled in the first year of the project, to be conducted in three junior colleges yet to be selected. Their experiences will be compared with a control (non-college) group of participants.

Credit Unions Grow Under Labor Sponsors

Madison, Wis.—Participation in labor-sponsored credit unions rose to 810,000 in 1971 from 723,000 the year before, the Credit Union National Association reported in its new yearbook.

Of the 24,000 credit unions operating in the United States last year, 1,070 carried union sponsorship. Total assets of the labor credit unions increased to $500 million and loans outstanding rose to $425 million, the yearbook notes.

At 40th Convention:

Pressmen Boost Per Capita, Spur Merger Discussions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the 40th convention of the Printing Pressmen voted to increase per capita payments and at the same time tightened their belts with an austerity program.

The more than 1,300 delegates heard their President and spokesmen from two other graphic arts unions support the concept of merger to improve the bargaining position of all unions in the industry.

Per capita payments, now $6.52, will go up 20 cents on Jan. 1, 1973, and 20 cents more a year later. A four-cent increase was approved as an assessment for future convention funding.

The austerity program includes a cutback in expense allowances for officers and the designation of vice presidents as heads of geographic areas to save travel costs and more clearly define responsibilities.

On the subject of merger, Pressmen's Pres. Alexander Rohan had issued a strong appeal for merger discussions between his and other printing unions on the convention's opening day. Later, delegates heard officers of other unions make the same point Pres. Joseph Tonelli of the new Paperworkers said that competition necessitated its creation through the recent merger of the United Papermakers and the Pulp Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

"As a result of that merger, great economies will come to pass," he predicted. "We will no more have duplications of effort. We will no longer compete against one another."

Companies go to the extent of favoring different printing unions each time they open a new plant, Tonelli stated. "That is the kind of game these employers have been playing. . . . The companies are playing one against the other."

He added, "If we are really and truly trade unionists . . . leaders must set aside their own personal aggrandizement, their own selfish interests, and merge unions within their respective fields. We can strengthen the committees, the officers, when they go to the bargaining table with greater power, greater strength than they have ever had before."

In the case of his own union's merger, the result has been overwhelming, Tonelli said. "Where we had two local unions, they combined into one. Where there were two representatives serving one plant now there is one. We will be able to concentrate and put on an organizing drive like you have never seen before."

Joe Bingel, second vice president of the Typographical Union, said members of all printing unions are faced with ever-increasing non-union competition and rapid changes in the industry, and "these concerns can no longer be left to each craft union to do its own thing. We must move our unions into effective action in defense of the best interest of the entire membership. The time to act is now."

Experience shows, Bingel stated, that merger is not simple, but is a necessity of the times. He suggested that conferences between the ITU and IPP&AU be reactivated "and continue until a merger is achieved."

He said "we would be able to eliminate forever, legal scabbing on each other—something every member of both our unions has abhorred for a long, long time.

"We would be able to mount a solid, well organized front against our enemies instead of resorting to guerrilla warfare."

Miles P. Patrone of the American Newspaper Publishers Association traced the history of voluntary arbitration and said ANPA is willing to renew its arbitration agreement with the Pressmen "to provide for your members and my members an additional tool in the maintenance of peaceful relationships at the local level, not as a substitute for bargaining but a projection of it."

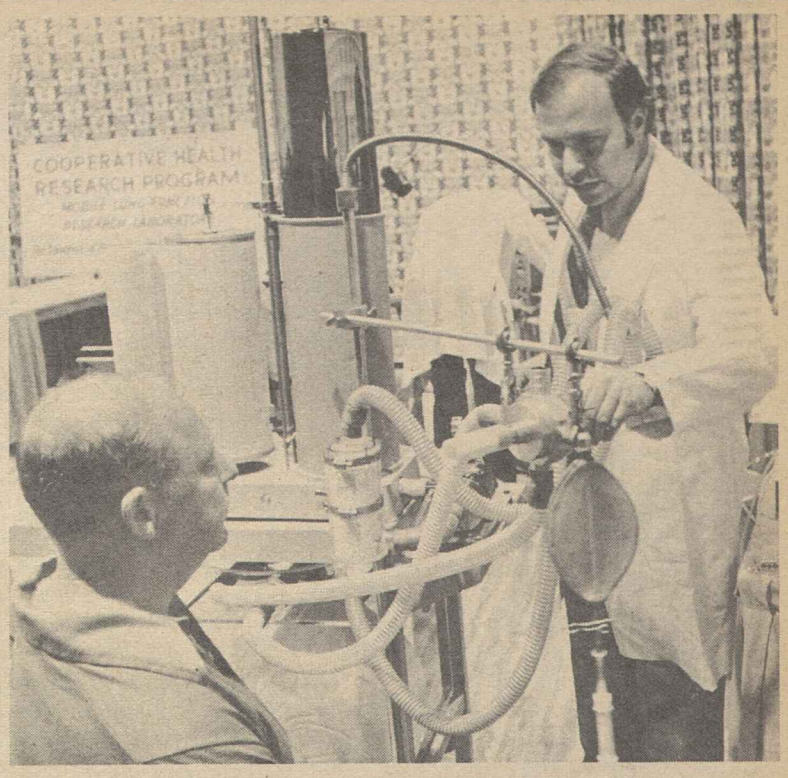
The Pressmen, concerned about the health of the union's membership in the dirty atmosphere of newspaper pressrooms, set up a clinic of the convention where respiratory tests were taken by more than 200 delegates.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York is working with the union in the research program. He said he would use the results gathered here for further compilation of statistics.

At the clinic, delegates received a chest X-ray, hearing test, pulmonary function test and interviews with medical personnel.

Dr. Selikoff criticized the ANPA for its lack of cooperation with the Pressmen. He said when "we get our statistics and we get more knowledge about those products used in the work environment that are dangerous to our members" provisions to clean up the work environment will be included in contracts. "We are going to have a battle on our hands from the American Newspaper Publishers Association," he predicted.

"I think that this is unconscionable. We are talking about lives. We are not talking about money. We are talking about lives," Dr. Selikoff said. "I for one can tell you that with your support we are not going to take any of that kind of thing. We are going to see that the work environment is cleaned up in all our plants and we are going to do something about it."



MEDICAL CHECK-UP is given one of the 1,300 Printing Pressmen delegates in Bal Harbour, Fla., at the occupational health clinic during the union's convention. The clinic was set up by the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, which are working with the Pressmen in a cooperative health research program.

Striking D.C. Teachers Hit by Fines, Jail Order

Jail sentences and heavy fines were imposed on striking teachers in Washington, D.C., and the city's schools were ordered closed after members of the AFT local refused to be forced back to work by a court injunction.

A D.C. Superior Court judge ordered the jailing of the local's president, William Simons, and said the 22 other members of the union's executive committee would also be jailed if the strike continues. He added to a previously imposed fine of $50,000 on the union a fine of $10,000 a day for the duration of the strike, coupled with individual fines of $300 and $100 a day thereafter on individual members of the executive committee.

The jail sentences and fines were protested by the president of the District of Columbia School Board, Marion Barry. The board had initially sought the injunction to avert a scheduled strike but Barry protested that imposition of the penalties would impair negotiations.

A few hours before Simons was to be jailed, the judge postponed the imprisonment until Oct. 2 to allow negotiations to continue.

Lack of home rule that forces the nation's capital to depend on Congress has immensely complicated the bargaining situation. In the area of working conditions, teachers are protesting an inadequate budget that has created unmanageably large classes, a shortage of teaching supplies and unsafe conditions. On pay, they are seeking the same 17 percent increase Congress voted for D.C. police and fire fighters. As the strike entered its second week, the House District of Columbia Committee approved a bill providing an immediate 7 percent raise, with a 5 percent increase next September. Union spokesmen termed the proposal inadequate and discriminatory. Teachers have not had a pay raise in three years.

A tentative settlement agreement brought back by the union's executive board on the first day of the strike was overwhelmingly rejected at a membership meeting and union picket lines have been respected by large numbers of non-members as well as members.

The parent American Federation of Teachers has pledged to pay the fines imposed for the strike. AFT Pres. David Selden termed the court penalties "unconscionable."

There was progress in teacher bargaining elsewhere, as 13,000 Philadelphia teachers ratified a "memorandum of understanding" that ended the strike that has kept the city's schools closed.

Under the agreement, negotiations with the School Board will resume immediately and final contract terms will be retroactive. If a settlement is not reached by Dec. 31, the strike can be resumed.

A number of smaller teacher disputes have been settled but others called by both AFT locals and affiliates of the National Education Association continued.

Rights of Unions, Strikers at Issue In Key Cases Before High Court

The right of labor unions to discipline members who cross picket lines and the right of strikers to get their old jobs back are among a number of important cases to be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court during the fall term which opens in October.

A third important case, involves the right of organizations to purchase TV and radio time to air controversial issues—an issue of great importance to unions which have frequently been denied air purchase time during strike situations. The AFL-CIO filed a friend-of-the-court brief in the case.

The two main labor cases involve the Textile Workers Union of America and the Teamsters. In the first case the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the right of the union to assess fines against members who resigned from the union during a strike and then crossed picket lines to return to work. The court decision permitted the union to enforce collection of the fine.

The National Labor Relations Board claimed that the union had no right to enforce the fine because the members had resigned. The court, however, held that the fined members had voted for the strike and were committed to respect the picket line even though they resigned later on. The strike was at the International Paper Box Machine Company in Nashua, N.H.

The second case involves the Teamsters and the International Van Lines of Southern California. In this case the NLRB upheld the right of striking workers to be reinstated in their jobs before they had been permanently replaced even though they continued to strike after they had been discharged.

A third important labor case is before the Supreme Court in the form of a petition to be heard and has not yet been granted certiorari. This involves the question of whether a union has the right to demand company-wide bargaining against the will of a corporation; the case involves Phelps Dodge and the Steelworkers—as well as a number of other unions—and grew out of the copper strike in 1968.

Other important cases before the fall session of the high court involve:

- Action, including busing, that public officials must take in assuring desegregation of schools and determination of whether schools can continue to be financed through property taxes.
- Three cases involving the distribution of obscene material and the right of states to prohibit the sale or distribution of such material.
- State and federal powers in criminal cases.
- The power of police in search and seizure cases including tax records and whether a grand jury witness can be compelled to furnish samples of his handwriting.
- The right of citizens to be informed on environmental matters and the right of states to protect their natural resources.

The "Fairness of Broadcasting" case involves an appeal of the Democratic National Committee to compel radio and TV stations to accept paid advertising on controversial issues. The Federal Communications Commission would limit this right so long as stations adhere to the "fairness doctrine" which requires the airing of both sides of a controversial issue as determined by the stations involved.

While theoretically adhering to the fairness doctrine, many stations have rejected paid advertising including labor union advertising in strike situations. (PAI)

Meat Prices Pace New Rise In Living Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

The BLS Consumer Price Index, the government's yardstick for the cost of goods and services showed that meat prices rose in August by nine-tenths of 1 percent. Over the past year, meat prices have shot up 10.2 percent.

Food prices overall were 3.8 percent higher than a year earlier, a larger increase than for the index as a whole. Prices for automobiles and clothes were down for the month. On the service side, costs of home repairs, mortgage interest, property taxes, doctors' fees, and other medical services were up.

In a separate report, the BLS said that average weekly earnings of blue-collar workers rose seven-tenths of 1 percent between July and August.

The BLS said that spendable earnings of an average wage earner with three dependents—earnings after federal income and social security taxes are deducted—were $121.94, or 89 cents higher than in July. The figure compares with $113.79 in August 1971.

In terms of buying power, the over-the-year increase was somewhat less. In 1967 dollars, that same worker's weekly earnings were $97.01 last month; in August 1971, they were $93.19.

The Consumer Price Index for August 1972 was 125.7 percent of the 1967 base. This means that the same market basket of goods and services that cost $10 five years ago now costs $12.57.

Key Programs Threatened:

House Panel Backs Nixon Spending Lid

(Continued from Page 1)

amount of the budget Nixon proposed last January. Based on anticipated spending, it would mean a cutback of about $10 billion.

But that $250 billion figure is grossly misleading in terms of the impact of the cut. The lion's share of it represents payments from the social security trust fund, interest on the national debt and other untouchable items. Only 31 percent represents discretionary spending, where action by Congress and the Administration determines the outlays. And about two-thirds of that is earmarked for military programs—an area where Nixon has protested that Congress has cut too heavily.

One high-ranking Administration official has already identified manpower training programs and federal funds for anti-poverty, health and housing as likely targets if the spending ceiling is enacted.

The President has used his veto power and veto threats to hold appropriations down, and the spending ceiling plan would in effect give him an item veto. He would be able to ignore part of an appropriations bill without vetoing the entire measure.

An example of how this power could be used would be the multi-billion dollar appropriations bill to finance programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept.

Nixon vetoed the bill because it appropriated $1.8 billion more than he had proposed, with most of the additional money going to education programs.

In an effort to avoid a second veto, the House trimmed the funds to a compromise figure that was still $836 million more than the Administration had sought. It passed the new bill on Sept. 19 by a one-sided 324-51 vote, putting House members firmly on record for greater federal aid to education.

If Congress then turns around and gives the President the spending control he is seeking, it would in effect be an invitation to him to ignore the added funds.

Although the spending ceiling legislation gives the President unlimited power to withhold funds, Administration officials reportedly have promised not to cut back revenue-sharing funds earmarked for states and cities.

Labor has opposed similar "meat-ax" spending limits in the past. The last time the issue came to a head in Congress was during the Johnson Administration when a conservative coalition insisted on imposing a spending cutback as the price of passage of a tax surcharge needed to raise funds for the Vietnam war. As finally enacted, it forced a $6 billion cutback as part of the tax bill.

In that 1968 battle, the sides were reversed. Then it was Congress seeking to force the President not to spend money it had appropriated. Currently, it is the President asking Congress to give him the power to cut the appropriations voted by Congress.

Longshoremen Job Injury Bill Set for Vote

The AFL-CIO called on the House to pass intact a Senate-approved bill that would more than double job-injury payments for more than 800,000 workers covered by the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

In a letter sent to all congressmen, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted that the workmens compensation legislation was last amended in 1961 and that improvements are "long overdue."

The law covers dock and shipyard workers, all private employment in the District of Columbia, overseas defense workers and employes of government activities not financed by appropriated funds,

It would assure most workers of two-thirds of lost pay during disability for injuries or occupational diseases.

Aerospace, Rail Boosts Approved by Pay Board

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. District Judge George Hart recently upheld an IAM-UAW suit against the Pay Board's action. He ruled that 34 of the 51 cents in the first year was agreed to back in 1968 by the employers as a "catch-up" on any future rise in living costs, and could not be considered as part of any additional gain won in 1971. Thus, the board should only have considered the 17 cents, which was well within its guidelines of 5.5 percent for allowable one-year increases.

The case is expected to be appealed by the board to a special Court of Appeals set up under the Economic Stabilization Act. If the unions are upheld, the board will have to grant the 17 cents for the first year, which averages out to about $353 per worker.

In the Long Island Rail Road case, the board cut 1972 raises totaling 40.9 percent. It reduced to 22 percent four requested increases amounting to 31 percent, and okayed a 9.9 percent lump-sum payment resulting from agreed-upon work-rule changes, making the total raise 31.9 percent effective Sept. 25, 1972.

In another decision, the Pay Board cut to 10 percent two deferred increases totaling 14.85 percent for some 3,000 members of the Flint Glass Workers employed by 15 companies represented by the Glass Containers Manufacturers Institute.

The deferred increases were effective on Nov. 14, 1971, and on July 1, 1972. The board ruled that the first control year increases as negotiated were "unreasonably inconsistent with the criteria established" for wage controls.

Pres. George M. Parker of the Flint Glass Workers said in Toledo, Ohio, that the board's decision "is literally tearing apart 30 years of collective bargaining in the mold-making and repairing industry . . . in an effort to maintain uniformity of wages."

Parker said his union has asked the board to reconsider its decision and has been given 21 days to submit additional data to support the pay increases, which were negotiated during the wage-price freeze.

The multi-employer bargaining involves union members at 85 plants across the country.

Shooting at Organizers Is a No-No, Says NLRB

Eager Beaver Trucking, a California firm, has promised the National Labor Relations Board to stop shooting at union organizers—at least while its employes are watching.

In a consent stipulation, settling unfair labor practice charges stemming out of a Teamsters organizing campaign, the company agreed to provide back pay to workers who were illegally fired. And it promised it would "not threaten employes with bodily harm if they support a union."

Furthermore, the company pledged in the notice it posted in compliance with the NLRB order:

"We will not point firearms at and/or discharge firearms in the direction of union representatives in the presence of employes."

Fraud Charges Hit Anti-Labor Petition

Sacramento, Calif.—California Sec. of State Edmund G. Brown, Jr., has asked the State Superior Court here to remove Proposition 22—California's controversial farm-labor initiative—from the November ballot. He called the initiative "the worst case of election fraud" ever uncovered in the state.

Brown charged that 63,305 signatures on the petitions to put the proposition on the ballot "were obtained as a result of fraudulent and misleading representations to the signers."

If the 63,305 signatures are ruled invalid because of fraud, the proposition would be dropped from the ballot since it would no longer have the 325,000 signatures needed.

Proposition 22 is bitterly opposed by the United Farm Workers and by the state's labor movement as one of the most sweeping anti-labor measures ever to be put before California voters.

The measure would permit growers to get 60-day injunctions against strikes at any time, ban picketing of all stores selling non-union products, and deny migrant farm workers the right to vote in union elections.

Farm Workers Director Cesar Chavez has said that the proposition—advanced by the growers and the American Farm Bureau Federation—would destroy his organization. The State AFL-CIO, Auto Workers and Teamsters regard it as a threat to all trade unions and have joined forces to fight it.

Brown said that investigations revealed instances in which professional firms hired to gather the necessary 325,000 signatures had stapled a card over the attorney-general's explanation of the measure. One card read: "Sign this petition for lower food prices. Consumer Committee," Brown noted.

In addition, handwriting experts have verified the existence of many forged signatures, Brown said. Also, he charged, petition-gatherers allegedly told signers the measure would establish a minimum wage for farm workers, and that it was supported by Chavez and the UFW. Neither is true.

The court has set Oct. 12 for a hearing on Brown's request that the proposition be taken off the ballot.

A wide spectrum of interests has joined labor's opposition to the measure. Latest group to oppose the initiative is the Roman Catholic Bishops of California. The bishops said that, after studying Proposition 22, they came to this conclusion:

"It deviates so widely from a just and equitable approach to settling agricultural labor problems that, if adopted, it will undoubtedly create far more serious tension and difficulties than it attempts to solve."

Board Upholds Farah Cutters' Vote for ACWA

The National Labor Relations Board has certified the Clothing Workers as the bargaining agent for the cutting room employes of Farah Manufacturing Co. plants in El Paso, Tex., almost two years after the representation election was held.

Farah objections to the conduct of the election, held Oct. 14, 1970, were completely overruled by the NLRB in investigations and hearings, the ACWA said.

The ACWA has been on strike against Farah since May 8 after the company fired a number of employes for union organizing activities.

After the majority of the 200 cutting room workers voted for ACWA representation, Farah refused to consent to broader representation elections. This is one of the key issues in the strike of about 3,000 workers at several Farah plants in El Paso and Victoria, Tex., and Las Cruces and Albuquerque, N.M.

The NLRB's certification of the ACWA as the exclusive bargaining representative of the cutting room workers was issued Sept. 15.

In line with the NLRB ruling, the union has called on company president William F. Farah for a meeting "as soon as possible to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement."

The ACWA also has requested a listing for all employes in the bargaining unit as of the NLRB election date and others who since have been added to the Farah payroll.

The Clothing Workers are pressing a nationwide boycott of Farah products—men's and boys' slacks and sportswear—with the full support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

OCAW Names Davidson As Aide to Grospiron

Denver—Ray Davidson, publicity director and editor of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union News since 1948, has been re-assigned as an assistant to OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron.

Succeeding him as publicity director and editor of the union paper is Paul Harding, who has been on the OCAW staff since 1958, formerly as assistant publicity director and assistant editor and most recently as assistant director of organizing. Jerry Archuleta continues as assistant publicity director and assistant editor.

Scare Tactics Laid to Foes Of Safety Act

(Continued from Page 1)

and claims that it is unfair to small businesses are without merit.

Focusing on the state of Montana where many complaints have originated, Taylor said that OSHA made only about nine inspections a month during fiscal year 1972.

Since there are 17,200 workplaces covered by the law in the state—of which nearly 95 percent employ 15 or fewer workers—Taylor said it would take OSHA 160 years to inspect all the plants, shops and worksites at the 1972 pace.

Of the 2,807 violations that were found, 87 citations were issued to Montana employers and the fines that were proposed averaged $6.48 each, Taylor pointed out.

"It would be difficult to conclude from these figures," Taylor stressed, "that enough inspections had been made to validate much of the complaint correspondence . . . that small business is going broke because of enforcement activities by OSHA."

Taylor also told the subcommittee holding oversight hearings on the safety law that the enforcement program may be seriously weakened if OSHA shifts the duties of field personnel from inspections to advising small business employers on the law.

"We will not let down American workers who are entitled to proper protections under the Occupational Safety & Health Act," Taylor warned, by supporting any amendment which would reassign inspectors to consultative services—either on a full or part-time basis.

9-30-72

Insurance Pact Covers 17,000 At Prudential

The Insurance Workers have reached tentative agreement on a new three-year contract with the world's largest insurance firm, Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

Negotiations had been underway in Washington between the IWIU bargaining team and management for about a month, the union reported.

Details of the agreement were not made public pending ratification by the union's membership.

However, Vice Pres. Joseph Pollack, chairman of the union's 18-member negotiating committee announced that the increases amount to more than $25 over the three-year period.

The union estimates it will take two weeks or more for ratification since its Prudential membership is in about 150 locals. The union represents about 17,000 of the district agents of Prudential in 35 states and in the District of Columbia.

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Meany Blasts House Action Blocking Wage Floor Bill

Overrides Nixon:

Congress Rebuffs Rail Pension Veto

Retired railroad workers will get their 20 percent pension raise despite Pres. Nixon's veto.

Less than six hours after the President told Congress the increase was overly generous and inflationary, both the House and Senate had overridden his veto. The votes to override easily exceeded the required two-thirds majority.

The House voted first, 353-29, to repass the bill "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Senate spent a little longer in debate. But the margin by which it overrode the President was just as decisive, 76-5.

The 20 percent boost is retroactive to Sept. 1, the same date and amount as the recent increase in social security retirement benefits.

Unlike the social security raise, the rail bill is temporary —until next June 30th, when Congress hopes to have acted on legislation to strengthen the financing of the program.

Nixon asked Congress to cut down the amount of the increase, arguing that the nearly 1 million persons drawing railroad retirement benefits would be better off with less money because "the bill in its present form would contribute to inflation."

In dollar amounts, the 20 percent railroad retirement boost averages more than the 20 percent social security increase—one argument that the Administration made in opposing the legislation. But

(Continued on Page 2)

GE Ordered To Release Wage Data

Cincinnati—The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a series of National Labor Relations Board decisions finding the General Electric Co. guilty of unfair labor practices in refusing to furnish certain area wage data to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The NLRB had ruled in 1968 that the giant manufacturer was not justified in withholding the information from the IUE during contract negotiations and ordered the company to supply the data to the union. GE later used the area wage surveys to justify its refusal to raise wages at four of its plant locations—Rome, Ga.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Dover, Ohio, and Seattle, Wash.

GE had petitioned the court to review and set aside the NLRB decisions. The U.S.

(Continued on Page 2)

Pay Board Challenges Court Aerospace Ruling

The Pay Board and the Justice Dept. will appeal a federal judge's ruling that would restore the first year of a 17-cent raise to 120,000 aerospace workers.

The increase, negotiated by the Machinists for 90,000 workers and by the Auto Workers for another 30,000, was disallowed last year by the Pay Board as exceeding its wage control guidelines. It was part of a 51-cent catch-up package in the first year of a three-year contract. The board recently approved payment of the 17 cents as part of the second-year wage increase.

U.S. District Judge George Hart ruled Aug. 31 that the Pay Board acted illegally in knocking the 17 cents off of the first-year agreement. He upheld the claim of the two unions that the bulk of the 51-cent increase represented a cost-of-living catch-up that had been agreed to before Pres. Nixon imposed his wage-price controls. The remainder was well within the guidelines.

The case will be heard by the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals that has been set up to deal with legal challenges of wage-price controls.

APPRENTICE CARPENTER Karen Claffy pitches in on the construction of the presidential inauguration stands being erected at the U.S. Capitol. The 18-year-old apprentice with the Carpenters District Council of Washington, D.C., is one of a growing number of women holding work permits with the union.

Lowers Exemption Level:

Senate Eases Blow To Job Safety Law

The Senate voted to undo most of the damage the House inflicted on the Occupational Safety & Health Act, but the final decision awaits a House-Senate conference.

As passed by the House in the form of an amendment to an appropriations bill, Labor Dept. safety inspectors would be barred from looking for violations by any employer with 15 or fewer workers.

Under the Senate version, the exemption would apply only to establishments with three or fewer employes.

On the first key rollcall, the Senate deleted the 15-worker exemption by a 47-33 vote.

The AFL-CIO had protested that the House-passed exemption "makes a mockery" of the job safety law by excluding "the workers who need it most." It would have denied protection to 86 percent of the nation's workplaces and one-fourth of all workers.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all senators urging support for the motion by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) to delete all restrictions on enforcement of the 1970 law.

After the Case motion was adopted, Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) began a sort of reverse bidding to get the highest possible exclusion written into the bill.

First he proposed excluding firms with seven or fewer workers. When that was defeated, 43-38, he proposed to exclude employers with up to four workers. That lost on a 39-39 tie. Vice Pres. Agnew, who as presiding officer of the Senate may vote to break a tie, was not in the chamber at the time.

Finally, Curtis won a 50-28 vote for the exclusion of employers with up to three workers after telling the Senate that it had Labor Dept. approval.

The Labor Dept. had taken a

(Continued on Page 8)

White House Role Called 'Outrageous'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced the refusal of the House to agree to a conference with the Senate on minimum wage legislation as "a cruel blow" to America's working poor.

He termed the Administration's insistence on a sub-minimum wage floor for youth "outrageous." Meany called for a drive in every congressional district in the nation to "elect liberal and progressive candidates to the next Congress and defeat the reactionary members of the House who voted for the Administration's intolerable position."

The showdown vote was the 196-188 defeat of a motion to set up a House-Senate conference committee to negotiate a compromise of the very different versions of minimum wage legislation passed earlier this year. **(Rollcall, Page 6.)**

The Senate bill provided a higher step-up in the minimum wage with a significant expansion of coverage to government employes and household domestic workers, and would have eliminated discriminatory exclusions of several other groups of workers from portions of the Fair Labor Standard Act's protections.

Under the Administration-supported House-passed version, a smaller increase in the wage floor would be accompanied by a permanent sub-minimum youth rate applicable to out-of-school, full-time workers as well as students who now can be hired at lower wages if the Labor Dept. agrees that they aren't replacing adults. The wage rate for youth would be frozen at the present $1.60 level and stay permanently 20 percent below the adult minimum.

(Continued on Page 8)

Pilots Win Settlement In Northwest Walkout

Minneapolis—A three-month strike by the Air Line Pilots against Northwest Airlines ended with an agreement covering wages and fringe benefit improvements and the recall of furloughed pilots.

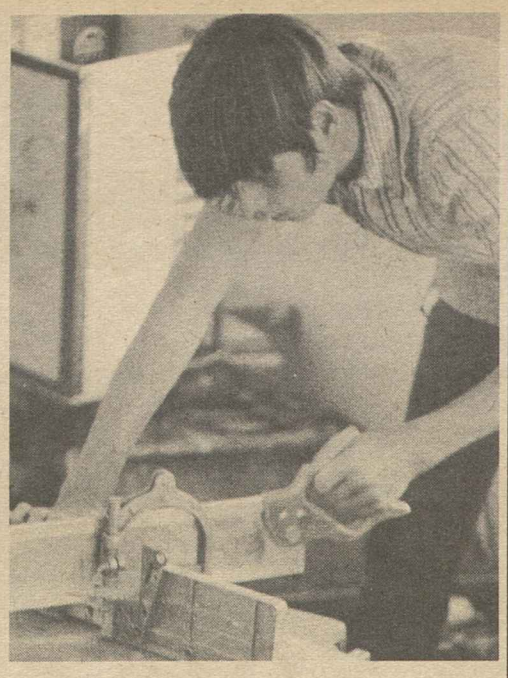
Negotiations on the pilot recall issues had been deadlocked since the strike began June 30 and had not resumed in earnest until the Labor Dept. and the National Mediation Board stepped in.

Northwest agreed to the immediate recall of 1,425 of the 1,619 pilots employed when the strike started and to recall another 85 by next May 15. Government mediators will oversee negotiations on the recall of the remaining pilots and other bargaining issues.

The ALPA said that Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., and Chairman David H. Stone of the National Mediation Board have pledged to see that the agreements are kept and the unresolved issues settled fairly.

Pilots and other Northwest employes who had been locked out by the company during the 95-day strike began returning to their jobs on Oct. 3.

(Continued on Page 8)



SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS construct a low-income home in Smock, Pa., to help meet the need for housing while learning new skills. The vocational training program is being conducted with the cooperation of the Monongahela Valley Building & Construction Trades Council and a community organization.

Slow Learners Put New Skills To Work for Entire Community

Smock, Pa.—High school youths who've had difficulty in regular academic subjects are making it big in a vocational training program with the cooperation of concerned citizens and area building trades unions.

Newly learned skills of the vocational students are being used to convert run-down houses into livable low-income units and in the construction of new pre-fabricated homes.

In addition to improving the depressed areas of this coal mining town, the students are helping meet the demand for vitally needed housing while they acquire an education.

The Smock program has met with such success that the President's Committee on Mental Retardation is adopting it as a pilot project and urging other communities and schools across the country to follow.

The project was brought to the attention of the President's committee by one of its members, Pres. Frank R. DeLuca of the Monongahela Valley Building & Construction Trades Council.

The Monongahela Valley building trades are cooperating in the program with the non-profit community group, Concerned of Pennsylvania, Inc., and the special education department of Pennsylvania Intermediate School District 1.

So far, the students have completely renovated two homes—including one that was purchased by a Steelworker and his family for $9,500—and now have progressed into the construction of new prefabricated homes.

The "Concerned" organization acquires the houses to be renovated or the sites for new construction, provides building materials and contracts for specialized work that is beyond the abilities of the students.

When a building is completed, the sale of the property is handled by the sponsoring organization. Concerned has applications from 175 would-be home buyers for the prefabricated homes.

The vocational program for slow-learning students in the school district dates back to 1964 when an abandoned school bus garage was converted into a vocational training facility that includes a wood-working shop, auto body shop and a classroom.

Students also have renovated and expanded a condemned house in Connellsville which is now being used for teaching home management skills to retarded high school girls.

In another ambitious project, the students overhauled a two-story building that is now the West Leisenring School for the Handicapped. The facility is equipped with an elevator, and ramps for wheel chairs, a physical therapy room and other special purpose rooms.

After filling the needs for school facilities, the student vocational project then joined with the Concerned community group to undertake home renovation and construction.

Volunteer union craftsmen from the building trades council are primarily involved as advisers to the school instructors, who handle the work-study program, DeLuca said.

The council also has proposed building a new training center for the vocational school when funds become available. DeLuca said the council is making efforts to place the graduating students in apprenticeship positions throughout the area.

Teachers Ratify Pact To End D.C. Walkout

Teachers in the District of Columbia ratified a new agreement with the school board to end a nine-day strike. The two-year settlement calls for salary increases of at least 7 percent immediately and a 5 percent cost-of-living hike next September—provided Congress appropriates the funds.

Other key improvements won by AFT Local 6 include the rehiring of 182 teachers whose positions had been wiped out by budget cuts, an additional $350,000 expenditure for vitally needed school supplies and relaxed requirement that teachers must take additional college credits to keep their jobs.

The 3,500-member local had rejected an earlier agreement worked out by their negotiators and the school board. After the strike resumed, bargainers for both sides stepped up negotiations with the assistance of D.C. Mayor Walter Washington.

After the members overwhelmingly voted to approve the new agreement, Superior Court Judge Robert Campbell dismissed fines and jail sentences for the local's leadership for ignoring a back-to-work order he had issued earlier.

But a $90,000 fine against the AFT local was stayed until the union files pleas for reconsideration.

The teachers had been seeking a 17 percent wage increase to match the amount granted policemen and firemen in the District and for the rehiring of 300 teachers to cut down on the number of large classes.

Bargaining, however, is complicated because the District must depend on funds appropriated by Congress for the operation of schools and city services.

Although teachers agreed to the 12 percent settlement on wages, both Local Pres. William H. Simons and School Board Pres. Marion Barry, Jr., were on Capitol Hill the next day asking the Senate District Committee to approve the union's request for 17 percent.

The House District Committee had earlier approved the 12 percent wage package.

Simons said the teachers had made strides in achieving their goals in the agreement, "although we have not been 100 percent successful." He pledged continuing efforts of the local to fight in the next session of Congress for a catch-up wage increase.

Service Employes Back McGovern

The executive board of the Service Employes has endorsed Sen. George McGovern for President, calling the Democratic candidate a humanitarian who understands the need for a more equitable distribution of income so the nation may rid itself of poverty and hunger.

The board said "McGovern was among the first public officials to discern and speak out against the inequities of wage and price controls as they were created by Pres. Nixon."

Citing McGovern's "nearly perfect labor voting record in the U.S. Senate," the statement added "we can expect his appointments to the National Labor Relations Board and other agencies of government to reflect his concern for the working man."

IUE Hails Rulings:

GE Told to Release Area Wage Surveys

(Continued from Page 1)

Chamber of Commerce and other business groups filed briefs in GE's behalf.

In reaching its decision, the appeals court grouped five separate NLRB cases covering all four plant locations.

The Appeals Court ruling was hailed as a major victory by IUE's GE Conference Board Chairman John Shambo.

"It cuts through all the company's pious pleadings about sacred pledges and confidentiality, and shows how they used this information as a weapon at the collective-bargaining table," Shambo said. "This decision will benefit every single GE worker via the pay envelope."

Circuit Judge John W. Peck, who wrote the opinion for the court, noted that the parties were under a national collective bargaining agreement covering employes at the various GE plant locations at the time the union asked for the wage data.

Peck said the agreement clearly stated that "questions affecting wage rates of individual employes or groups of employes are . . . to be submitted to negotiations at the plant levels between the local unions and local management." He added:

"It would be difficult indeed for us to believe that the wage surveys under the circumstances here present are neither relevant to a bargainable issue nor of use to the union in carrying out its functions."

In its summary, the appeals court also noted that GE had for a number of years conducted wage surveys of other area employers to determine what employes performing comparable work in those areas were being paid.

When IUE began pressing for full disclosure of this survey data, GE showed the union not the original figures keyed to each company by name and job classification, but a list of the companies surveyed, a graph listing the highest and lowest rate paid for each of 20 classifications, the community average for each classification, and GE's pay rate for each.

The union challenged the accuracy of the figures, and asked GE to tie each classification and rate to a specific company. GE refused on the grounds that it had obtained the data in confidence, and IUE filed unfair labor practice charges.

The appeals court decision serves to enforce the NLRB's 1968 order. Elaborating on the correctness of the NLRB finding, the court said: ". . . The relevance of the survey to . . . wage rates is obvious and its potential usefulness to the union cannot be disputed.

"General Electric set its wage rates on its ability to recruit and retain personnel at its separate plant locations. We are not so naive as to believe that merely because General Electric's negotiators were careful not to mention the wage surveys in discussions with the union they were thereby rendered irrelevant to the company's wage scale. . . .

"Good faith bargaining requires full disclosure by the parties of relevant information in order to produce informed, effective negotiations."

In a related development involving GE and the IUE, an NLRB panel adopted a trial examiner's recommendation directing the company to cease refusing to furnish the union with information as to job descriptions, pay rates, and employment benefits concerning positions outside the scope of the bargaining unit at the company's plant in Pittsfield, Mass.

GE contended that the information was neither necessary nor relevant to the union in its bargaining. The IUE countered, however, that the company was "eroding" the Pittsfield unit by placing in exempt or ineligible categories employes doing work performed by IUE-represented workers.

Deck Officers Approve Containership Pact

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots have reached an agreement with Sea-Land Services, Inc., following a nine-day strike over deck-officer manning scales.

The dispute began when Sea-Land, the world's largest operator of containerships, instituted a manning scale of a master and four licensed deck officers on a fleet of eight new SL-7 high-speed containerships. Under the settlement, the 946-foot vessels will carry a master and six mates.

Congress Rebuffs Nixon On Rail Pension Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

railroad workers pay 9.5 percent of their paycheck for retirement, with a matching amount by their employers. That's compared with the current 5.2 percent social security rate.

With a declining number of active railroad workers—currently more than 300,000 fewer than the number of persons drawing retirement benefits—there is general agreement on the need to strengthen the financing of the program, but disagreement as to how to do it.

Rail unions have urged assumption of a greater share of the cost by employers and have made the point that workers in virtually all other strongly-unionized industries have employer-paid pensions in addition to the contributory social security program.

Rail unions have proposed a two-tier system of retirement benefits. Social security would provide the first tier, with railroad workers subject to the same payroll tax paid by other workers. The proposed second tier of additional benefits would be the equivalent of private pensions in other industries and would be financed solely from employer contributions.

When the 20 percent increase was before the House last August, Republican leaders proposed an amendment that would have boosted the payroll tax to 13.3 percent immediately. But it was voted down by a 289-104 vote. The original bill was then passed, 399-4.

This was the 18th bill Nixon has vetoed since taking office, and the fourth he has vetoed this year. Only two of his other vetoes were overridden by Congress, both in 1970. One of the bills provided additional funds for hospital construction; the other increased appropriations for education.

Convention Theme:

NMU Delegates Press Goal Of Labor Unity for Seamen

New York—Unity of maritime labor was the keynote of the National Maritime Union's 16th convention here.

"Unity is essential to any lasting solution of the problems of American seamen and of the U.S. merchant marine," NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said in opening the convention.

More than 300 delegates representing ships' crews, ports and shoreside divisions of the union adopted resolutions directing their officers to work "by all means and at every level" for unity of action with other maritime unions "leading toward the goal of one union of unlicensed seamen and one union of licensed officers."

The unity theme was also emphasized by Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason and Jesse Calhoon, president of the Marine Engineers, in addresses to the delegates.

"We are going to support the sea unions 100 percent in their fight for a fair share of American cargoes on American ships," Gleason said.

Calhoon said his union was dedicated to "speeding the day" when unity would be achieved.

The NMU, whose membership mainly consists of nonofficer seamen aboard American vessels of all types sailing deep sea, lakes, rivers and harbors, also plans to expand its fight against "runaway" ships. These are American-owned ships engaged in U.S. foreign commerce but registered under foreign "flags of convenience" which enable them to evade U.S. taxes, labor standards and safety requirements.

"The runaway ship was the forerunner of the multinational corporations which today menace workers in all industries," Curran declared. "Seamen were hit first because all that was needed to change the nationality of a ship was to run down the American flag and run up a runaway flag—and then dump the American seamen."

But today, he continued, "the rise of automation and corporate multinationalism have expanded the runaway device to industries in all fields—making multinational business and industry the single greatest menace to American jobs and the standards of American workers."

The convention called for "all-out" support of the AFL-CIO task force working for the Burke-Hartke bill to meet this threat. As part of the effort, the delegates pledged to concentrate on the election of congressmen and senators "dedicated to answering the needs of people and of our country."

To meet the problem of runaway ships, the convention called for enactment of a 50-50 U.S. flag requirement on oil import cargoes and an end to Defense and State Dept. support of runaway flag operations.

Curran said that in the three years since the last NMU convention, the union has lost half of the deep sea jobs in which the bulk of its membership was employed, reflecting the trend of the U.S. merchant marine generally. NMU jobs on ocean-going vessels have dropped since 1969 from some 17,000 to barely 8,000, he said. Normal relief and turnover requirements make two seamen necessary for every ocean-going job.

The union has about 20,000 members in privately operated ocean-going jobs; another 30,000 members are employed on government vessels, on other than deep-sea vessels and in the union's growing shoreside units.

Curran said the decline in seamen's jobs was due to emergence of new vessels which can out-produce six of the older ships, winding down on the Vietnam sealift and "obliteration" of the U.S. flag passenger ship fleet.

He predicted further contraction of the U.S. merchant marine, possibly from the present 600 ships to 300 "unless government can be persuaded to show greater concern." Concentration of container ship operations on all coasts also will mean that growing numbers of ports will become "ghost cities," he predicted.

The convention drew up a program to gear the union for intensified organizing of the unorganized, particularly on the inland waters, government operations and shoreside industry.

NEW AFL-CIO CHARTER is issued to Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli of the United Paperworkers International Union which was formed by the merger of the Papermakers & Paperworkers with the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers. Tonelli is flanked by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Pres. George Meany.

Minnesota Federation Stresses Voting Drive

Rochester, Minn.—Labor's get-out-the-vote drive received equal billing with labor's legislative program at the Minnesota State AFL-CIO convention here.

State AFL-CIO Pres. David K. Roe warned that even a small dropoff in the potential labor turnout on election day in marginal districts would mean that "we're going to lose a congressman, we're going to fail to pick up an additional congressman, and we're going to lose a lot of friends in the state legislature."

Minnesota's two U.S. senators—Walter F. Mondale and Hubert H. Humphrey—hammered at the same theme in major convention addresses.

And Gov. Wendell R. Anderson told the delegates: "Your legislative program in the last session was sound. There's only one thing wrong with it. It just didn't have enough Democrats around to pass."

Minnesota is headquarters for Northwest Airlines and two issues that emerged in the just-concluded three-month strike resulted in major convention resolutions.

Delegates called for outlawing of the airline mutual aid pact that requires other airlines to reimburse a struck company for revenue lost by the strike—a device that unions have charged prolongs strikes and encourages companies to take a hard line in bargaining. And they urged unemployment compensation amendments to permit payment of benefits to workers who are laid off as the result of a strike by another bargaining unit.

Other major convention resolutions:

- Reaffirmed strong support for the Burke-Hartke trade bill.
- Called for enactment of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security legislation.
- Urged passage of the Hart-Magnuson no-fault auto insurance bill.
- Protested any weakening of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.
- Opposed any value-added sales tax on either the national level or in the state, where it was proposed in the last session of the legislature.
- Took a strong stand for equal rights for women and urged women and minorities to participate actively and to seek elective and appointive offices in the Minnesota labor movement.
- Called for repeal of the Hatch Act to extend full citizenship rights to government employes.
- Backed federal legislation to protect pension rights.

The convention set up a committee to explore complex issues of state tax reform. And delegates voted enthusiastic support for the Twin Cities Union-Industries Show scheduled for next June and urged unions in the state and their employers to participate.

Candidates Square Off At Illinois Convention

Chicago—The Illinois State AFL-CIO's 15th annual convention here provided the forum for a debate between opposing candidates for the U.S. Senate—Democratic Rep. Roman Pucinski and the GOP incumbent, Charles Percy.

It was the first time that the Illinois AFL-CIO had invited political opponents to a face-to-face confrontation.

Pucinski, who has been endorsed by the Illinois COPE, slashed at the record of the Nixon Administration and his senatorial opponent.

Percy stood on his labor record, stressing his votes against the Supreme Court nominations of Haynsworth and Carswell.

The 2,200 delegates also reaffirmed state labor support for the candidacy of Democrat Daniel Walker for governor against the Republican incumbent, Richard Ogilvie. Both Walker and Ogilvie addressed the delegates.

Other key speakers at the convention included Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Lt. Gov. Paul Simon of Illinois.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Stanley L. Johnson and Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson each was voted a 5.5 percent pay boost.

In a series of resolutions, delegates called for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill to stem the flow of imports, urged the union shop and the right to strike for federal employes, asked for repeal of the Hatch Act and generally supported the AFL-CIO position on national legislation.

Delegates called for improvements of job safety legislation, workmen's compensation and a five-day workweek for state legislators.

The convention supported the lettuce boycott of the United Farm Workers and urged all workers not to buy Farah pants while the strike of the Clothing Workers continues at Farah plants in the Southwest.

Delegates also called for the creation of a federal agency that would provide protection to workers who lose their jobs when a firm moves out of the country and voiced strong opposition to legislation that would forbid farm worker strikes during harvest periods.

Colorado Case Decision Erroneous, Says Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the federation considers the ruling for a preliminary injunction in the Colorado Labor Council case "to be erroneous" and that the AFL-CIO will appeal if the decision on a final decree is adverse.

He said that the AFL-CIO "is disappointed" with the ruling by U.S. District Judge Fred M. Winner enjoining the imposition of a trusteeship over the Colorado council.

Meany said the federation "intends to pursue the litigation to a final decree in the District Court and, if that decision should be adverse, will appeal." He added:

"Inasmuch as the AFL-CIO considers the preliminary ruling to be erroneous, that ruling will not influence any action which may be contemplated by the AFL-CIO in any other situation."

On the basis of a report of three hearing officers, Meany had appointed Daniel J. Healy as trustee after suspending the Colorado council and its officers for violating federation rules governing state central bodies and engaging in a course of conduct "detrimental to the best interests of the AFL-CIO." The council had refused to rescind an endorsement of Sen. George McGovern in face of a decision by the AFL-CIO Executive Council not to endorse either candidate for the presidency.

Judge Winner based his preliminary injunction in favor of the Colorado council and denying a cross motion by AFL-CIO attorneys to enforce the trusteeship on the grounds that the AFL-CIO Constitution defines a state central body as an "affiliate" and that the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the presidential race said "affiliates are, of course, free to endorse and support any candidate of their choice."

Winner wrote his opinion that "the Executive Council's policy statement must be read to use the word 'affiliates' as that word is used in the AFL-CIO Constitution." The judge cited Article III, Sections 1 and 5 of the federation's constitution to hold that the Colorado Labor Council is an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

The judge ruled that the court has jurisdiction in the case, that the suit is not barred under the exhaustion of remedies doctrine and that all other questions raised would be answered on hearing for a permanent injunction.

James M. Shevis Joins News Staff

James M. Shevis has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO News as an assistant editor.

Shevis's journalistic experience includes service with the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram & Gazette, United Press International, and North American Newspaper Alliance. He served as information director of the Consumer Federation of America and most recently in an editorial capacity with the Transportation Institute.

Shevis is a member of Sigma Delta Chi. He and his wife have three children.

Painters Open Youth Careers Pilot Program

The Painters, in conjunction with the Boy Scouts of America, have launched a new youth program called LYFE-Exploring. The program is designed to offer vocational guidance for young people interested in painting and decorating as a possible career.

The Painters have been conducting LYFE (Labor for Youth Fitness and Employment) programs for younger boys for the past few years. Pres. S. Frank Raftery expressed the hope that the new scouting program will attract young adults to the union's apprenticeship opportunities.

The Painters become the first international union to develop an Explorer program with the Boy Scouts. BSA will lay the groundwork for the program by conducting vocational interest surveys in selected high schools to determine who might be potential members.

Pilot programs, open to young people between the ages of 15 and 21, are being developed in 11 areas. The Painters plan to extend the program gradually to most of their 43 District Councils, said Raftery.

Bargaining Power

IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, we have only one thing going for us, in any area of our concern. We have only one level of force to move the economic, legislative and political obstacles in our way. That is the leverage of our own bargaining power—bargaining power at the negotiating table and bargaining power in the legislative halls of the nation. Without that bargaining power, the press, the politicians and the public may love us, but we are dead in the water.

And where does that bargaining power come from? What sustains it?

It does not flow from the patronage of liberal-minded patricians.

It does not emerge from the good will or the sweet charity of employers.

It does not stem from the random enthusiasms of dissident youth.

It does not derive from support or fair treatment by the editorial writers, the columnists or the TV commentators—we have never enjoyed that delightful experience.

It does not rely upon the attachment of intellectuals or the doctrines of academicians—for they have shown an uncanny ability to prove that our existence is either impossible, offensive or obsolete, under any and all conditions.

It does depend upon the solidarity of our own ranks and the support of our own membership. It depends upon our ability to grant and to withhold the collective services of the organization and its members, economic services and political services.

If that bargaining power is to be preserved and expanded as it must be, it will expand from its base of working people.

That base is made up—not of college youth headed toward careers as managers, executives and bosses, regardless of their detours—but of young apprentices, young journeymen and other young members of the working force.

It is a base of women who work for their living in the shops—not suburban matrons or careerists. It is a base of black workers—not black capitalists or hustlers of any hue.

THE EXERCISE of our bargaining power must reflect and respond first and foremost to their needs, their aspirations and their values, or we may look around one day and find that nobody is following us.

This does not mean that we do not need and should not welcome allies, with other interests and other constituencies to serve. On the contrary, we want and need all the reliable friends we can get from outside our ranks, and most of our programs involve just such alliances. But those alliances must be rooted in a mutuality of interests, and objectives, in joint consultation and respect.

The painful circumstances of this political year have left us with one crucial arena in which we can apply our united energies and resources, so as to advance our goals in the years immediately ahead—the Congress of the United States. No objective is more vital to labor and to the black community than the election of a progressive, constructive House and Senate.

If we can hold that fort on Capitol Hill, we will still have many opportunities to use our bargaining power in the service of our members and in the cause of human progress. If it is lost, there is nothing ahead but trouble, no matter who lives at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in Los Angeles, Sept. 29.

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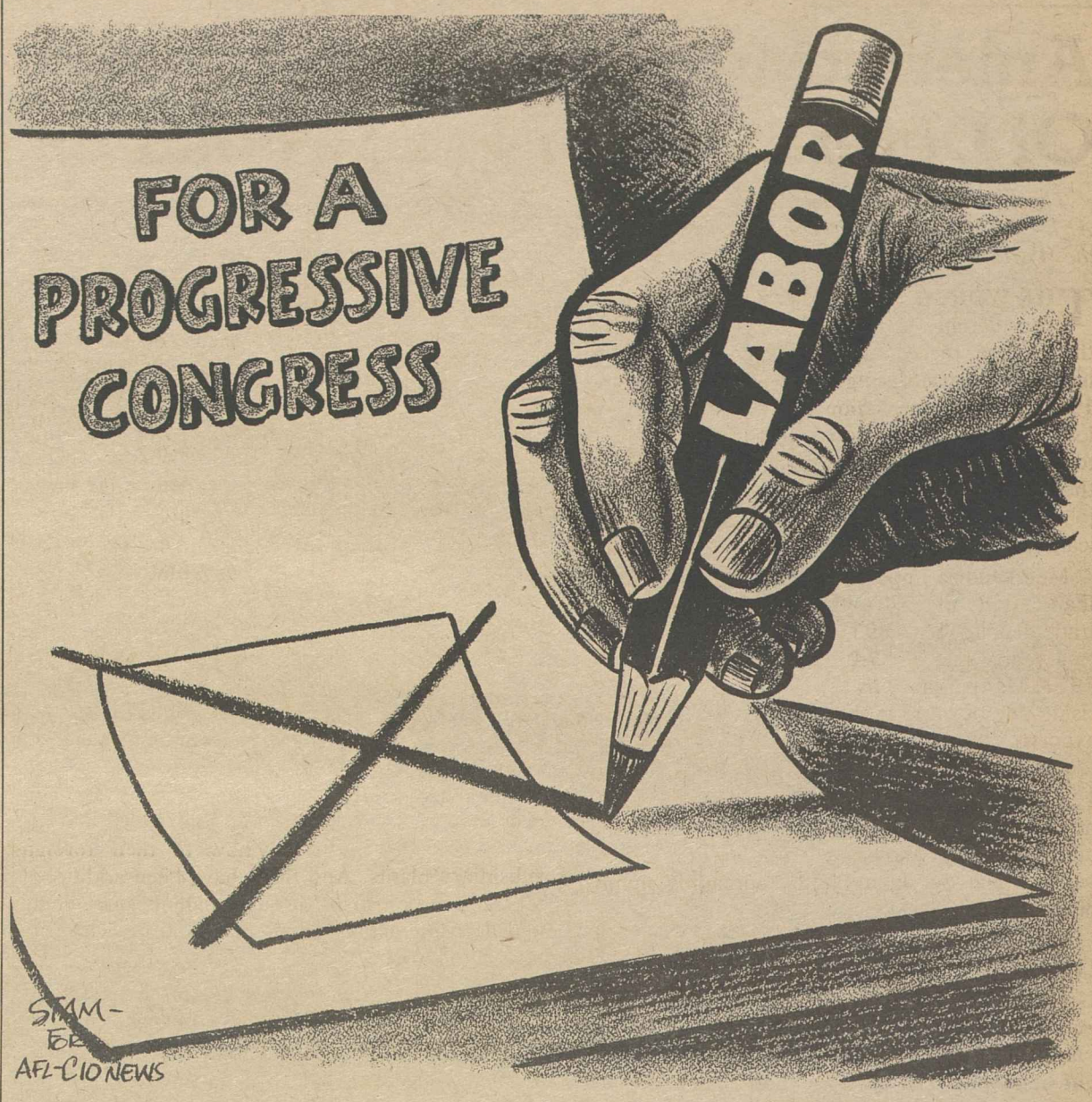

A Word Edgewise:

Candidates' Lack of Humor Makes for Ho-Hum Campaign

By John P. Roche

LOOKING DOWN AT ME as I sit at the typewriter is an inscribed photograph of Pres. John Kennedy. It is a marvelous shot: Kennedy with that half-smile and one eyebrow cocked looking as though he were just about to launch one of his great sardonic cracks. ("Well, John, what have I done to betray liberalism this week?"—to recall one put-down.)

As I look up at Kennedy, I suddenly realize what is missing from American politics—there is simply no humor.

To say this is not to suggest that the campaign should become a political laugh-in: there are a lot of things going on in the country and the world that aren't very funny. But at the same time, the funeral atmosphere can be overdone.

So far the season's only laugh occurred when R. Sargent Shriver accidentally announced the Nixon-Shriver ticket to a startled audience. This was a potential set-up for the Republicans—Vice Pres. Agnew could, for instance, have welcomed Sarge's conversion, noted with regret that the spot was filled, but there might be room in 1976 if this talented young man shaped up. Instead, the GOP let it float out to sea like a dead sea gull.

If either Richard Nixon or George McGovern has a sense of humor, he has kept it well concealed. Nixon is solemn as an owl, and when McGovern launches little witty sallies, they sound as though they had been on the drawing board for two weeks. And some spoil-sport has stolen Spiro Agnew's dictionary.

Indeed, although Barry Goldwater could be very funny off stage, you have to go back to Adlai Stevenson and John Kennedy to find candidates who were capable of spontaneous wit. Stevenson's was a bit arcane—it smacked of the faculty club. Kennedy's was sharp and ironic.

The years roll by, but will anyone who watched the Nixon-Kennedy debates in 1960 ever forget the issue of Harry Truman's alleged vulgarity? Candidate Nixon came on like a deacon, somberly deploring the bad example HST had set to youth by suggesting that the Republicans should go to Hell. Kennedy wryly observed that he thought the former President's vocabulary was a problem for Mrs. Truman to handle. Zap.

Close observation of both Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey convinced me that they were born without the chromosome for irony the same way some people are born without color vision.

Not that they lacked a sense of humor: Johnson was one of the world's great (and often most savage) mimics, but mimicry does not lend itself to public presentations.

Mrs. Johnson and her formidable aide, Liz Carpenter, decided that the President should add some wit to his speeches. Liz even set up a joke group which used to send over allegedly humorous material for inclusion in speeches. The less said about that exercise the better.

BUT EVEN WHEN good material turned up, Pres. Johnson usually killed it. It was not, in his word, "presidential" and he kept reminding me that I wasn't writing for John Kennedy.

I once sent in a dead-pan memo suggesting that we hire the ideal man to write "presidential" prose, one Elmer Gantry.

What happened to it, I don't know. Doubtless Marvin Watson sidetracked it into his wastebasket, suspecting that the President on reading it would either tell him to fire that wise guy, or hire that Gantry.

Well, I want to report that Elmer Gantry is alive in Washington in 1972. At the rate the campaign is moving now, half the electorate will be dead of boredom before Nov. 7. And Gantry—who is working for both candidates—will be responsible for this act of rhetorical genocide. Oh Jack, God how we miss you.

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1/4 and
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Deficits Mount:

America Must Face Realities Of Deteriorating Trade Position

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger to the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh.

THE WORLD ECONOMY has been changing considerably in the past 20 years. As part of that change, the American position in world trade has been deteriorating rapidly since the early 1960s. This deterioration has resulted in the net loss of about 900,000 job opportunities from 1966 to 1971. The situation is worsening in 1972—with the further loss of tens of thousands of additional job opportunities. The industrial base of the American economy is being undermined and narrowed.

Merchandise imports were $2.7 billion greater than exports in 1971—the first officially reported trade deficit since 1893. This trade deficit jumped to a yearly rate of $7.2 billion in the first half of 1972. Many more jobs are being wiped out by the rising tide of imports than are involved in lagging exports.

Between 1965 and 1970, there was a loss of 122,500 jobs in radio, TV and electronic component production, according to the industry association. Scores of thousands of additional jobs are being wiped out in a rapidly spreading number of industries.

Communities throughout the country are adversely affected. The loss of industrial payrolls —due to the deterioration of America's position in world trade—means the erosion of the tax base of many communities, as well as the loss of potential retail sales for local merchants.

Substantial parts of entire industries or product-lines are being displaced. These adverse impacts are hitting relatively new and sophisticated product-lines, as well as older industries.

During the 1960s, the United States became a net importer of a growing, wide variety of products. Even in such goods in which the United States remains a net exporter, such as construction and mining machinery, the U.S. share of world exports declined in the 1960s, the U.S. position deteriorated.

During the 1950s, trade experts told us that about 30 percent to 40 percent of imports were comparable to American products. But, in 1966, according to the Dept. of Labor, approximately 74 percent of imports were comparable with U.S.-produced goods, while 13 percent were not produced here and 13 percent were in short supply in the United States at that time.

It is reasonable to assume that about three-quarters of imports into the United States, at present, are comparable to U.S.-produced goods. So, during the past two decades, while the volume of imports skyrocketed, the percentage of these imports, that is comparable to U.S.-produced goods, approximately doubled. The obvious result of this compound deterioration has been the substantial displacement of U.S. production and employment.

On an overall basis, imports now account for approximately 9 percent of the total goods output component of the gross national product.

Estimates indicate that, last year, imports were about 15 percent of steel sales in the U.S.; approximately 20 percent of the U.S. auto market; something like 35 percent of TV sets; over 60 percent of phonographs; more than 90 percent of radios and tape recorders; nearly 60 percent of sewing machines and calculating machines; about 35 percent or more of shoes. Baseball is an American game, but about 90 percent of baseball mitts, sold in the United States, are imports.

The major causes of this accelerated and widespread deterioration are the following:

1. In the world of the 1960s and 1970s, nations manage their economies. Other countries have direct and indirect subsidies for their exports plus direct and indirect barriers to imports. The result is that foreign products surge into the huge and still lucrative American market, while U.S. exports are often blocked or their expansion is retarded.

2. The export of American technology has been reducing or eliminating America's technology and productivity leadership in many industries and product lines. U.S. firms have transferred American technology and know-how to their foreign subsidiary plants. And there have been additional technology transfers through patent agreements and licensing arrangements of U.S. firms with foreign companies.

3. Sharply rising investments of U.S. companies in foreign subsidiaries have been key factors in the export of American technology and the loss of American jobs.

4. The mushrooming growth of multinational corporations, most of them U.S.-based, is a new factor in the accelerating deterioration of the American position in the world economy.

U.S. Rep. James Burke of Massachusetts, and Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana have introduced the Foreign Trade & Investment Act of 1972, which is aimed specifically at dealing with the basic causes of America's deteriorating position in the world economy.

The bill, for example, would remove the tax subsidies and other incentives that encourage U.S. companies to establish foreign subsidiary operations. It would provide government regulation of the export of American technology and capital.

It would also set up a "sliding door" limitation on most imports, except those that are not produced here or are in short supply. These limitations would be related to the level of American production—annual import quotas, based on the number of items imported into the United States in 1965-1969, as a percentage of U.S. output. In that way, imports would be guaranteed a share of the American market and would be permitted to increase as U.S. production rises.

This bill represents a pragmatic and moderate American response to the realities of the world economy today—a world that is far removed from the textbook theories of comparative advantage, free trade versus protectionism and free competition across national boundary lines.

Phase 2 Failure:

Consumers Hold Little Hope For Fairness in Price Controls

THE FAILURE of the Administration's so-called "price controls" to stem the living cost rise has frustrated and discouraged consumers, and left them little hope for fairness and equity from such an unbalanced and loosely enforced system.

That consumer-eye view of a full year of price and wage controls was expressed by AFL-CIO Director of Community Services Leo Perlis, who heads the labor movement's price monitors.

Perlis said the government's failure to protect the buying power of tightly frozen wages while profits soars bears out his prediction that the so-called price lid would only be "the frosting on the corporate cake." He said the Price Commission's "profit margin system and other guidelines . . . really provide opportunities for manufacturers, and wholesalers and retailers to raise prices."

The "exemptions, exclusions and extenuations" of Phase 2 have more than earned it an "E" award, "but not for excellence," Perlis declared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

But, Perlis said, despite built-in roadblocks against citizen-enforcement of price controls, union-sponsored price watching teams are still at work in 20 major cities.

He said the more than 140,000 price violation charges filed by citizens have resulted in only a handful of indictments and just one conviction.

Perlis laid major blame for the failure of price controls on the lack of clear-cut, easily-understood guidelines, and the manpower to enforce them.

He said the marketplace is still a "free-for-all" aimed at boosting profits, and renewed the demand that when the controls expire in April, Congress either make them "fair, firm and equitable . . . right across-the-board, or give up the whole program—have no controls at all."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE ISSUE OF INEQUITY in taxation has centered largely on the tax loopholes which benefit wealthy individuals and the corporations.

Another inequity which has received too little attention is the wide disparity in prison sentences in income tax cases, which has led some to charge that white-collar crime pays.

Income tax evasion and justice was brought to light recently in two ways: a speech by Johnnie M. Walters, commissioner of Internal Revenue Service, to the tax section of the Michigan Bar Association, and by a study conducted by the New York Times.

"It is indeed strange," Walters told the Michigan tax lawyers, "that the theft of a used car worth $500 rates a three-year prison sentence, whereas theft of $50,000 in taxes rates only a small fine and no prison time. Yes, theft—what else is tax evasion?"

The problem is not of recent vintage. In the late 1950s the Congress, concerned over the disparity in prison sentences in federal courts, authorized the federal judiciary to hold sentencing institutes to develop standards and criteria to reduce disparities. Walters says there has been improvement but adds, "We have a long way to go."

It emerges quite clearly that the courts apply a double standard in sentencing for income tax theft and for other forms of theft. The income tax evader is usually a respected citizen in contrast to the chronic criminal. He usually has the means to make restitution by paying the taxes and civil penalties due.

Congress has made tax fraud a very serious crime subject to a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine. However, as the courts usually handle tax cases, Walters says, "The potential civil penalties leave the odds quite attractive for a taxpayer prepared to cheat. And he doesn't face the social disgrace on the payment of civil penalties because the public has no knowledge of the cheating or of the payment."

THE NEW YORK TIMES survey reached largely the same conclusion, but it covers the larger question of white-collar crime. Since this form of crime usually deals with large sums and securities involving taxes, the burden for making up the tax deficit falls on other taxpayers.

The Times quoted U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour, Jr., comparing so-called common crimes with white-collar crimes.

The common crime of auto thefts is an example, he said, pointing out that some 71 percent of the people convicted of this offense in the last federal fiscal year went to prison for an average term of three years. But with the white-collar crime of securities fraud, by his count only 16.3 percent of the offenders were imprisoned—for an average term of less than a year.

Walters, in his Michigan address, was also concerned with corporate tax frauds which obviously have made a dent in federal tax revenues. Here are some examples:

- One large company whose stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange grossly understated excise tax by subterfuge. Violations were so flagrant that the company and two of its principal officers were indicted on criminal charges.
- Another large company purchased insurance from a foreign firm. The company did not report rebates of one to two million dollars a year paid to its Swiss subsidiary.
- Still another company deducted the cost of spare parts while depreciating the same items, thereby claiming millions of dollars in double deductions.
- Charitable contributions in another company exceeded the maximum deduction allowed by law. This was no problem for this company. By a bookkeeping entry, it shifted nearly one million dollars out of the contributions account and reduced its sales totals.

A YEAR OF UNBALANCED and loosely enforced so-called "price controls" has frustrated and discouraged consumers, who now have little hope that the Administration will ever make the system fair and firm, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcall on Minimum Wage Conference

A 196-188 majority of the House on Oct. 4 voted to kill minimum wage legislation and expansion of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act by refusing to agree to a conference with the Senate on different versions of the bill.

On labor's scoreboard, the 137 Republicans and 59 Democrats who voted against a conference were wrong (W). Right votes (R) for the conference were cast by 166 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) PW
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) A
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) PR
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McClosky (R) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) PW
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) PW
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) PR
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) A
4. Aspinall (D) A

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) PR
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) PW
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) PW
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) A

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) PW
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Carlson (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) PR
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) A
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) PR
3. Gross (R) A
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Curlin (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffrey (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Vacancy
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) PW
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Vacancy
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) PW
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) A

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) A
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) PW

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) A
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) PR
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) PR
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) PW
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) R
26. Reid (D) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) R
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robinson (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) PR
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Vacancy
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) PR

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) R
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) PR
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) A
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) PW
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) PR
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) PR
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Conover (R) W

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) A
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) PW
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) PR
13. Purcell (D) PW
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Vacancy
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) PW
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) A
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Molohan (D) A
2. Staggers (D) PR
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) A

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Tight Senate Races Take Shape in West

18-State Area Could Play Pivotal Role in Election

The West: Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The West could play a pivotal role in control of the Senate.

Republicans need to win only five seats to gain control of the upper chamber. On the other hand, Democrats need those five seats to maintain their grip on the Senate.

Eleven Senate seats are being contested in the West. Six are now held by incumbent Republicans, one by a Democratic incumbent. The other four are opening up through the retirement of two Democrats and two Republicans.

The seat held by the incumbent Democrat—Lee Metcalf of Montana—and the four that are up for grabs are considered very tight races.

State and congressional district COPE groups have surveyed all the Senate and House races in the 18 western states, and given their endorsement to those candidates deemed helpful to labor's cause.

Here are the marginal races that involve a portion of the many candidates that COPE has endorsed.

Two of labor's staunchest allies—Metcalf of Montana and Wayne Morse of Oregon—are making all-out bids to win Senate races. Both have labor's support.

The AFL-CIO is concentrating its political efforts this fall on the congressional elections. This is the second in a series of reports on key Senate and House races in the major regions of the country—those contests in which labor's role is particularly important. Next week, the AFL-CIO News will report on the congressional election picture in the Northeast and the South.

Metcalf, the Senate's most vocal and effective critic of the multi-billion-dollar power industry, is opposed by State Sen. Henry S. Hibbard, whose campaign is fueled by out-of-state Republicans.

Metcalf first came to Congress as a U.S. representative in 1952, was elected to the Senate in 1960, and re-elected in 1966. He has voted approximately 95 percent "right" on key labor legislation during his years in the Congress. His COPE voting record is 103-4.

Former Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon seeks a comeback in his race against incumbent Mark Hatfield. Morse lost his quest for a fifth Senate term in 1968 by a scant 3,445 votes.

During his tenure in the Senate, Morse had an 81-5 COPE voting record. Hatfield's is 28-15. Morse led the Senate drive for workmen's compensation improvements, an increased minimum wage, and repeal of right-to-work laws.

The veteran Oregon lawmaker also chaired the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, shepherding through many sound education bills.

Other marginal Senate races on Nov. 7 include the Oklahoma battle between Rep. Ed Edmondson, a Democrat, and ex-Gov. Dewey Bartlett, a Republican and one-time "right-to-work" advocate. They are vying for the seat of Sen. Fred Harris, who is retiring. Edmondson has served in Congress for 18 years during which he compiled a 92-18 COPE voting record.

In South Dakota, James Abourezk is giving up his House seat to try for the Senate seat vacated by Sen. Karl Mundt, who also is retiring. Abourezk made a name for himself in his first term in Congress by plumping for legislation benefiting farm and factory workers. A Democrat with a 17-2 COPE voting record, Abourezk is opposed by Republican Robert Hirsch.

A tight race in Idaho has emerged between Democrat William E. (Bud) Davis and Republican James A. McClure, who seek to fill the seat being vacated by Sen. Len B. Jordan. Jordan, too, is retiring. Davis is campaigning on a program of tougher environmental-protection legislation, and is sharply critical of corporation takeover of family farms. His opponent, an Idaho congressman, has a very poor COPE voting record, 4-37.

A sixth critical Senate race is in New Mexico. There, Democrat Jack Daniels and Republican Peter Domenici are vying for Sen. Clinton Anderson's seat. Anderson also is retiring this year. Labor backs Daniels in this contest.

Other Senate races in the West:

Alaska—Gene Guess vs. incumbent Sen. Ted Stevens. Labor endorses Democrat Guess over his Republican opponent.

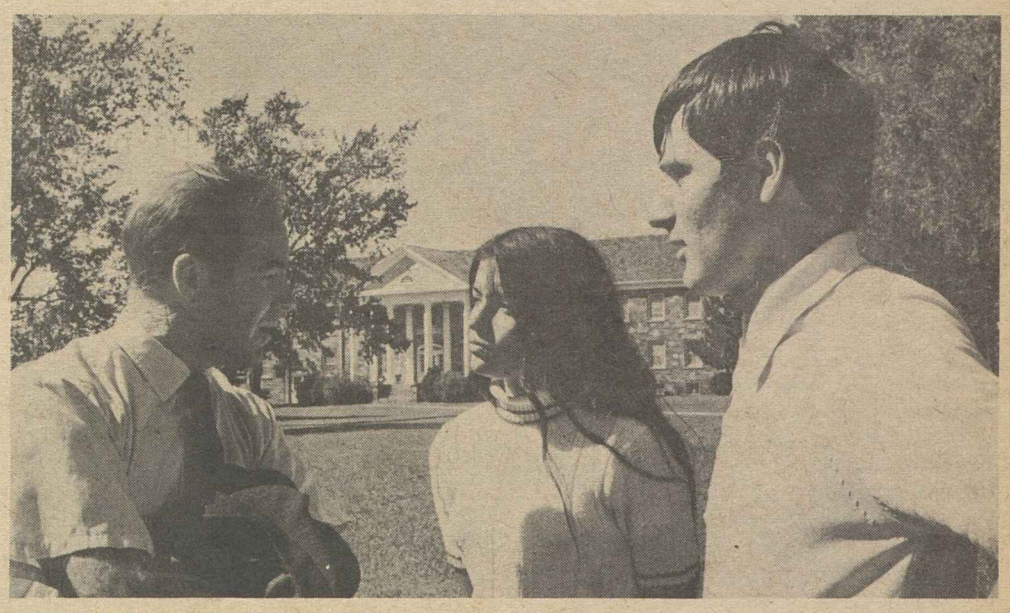
Colorado—Floyd Haskell vs. incumbent Sen. Gordon Allott. Republican Allott's Senate career reflects a COPE voting record of 24-85 against the working man. Labor is backing Haskell.

Kansas—Arch Tetzlaff vs. incumbent Sen. James Pearson. COPE urges unionists to vote for Pearson.

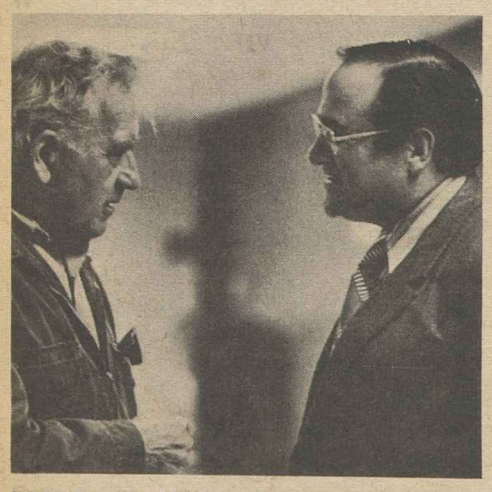
Nebraska—Terry Carpenter vs. incumbent Sen. Carl Curtis. Carpenter is a Democrat. His GOP opponent voted with labor only three times on 110 key issues in his career.

Wyoming—Mike Vinich vs. incumbent Sen. Clifford Hansen. Hansen is anti-labor. His COPE voting record is 3-43.

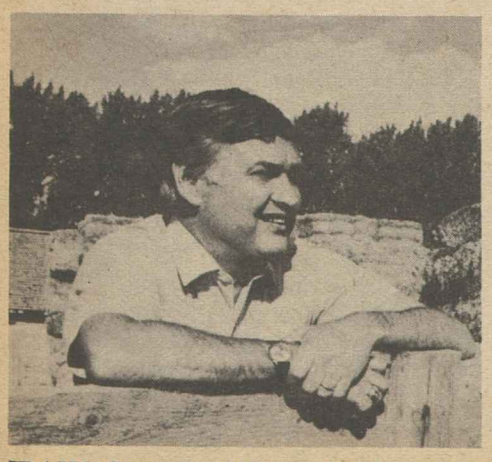
MONTANA SEN. LEE METCALF goes to where the voters are. Here he chats with workers at a construction site. Metcalf, a Democrat, is a strong proponent of public power development. He is running for a third term against millionaire Republican Henry Hibbard.



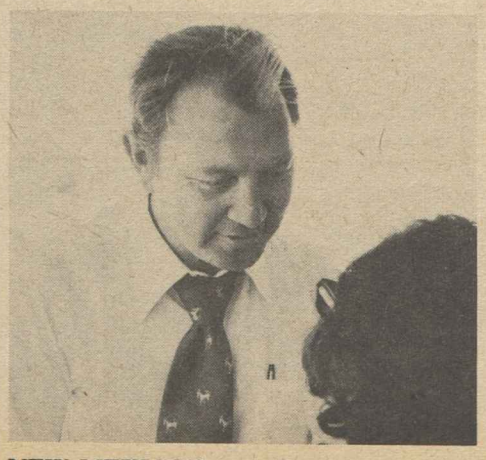
OKLAHOMA CONGRESSMAN Ed Edmondson discusses education with two young voters. A Democrat, the former FBI agent is running for the Senate seat vacated by Fred Harris. His opponent is ex-Gov. Dewey Bartlett.



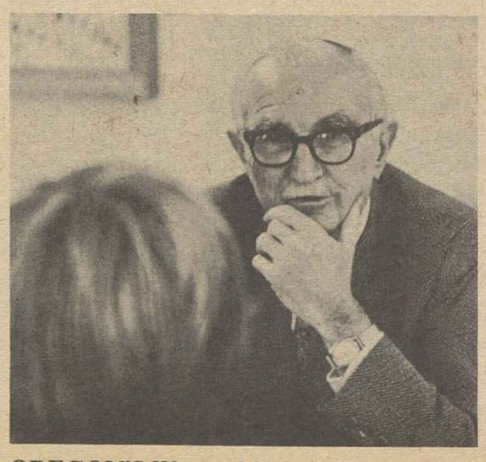
SOUTH DAKOTA Congressman James Abourezk, running for the Senate, talks farm problems with a constituent.



IDAHO Democrat William E. Davis is a strong advocate of tough environmental protection legislation.



NEW MEXICO'S Jack Daniels is seeking to succeed Sen. Clinton Anderson, Democrat, who is retiring.



OREGON'S Wayne Morse tells a new voter were he stands on the issues in his bid to return to the Senate.

Key Contests for House

Labor is supporting eight Democratic House members who seek re-election in marginal districts in the West. They are:

ALASKA—At-large—Rep. Nick Begich.

Begich sponsored an increased minimum wage bill and tax reform measures in his freshman term. He has a 21-2 COPE record, and is considered an ally of the Alaska labor movement.

COLORADO—3rd Dist.—Rep. Frank Evans.

Seeking a fifth straight term in a redistricted area, Evans has gone down the line with labor on key issues. He has sponsored consumer bills, supports no-fault auto insurance, and seeks to clean up the environment. His COPE record is 52-7.

WASHINGTON—4th Dist.—Mike McCormack.

Leader of a bipartisan attack on unemployment, he also co-sponsored legislation to set up an independent consumer protection agency. His COPE record is 20-1.

WYOMING — At-large — Rep. Teno Roncalio.

Son of a coal miner, Roncalio sponsored a bill to liberalize social security benefits. His COPE record is 15-7.

SOUTH DAKOTA—1st Dist.—Rep. Frank Denholm.

Denholm, a former FBI agent, serves on the House Agriculture Committee. His COPE record is 18-4.

UTAH—1st Dist.—Rep. Gunn McKay.

Co-sponsored an Accelerated Public Works bill to provide construction grants for high unemployment areas. He has an 18-2 COPE voting record.

KANSAS—2nd Dist.—Rep. William Roy.

Roy is the only member of the 92nd Congress with both a medical and a law degree. He sponsored labor-supported legislation in the health field. His COPE record is 17-6.

NEW MEXICO—2nd Dist.—Harold Runnels.

A member of the House Armed Services Committee, Runnels has a 9-10 COPE record.

* * *

Labor also has endorsed the following 11 Democratic non-incumbent candidates in House races in marginal districts in the West:

CALIFORNIA

6th Dist.—Roger Boas.
11th Dist.—Leon Ryan.
36th Dist.—Timothy Lemucci.
38th Dist.—Ex-Rep. George Brown.

IDAHO—1st Dist.—Edward V. Williams.

MONTANA—1st Dist.—Ex-Rep. Arnold Olsen.

OKLAHOMA

1st Dist.—James Jones.
2nd Dist.—Clem McSpadden.

SOUTH DAKOTA—2nd Dist.—Pat McKeever.

UTAH—2nd Dist.—Wayne Owens.

NEW MEXICO—1st Dist.—Gene Gallegos.

White House Role 'Outrageous':

Youth Subminimum Demand Blocks Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany said the AFL-CIO, which took part in weeks of discussions seeking to pave the way for a House-Senate conference, refused to cave in on this issue.

"The demand for a subminimum wage for youth," Meany said, "was spearheaded by the Administration, which insisted on its adoption as the price for allowing any Fair Labor Standards amendments to become law."

Explaining why the AFL-CIO "rejected this outrageous demand," Meany said:

"It is obvious that it would do nothing to improve the American standard of living. Rather it would subsidize America's worst employers, who would fire fathers to hire sons and pocket a 40-cent-an-hour differential.

"This $16-a-week bonus to employers to hire youths and fire older and more mature men and women would create a pool of cheap labor, increase unemployment among heads of families, create a new discriminatory age barrier to employment and effectively destroy the concept of a Fair Labor Standards Act—a realistic floor under wages."

The argument of the House conservative coalition that rejected the normally routine step of taking differing versions of bills to conference was that the House conferees, drawn from the members of the Education & Labor Committee that has jurisdiction over wage-hour legislation, would be too liberal and too ready to agree to a large portion of the Senate version.

A first attempt to send the bill to conference, on Aug. 1, was beaten on a 198-190 vote.

In recent weeks, intensive discussions involving key members of the House and Senate Labor Committees and leaders of the southern conservative bloc substantially narrowed the issues in dispute and raised strong hopes for a reasonable compromise.

On the crunch, however, most of the conservative Democrats refused to break their alliance with the Republican leadership that stuck to a hard line on the youth differential.

When the showdown came, only 22 Republicans voted with 166 Democrats to send the bill to conference while 59 Democrats voted with 137 Republicans to let the legislation die.

Meany's statement said the House action has condemned millions of workers to below-poverty wage levels, and shifted to taxpayer-financed welfare supplements "a financial burden that should be borne by employers."

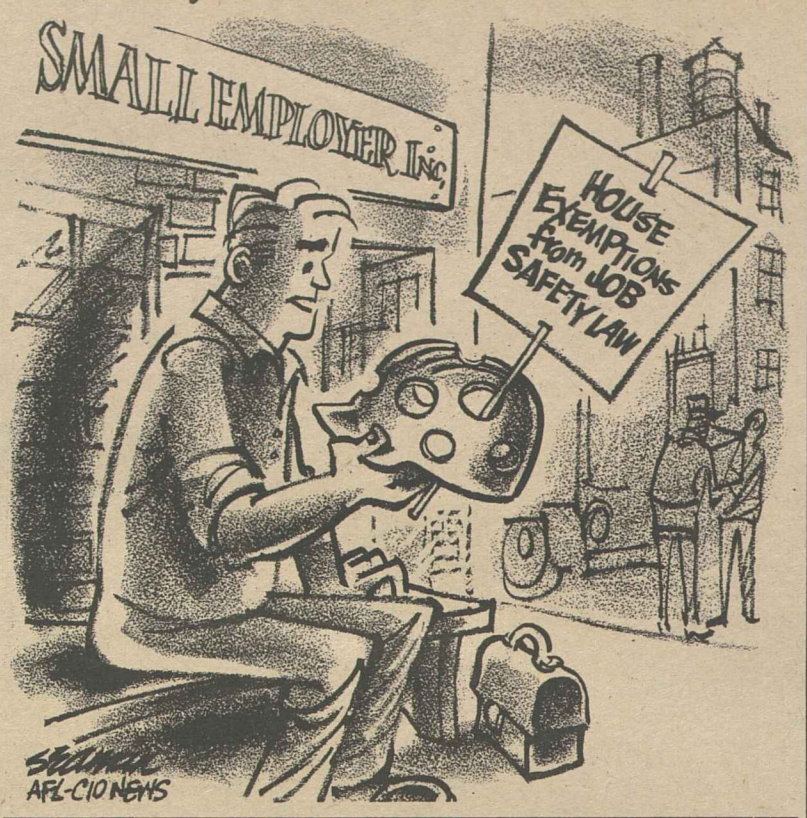
Denial of a minimum wage increase, Meany noted, comes at a time of vastly-increased business profits coupled with a rise of 29.3 percent in the Consumer Price Index since the present minimum wage was established.

It leaves public employes without basic protections accorded private-sector workers. And it continues the exclusion of domestic workers who suffer low pay, irregular employment and "desperately need protection."

The situation "must be corrected by the 93rd Congress," Meany said.

"The AFL-CIO will not let the issue drop," he pledged. "We will carry it into every congressional district in the country. We will be back in January 1973 in the new Congress fighting for this measure—the best single weapon in the war on poverty."

'They Call This Protection?'



Opposition Builds Up To Nixon Spending Lid

Strong opposition surfaced on Capitol Hill to Pres. Nixon's demand for a free hand to slash billions of dollars from the funds Congress has earmarked for government programs.

The House Democratic leadership, led by Speaker Carl Albert, is lining up votes to try to block the proposal in a scheduled showdown vote. They are backing a substitute plan, sponsored by House Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) that would require the President to itemize his proposed cuts—and come to Congress in January for approval.

Under the President's proposal, incorporated in a bill approved by the House Ways & Means Committee, Congress would set a rigid ceiling on total government spending for the current fiscal year that ends June 30. To keep under that limit, the President could withhold funds from any programs he chooses.

The AFL-CIO, strongly opposing the White House plan, warned that the spending cuts "would almost certainly fall most heavily on social and educational programs."

It would represent an abdication of congressional responsibilities and would undermine America's system of checks and balances, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller warned.

Republican leaders are seeking to line up a solid bloc of GOP votes for the rigid spending ceiling. But southern Democrats, who often vote with the Republicans, are divided on the issue with two influential committee chairmen on opposite sides.

Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) supports the spending curb and warned of fiscal disaster if the President isn't given the authority he seeks.

But Mahon warned that surrender of congressional authority on spending would invite "one-man government." Under the proposed legislation, he said, the President could reduce social security benefits, cut aid to schools or "rewrite the law" in various other ways.

Actually, the President already has the power not to spend money appropriated by Congress for a large number of programs—and he has in the past refused to use funds for pollution controls, highway construction and other projects.

Albert charged that "the President is clearly trying to pass the buck to Congress for his own mismanagement of the economy."

If the bill passes the House intact, it still faces strong opposition in the Senate.

The spending slash plan was attached by the House Ways & Means Committee to a bill temporarily raising the ceiling on the national debt—legislation that would have to be passed before Congress adjourns to keep the government fiscally solvent.

Bills coming out of the Ways & Means Committee usually are brought to the floor under a no-amendment closed rule. But the Rules Committee agreed to let the Mahon substitute come to a vote.

Senate Eases Exemptions in Job Safety Act

(Continued from Page 1)

strong stand against the 15-worker exclusion, with letters from Sec. James D. Hodgson to key senators and with Under Sec. Laurence H. Silberman just outside the Senate doors during the debate.

But Republicans allied with the business groups seeking to exclude as many people as possible from the law scoffed at the claim that the Secretary of Labor was speaking for the Administration.

Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) said no one from the White House or from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, which deals with occupational health hazards, had expressed any interest in the Senate vote.

As for the Labor Dept., he said that "from top to bottom" it is "nothing but field representatives of the AFL-CIO."

The rejection of the 15-worker cutoff was a reversal of its 45-41 approval of a similar restriction last June. That limitation was included in the final version of an appropriations bill for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare that was sent to the White House. A veto by Pres. Nixon—because the bill appropriated more money than he wanted to spend for education and health programs—sent everything back to the starting line.

The second time around, the House added a 15-worker cutoff by a narrow 191-182 vote. But this time, the Senate balked.

The new bill will still exceed the President's budget, despite compromise cuts made by the House.

Senate Rejects Welfare Reform, Votes Limited Testing of 3 Plans

The Senate struggled to reach agreement on a complex welfare reform and social security package—and to reach a vote on a consumer agency bill that opponents are trying to talk to death.

It was having a hard time in both endeavors.

A series of Senate votes found three alternative welfare reform plans short of a majority—including the labor-supported proposal of Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) that was rejected on a 52-34 vote.

A motion to test out all three plans on a limited basis mustered a 46-40 majority, but the final version of the legislation was still uncertain as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

On social security changes, the Senate had before it a package of desirable improvements in social security and Medicare benefits—coupled with an undesirable method of financing them.

The bill that came out of the Senate Finance Committee would raise the payroll tax on workers from the 5.5 percent level now scheduled for next January (the current rate is 5.2 percent) to 6 percent.

Instead, the AFL-CIO strongly urged, the added funds should come from general Treasury revenues that are based on ability to pay rather than dumping the burden on low- and middle-income workers.

The federation, in a letter from Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, gave strong support to a proposal by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) to provide the needed revenue by closing two notorious tax loopholes. His amendment would end the 20 percent depreciation speedup for business that Congress added last year and would establish a more realistic minimum income tax requirement for persons who manage through various devices to pay little or no tax on large incomes.

Three tries to limit debate on the Senate bill to establish a strong and independent agency to represent consumer interests fell short of the two-thirds majority needed to bring the measure to a vote.

The bill has bipartisan sponsorship and Republican supporters have appealed in vain to the Administration to support the effort to limit debate. The Administration prefers a weaker House-passed version that would largely limit the agency's role to formal presentations before regulatory agencies.

In other developments:

- Congress voted near-unanimous approval of a bill that would authorize more than three times the amount the Administration had proposed for sewage-control grants to states and cities over the next three years. The bill would also set deadlines for industries to upgrade their anti-pollution technology with the goal of eventually eliminating the discharge of any pollutants into the nation's waters.

Under the bill, industries must employ the "best practical" pollution-control technology by mid-1977, with consideration allowed for the "overall financial ability" of various industries to comply. By mid-1983, the requirement would be toughened to require that "the best available technology" be used to largely eliminate pollution.

Despite the possibility of a presidential veto because of the cost—although the actual money would have to be appropriated in separate legislation — the House passed the final version of the bill on a 366-11 vote and the Senate approved it, 74-0.

- A labor-supported clarification of the Federal Election Campaign Act was passed by the House under a shortcut procedure that required a two-thirds vote. It would allow unions and companies to continue to collect voluntary political contributions without violation of the prohibition against political contributions by government contractors. Under current law, unions that have manpower training or apprenticeship contracts with government agencies could under some court interpretations be considered government contractors.

- A strong anti-hijacking law won final congressional approval. In addition to stiff penalties, it authorizes the President to cut off air service with nations that don't crack down on hijackers.

Striking Pilots Reach Accord On Northwest

(Continued from Page 1)

The agreement is retroactive to June 30, 1971. The combination of catch-up raises, future wage increases and fringe benefits is estimated at about 29 percent over the three-year pact.

The union said that improvements were made in pension benefits, shorter working hours, changes in working conditions and better health coverage. Details were not immediately announced.

Negotiations on the new contract got under way more than 15 months ago, but sputtered to a standstill by the end of June.

The Northwest agreement does not need further ratification, the union said. The ALPA bargainers had authority to negotiate a final agreement.

Contracts with several other crafts at Northwest are still unsettled. They include the flight attendants, machinists, clerks, dispatchers and technicians.

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House Bows to Nixon Bid For Free Hand on Funds

Busing Bill Blocked as Cloture Fails

Congress shifted to an overtime schedule in an effort to complete action on major bills before adjournment, but a controversial anti-busing measure won't make the list.

In a rare departure from the usual pattern, a bipartisan group of Senate liberals refused to agree to a vote on a House-passed bill that would turn the clock back on a generation of court orders dealing with school desegregation. And conservative southerners, who have fought against any relaxation of the Senate's rule of unlimited debate, unsuccessfully tried to muster the two-thirds cloture vote needed to break a filibuster.

After three cloture attempts failed, the Senate voted 59-26 to move on to other legislation.

Just a week before, a conservative filibuster had forced the shelving of a bill to establish a strong, independent agency to represent consumer interests within the federal government.

In a political election year, the House had passed a bill that not only banned most forms of busing to achieve desegregation but also permitted the reopening of school cases as far back as 1954 —when the Supreme Court first knocked down the doctrine of "separate but equal" schools as unconstitutional.

A letter sent to all senators before the series of cloture votes expressed the AFL-CIO's opposition to a curb on full debate of "this highly controversial and—in all probability—unconstitutional legislation."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged that the Senate "not allow itself to be stampeded into accepting legislation that would curb the courts, virtually ban busing as a tool to bring about constitutional desegregation, and reopen cases long resolved."

Biemiller noted that the AFL-CIO has long supported efforts to change the Senate cloture rule but stressed that "it is no violation of principle to use the present rules of the Senate to protect the constitutional rights of America's children."

Pres. Nixon has urged the Senate to pass the bill, but moderate Republicans have been among the chief opponents of the measure. Senate Republican Leader Hugh

(Continued on Page 8)

Probe Urged Of Farah Co. Court Tactics

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged an immediate full-scale congressional investigation of the "gross misuse of the courts" by the Farah Manufacturing Co.

Three thousand members of the Clothing Workers have been on strike at the company's plants in Texas and New Mexico since May 3 in protest against numerous unfair labor practices of the company. Most of the workers are of Mexican-American descent.

Meany sent identical letters to Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Special Subcommittee on Labor.

He charged that the company's "campaign of harassment has been amply documented and the National Labor Relations Board has found the company in violation of the federal statute on many occasions."

Citing a Washington Post story of Sept. 28, quoting a Farah official as saying "the company is willing to keep the battle in the courts for five or ten years, if we have to," Meany wrote:

"This is a gross misuse of the courts and underscores the company's arrogant denial to its workers of basic rights."

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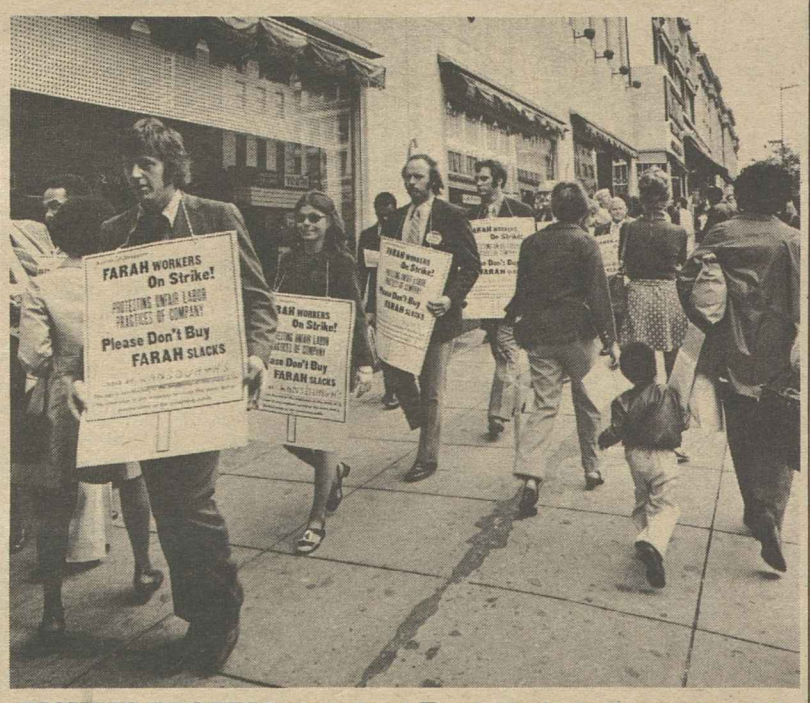


PICKETS PROTEST the sale of Farah slacks and sportswear at Lansburgh's Department Store in downtown Washington. Nearly 175 trade unionists—from the AFL-CIO headquarters, Washington-based unions and the Office & Professional Employes—participated in the rally after Lansburgh's refused a request to discontinue the Farah sales. The Clothing Workers have been on strike against Farah since May 3.

Spending Lid Issue Goes To Senate

The House bowed to Pres. Nixon's demand for a free hand to slash billions of dollars from government programs and left it up to the Senate to carry the fight against an unprecedented surrender of congressional authority.

It refused, by a key 216-167 vote, to ask the President to tell Congress what programs he wants to cut in order to hold total government spending down to his budget ceiling. That proposal, strongly supported by the House Democratic leadership, would have left the final decision and responsibility in the hands of Congress.

The AFL-CIO had warned that the spending cuts would "almost certainly fall most heavily on social and educational programs" and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said it would be "incredible" for any Congress to abdicate its constitutional responsibilities.

On the weekend before the vote, Nixon used paid political time for an unusual nationwide broadcast that held out a carrot and stick to Congress.

The "carrot" was praise for those "responsible"' Democrats as well as Republicans who followed the lead of House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills in supporting a rigid spending ceiling attached to a non-controversial bill providing another temporary increase in the national debt ceiling.

The "stick" was the label of "big spenders" that the President pinned on members of both parties who opposed giving him the power of decision over congressional appropriations. He charged that they would force a choice between higher taxes or more inflation.

(Continued on Page 8)

To Restore Confidence:

Abel Demands End To Tax Loopholes

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel warned that tax loopholes must be closed to equalize the tax burden between industry and the public, and "to restore the confidence of the American people in the integrity of the federal government."

In a speech at the 65th annual taxation conference sponsored by the National Tax Association, Abel said, "it is more myth than reality to say that the federal tax structure is based on ability to pay."

He charged that the triple standard under which the federal income tax is applied is "legalized fraud at the expense of the millions whose income is earned by work."

In addition to tax loopholes, revenue losses caused by the economic slowdown and high unemployment that "was deliberately engineered" by the current Administration have helped to bring on the "budget mess," Abel said.

"The failure to close tax loopholes since 1969, plus the unjustified giveaways enacted last year further undermine the thin margin of equity that remains in the nation's tax structure," he continued.

"Particularly outrageous was the 1971 orgy of business tax cuts sponsored by the Administration and approved by the Congress. Last year's business tax-cut binge will cost our government more than $80 billion in lost revenue over the next 10 years."

The Steelworkers president said that the American people "do not see fairness and equity in our present federal tax structure," which has a triple standard of taxation.

One standard applies to ordinary income such as workers' earnings, which are taxed in full, Abel said. The second applies to income from capital gains, which is only half taxed, and the third applies to income from interest on state and local bonds, fast depreciation write-offs, oil depletion and bookkeeping farm losses which completely escape the tax collector, he said.

Abel noted that under these standards, a family of four with

(Continued on Page 6)

IUE Wins Settlement Of Long Fedders Strike

Edison, N.J.—Some 2,700 striking Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers reached a settlement with the Fedders Corp. in a seven-months-old dispute over incentive and work practices issues.

The walkout began on Feb. 25 following a breakdown in bargaining at the Edison plant, which manufactures air conditioners and refrigerators. The dispute was a bitter one, resulting in mass arrests and a court injunction.

The new agreement, announced by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, calls for sizable hourly increases for production workers in several areas where Fedders had offered none. In addition, the company had sought to cut 50 cents from the incentive rate, but the settlement maintains the incentive pay rate.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said he was "tremendously proud" of the results achieved by members of Local 483.

"Despite profits of about $2,000 per employe, much more than major competitors were earning, Fedders' management tried to cut pay and conditions at the Edison plant," he said.

"The 2,700 strikers beat back this contract-gutting attempt, and won solid wage gains instead," Jennings said. "We're proud of them and their leaders and grateful for the support given them by other unions, by community leaders, clergy, Rutgers University students, consumers, and others."

Fedders also had sought to cut the number of persons on the assembly lines, some as much as 25 percent, the union said. There will be no immediate cut, but a labor-management committee will review

(Continued on Page 8)

Jobless Rate Hangs At 5.5 Percent Level

The nation's employment situation remained basically unchanged in September as the jobless rate continued to stutter at the 5.5 percent level since June.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the actual number of jobless workers dipped slightly last month, but so did the number of jobholders—the usual pattern for this time of year. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate eased from 5.6 to 5.5 percent.

The one-tenth of 1 percent dip was reflected in most major classifications: adult men and women, fulltime employes and white workers. But for married men and Negroes, joblessness increased over the month.

After seasonal adjustment, the BLS said, the overall number of jobless workers dipped from 4.9 million in August to 4.8 million, while total employment edged up from 82 million to 82.2 million.

The Labor Dept. also reported that of the 150 major job centers across the country, 51 had a jobless

(Continued on Page 6)

East Focuses on Critical Senate Races

MAINE REP. WILLIAM HATHAWAY gave up his House seat to challenge incumbent Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, a Republican. Hathaway, who has a 59-2 COPE voting record, is conducting an energetic campaign to pull off an upset.

RHODE ISLAND SEN. CLAIBORNE PELL, seeking a third term, talks with industrial workers about day-to-day problems of keeping up with rising living costs and job security. His Republican opponent is ex-Gov. John Chafee.

Marginal House Battles

Labor endorses the candidacy of 14 Democratic incumbent congressmen who are seeking re-election in marginal districts in six Northeastern states. They and their COPE voting records while in Congress are:

CONNECTICUT

1st Dist.—William Cotter—20-2.

As Connecticut's insurance commissioner, Cotter developed a comprehensive automobile liability insurance reform program. He seeks a second term.

3rd Dist.—Robert Giaimo—76-11.

A congressman since 1958, Giaimo has sponsored measures to create new jobs, increase social security, and ease inflation.

5th Dist.—John Monagan—81-11.

Elected in 1958, Monagan is a senior member of the important House Government Operations and Foreign Affairs Committees.

6th Dist.—Ella Grasso—20-2.

Connecticut's Secretary of State for 12 years before her election to the House two years ago, she favors tax reform and job-development programs.

MAINE

1st Dist.—Peter Kyros—44-3.

A three-term congressman, Kyros sponsored the 1970 Merchant Marine Act, and has worked to maintain full employment at U.S. shipyards.

MASSACHUSETTS

4th Dist.—Robert Drinan—21-2.

Consumer-minded, Father Drinan has strong labor backing in his district.

6th Dist.—Michael Harrington—28-3.

A liberal Democrat, Harrington came to Congress in 1969 via a special election, and was re-elected in 1970. He, too, is an advocate of legislation beneficial to consumers.

NEW JERSEY

3rd Dist.—James Howard—54-5.

During his four terms in the House, Howard has worked for tax reform, consumer protection, and congressional reform.

9th Dist.—Henry Helstoski—58-3.

Mayor of East Rutherford before his election in 1964, Helstoski is a liberal from a working-class district.

NEW YORK

24th Dist.—Ogden Reid—60-10.

A former U.S. ambassador to Israel, Reid has a very liberal voting record, showing consistent support for organized labor's legislative goals.

26th Dist.—John Dow—19-3.

Another liberal, Dow has had strong support from workers.

32nd Dist.—James Hanley—57-4.

A strong backer of a national health-care system, the Syracuse congressman has also worked for greater employment and educational opportunities.

PENNSYLVANIA

6th Dist.—Gus Yatron—30-1.

A former professional heavyweight boxer, Yatron is also a heavyweight in his fight for more jobs, tax reform, increased social security benefits, and national health care.

20th Dist.—Joseph Gaydos—28-3.

A former member of the Auto Workers and the Flint Glass Workers, Gaydos serves on the House Education & Labor Committee.

* * *

Labor also endorses these Democratic non-incumbents in marginal districts:

MAINE—2nd Dist.—Elmer Violette.

MARYLAND — 4th Dist. — Werner Fornos.

MASSACHUSETTS

5th Dist.—John Kerry.

12th Dist.—Gerry Studds.

NEW YORK — 36th Dist. — Ex-Rep. Richard McCarthy.

Close Contests Developing In Heavily-Populated Area

Some of the closest congressional races in the Nov. 7 elections are in the heavily populated Northeast and Middle Atlantic states.

In this 11-state area, which includes four of the 10 most populous states in the country—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts—six Senate and 101 House seats are to be filled.

Labor-endorsed candidates in three of the Senate contests face particularly rough sledding while congressmen with labor support in 19 House elections also find themselves in very tight, marginal races.

Seats considered marginal are those won by less than 55 percent of the vote in the last election, some newly redistricted House seats, or races where for other reasons the incumbent party's usual winning margin is threatened.

Committees on Political Education in the various state and congressional districts have focused on these most critical races in a survey of the 1972 congressional sweepstakes in the region.

In New Hampshire, Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, a 10-year Democratic veteran of the Senate, is seeking another six-year term. Opposing him is former Gov. Wesley Powell.

McIntyre is the first Democrat elected to the Senate from the Granite State in 30 years, and the first New Hampshire Democratic senator ever to be re-elected. Republicans outnumber Democrats about 2 to 1 in the state.

An unrelenting foe of special privilege for the oil industry, McIntyre is a consistent champion of small business, New Hampshire's threatened shoe industry, the elderly, and rank-and-file workers.

His pro-labor record has earned him a 59-5 COPE rating during his years in the Senate. He is a member of the Committees on Armed Services, and Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs.

Another labor-endorsed candidate in a marginal Senate race is Rhode Island's Claiborne Pell, the Democratic incumbent. His Republican challenger is former Rhode Island Gov. John Chafee, who more recently served as Secretary of the Navy.

Pell, a ranking member of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, has fought for tax reform, higher unemployment compensation benefits, an increased minimum wage, and job safety. He has a 71-4 COPE voting record.

A third marginal Senate race in the region is in Delaware, where Democrat Joseph Biden is challenging the Republican incumbent, J. Caleb Boggs. Biden, an assistant public defender in Wilmington and member of the New Castle County Council, is an advocate of tough consumer protection and an opponent of Nixon's economic policy.

In other Senate contests, Maine Rep. William D. Hathaway is trying to unseat Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, a Republican with an independent voting pattern. Mrs. Smith's COPE record during her 24 years in the Senate is 60-62. Labor is supporting Hathaway.

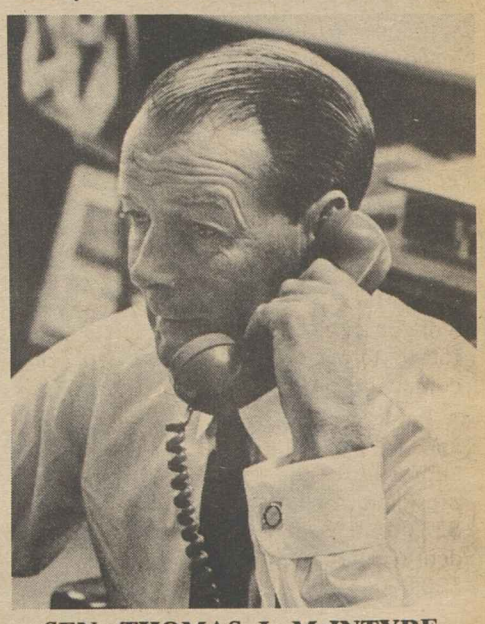
The AFL-CIO is concentrating its political efforts this fall upon the congressional elections. This is the third in a series of reports on key Senate and House races in the major regions of the country—those contests in which labor's role is particularly important. Elsewhere in this issue is a survey of the South and Border states.

A strong vote-getter, Hathaway came to the House in 1964 and has been re-elected every two years since. His COPE record is 59-2, reflecting his support of key labor issues, such as increased public-service employment and public-works programs.

In New Jersey, the state AFL-CIO has endorsed Sen. Clifford P. Case, the Republican incumbent, in his bid for re-election. Case, a liberal, seeks a fourth term against ex-Rep. Paul Krebs. Case has a 92-19 COPE record.

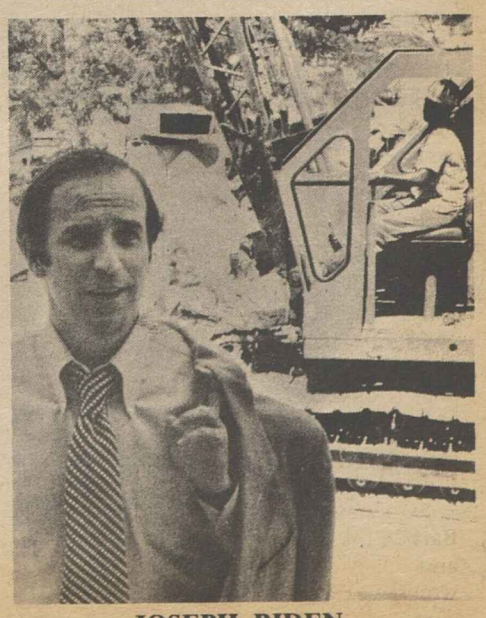
Finally, COPE endorses Massachusetts Sen. Edward W. Brooke in his bid for a second term. The popular Republican incumbent has a 36-6 COPE voting record. His opponent is John Droney, Middlesex County district attorney.

SEN. CLIFFORD P. CASE



SEN. THOMAS J. McINTYRE

SEN. EDWARD W. BROOKE



JOSEPH BIDEN

Still 'World's Greatest':

Restore Giant Liner, NMU Delegates Ask

New York—Delegates to the 16th convention of the National Maritime Union mapped plans to restore the SS United States, "the world's greatest ship," to active service under government ownership.

Legislation passed in Congress this year authorized the government to acquire the giant passenger liner as part of the national defense reserve fleet. The 45,000-member NMU wants her used on good-will missions in the national service.

"America's enemies and her competitors have profited handsomely from the fact that this great ship has been laid up for nearly three years now," declared a resolution unanimously adopted by the 340 delegates.

"If we still cannot stir ourselves to use her constructively and let her be dragged off to the boneyard and oblivion, we will incur still greater national loss and humiliation."

Among proposals outlined in the statement were use of the liner for floating trade fairs, low cost cruise operation as part of people-to-people programs, for transportation and official headquarters of U.S. delegations at international events, and as a world-ranging part of the coming bicentennial celebration.

In a separate resolution the convention rapped Texas industrialists and state officials who reportedly have chartered the British-flag SS Queen Elizabeth 2 for use as a trade exposition center in 1974.

"In chartering the QE-2 when the technically superior and far more suitable SS United States is available, the Texans are displaying the very ignorance and indifference to American products that they supposedly want to counter through this project."

The convention resolved that if a foreign vessel is to be used in such a sell-American project, NMU would demonstrate to call public attention to the threat to seamen's jobs and standards.

A comprehensive legislative program to achieve true parity in wages and conditions for Panamanians employed in the Panama Canal Zone was among other legislative proposals. The maritime union has a unit of some 8,000 members employed in the Canal Zone.

The delegates resolved to work "in every effective way" for election of senators and congressmen endorsed by organized labor. On the presidential contest, the stand was "every member follow your own conscience."

The convention also adopted constitutional changes designed to formally establish the NMU as a broadly-based union.

"Our roots are aboard ship and on the waterfront," Pres. Joseph Curran told the delegates. "But the strength and effectiveness we developed there must be applied to the service of any unorganized workers anywhere for whom we can do a job."

Another constitutional change extends the term of union office from four years to five. The union is to hold general elections in April and May 1973. The interval between conventions was extended from three years to four.

MARITIME LABOR UNITY was stressed at the National Maritime Union's 16th convention in New York by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, left, and Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen. Gleason pledged cooperation of dockers with the efforts of U.S. sea unions to win a fair share of American cargoes on U.S. ships.

J. P. Stevens Workers Win Back Wages

New York—Back wages totaling nearly $65,000 have been awarded to 142 workers in the Gulistan Division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Statesboro, Ga., the result of charges filed by the Textile Workers Union of America against the giant textile manufacturer.

The National Labor Relations Board assessed the sum against J. P. Stevens for unilaterally changing the plant's wage structure without consulting TWUA, the bargaining agent for the Statesboro workers.

At the same time, Paul Swaity, TWUA organizing director, and Harold McIver, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s coordinator in the joint drive to organize workers throughout the Stevens chain, said they would press the NLRB for an increase in the award on grounds that the back pay was not properly computed by the company.

The TWUA charges against Stevens date back to 1969 when the company, to counter the union's organizing drive, put most of the Statesboro workers on incentive rates, substantially raising their wages. Shortly after an NLRB trial examiner's decision ordered the company to bargain with TWUA in July 1969, the company announced a general wage increase throughout the Stevens chain.

The case record shows, however, that in Statesboro the company hedged on the increase by eliminating incentive pay. As a result, Swaity and McIver said, most of the employes wound up earning less money than before the general raise was given.

Charges filed by TWUA were subsequently upheld by the NLRB and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit.

Brick & Clay Workers Approve Rise in Dues

Columbus—Election of officers, an increase in dues, and establishment of a new regional council highlighted the Brick & Clay Workers convention here.

Roy Brown of Danville, Ill., was elected to his first five-year term as president of the union and Earl Bellew of Olive Hill, Ky., was elected to a full term as secretary-treasurer. Both were previously appointed to fill vacancies in their respective offices.

Eight vice presidents were elected to five-year terms by the 210 delegates. They were: Harry Westbrook, Denver, first vice president; Carmine Santo, Perth Amboy, N.J., second vice president; John Soltis, Perth Amboy, third vice president; Everett Brown, Brazil, Ind., fourth vice president; Thomas Crowe, Clearfield, Pa., fifth vice president; James Cruz, Los Angeles, sixth vice president; Roy Lukens, Uhrichsville, Ohio, seventh vice president; Chester Hixon, Clearfield, eighth vice president.

Dues were increased $1 per month per member, raising the total from $5 a month to $6, with 60 cents of the increase going to finance the operations of the international union and the other 40 cents to be divided between local unions and district councils.

In keeping with plans to reorganize the union's structure, delegates voted to establish a southern regional council to service locals and organize new members in Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

This is the second regional council established under the union's reorganization plans. The other is the Ohio regional council which is made up of three former district councils. The union's executive board was authorized to establish other regional councils as needed.

In a report that did not require convention action, the executive board repeated its support of national AFL-CIO policy of non-endorsement in the presidential race. The board had adopted its position at a meeting prior to the convention.

Among resolutions passed by the convention were one supporting passage of the Burke-Hartke bill aimed at stemming the flow of imports and another calling on Congress to more effectively regulate the Pay Board.

Speakers at the convention included Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, who delivered the keynote address; Frank W. King, president of the Ohio AFL-CIO; and Al Barkan, national COPE Director, who urged delegates to go home and work to elect a Congress "that will listen to the needs of working people."

Wisconsin AFL-CIO Increases Per Capita

Milwaukee—Delegates to the Wisconsin AFL-CIO's 7th biennial convention voted to increase the per capita tax from 14 to 16 cents a month.

Two cents of the total will go to the political education fund, compared with one cent in the past. The remaining 14 cents is for the general fund.

Pres. John W. Schmitt, Vice Pres. John Giacomo and Sec.-Treas. Jack B. Reihl were re-elected without opposition. It will be the fourth term for Schmitt and Giacomo; the second for Reihl.

Pay increases of 5.5 percent now and 5.5 percent next October were approved for the three officers. The president's salary previously was $22,000 a year and the vice president's and secretary-treasurer's $20,000 each.

The delegates endorsed Democratic candidates in all nine congressional districts. Five of the endorsed candidates are incumbents—Clement J. Zablocki, Henry S. Reuss, Robert Kastenmeier, Les Aspin and David Obey.

The others are the Rev. Robert Cornell, seeking the seat being vacated by the retirement of Republican Rep. John Byrnes; Ralph A. Fine, attempting to unseat Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R); James Adams, who is opposing Rep. William Steiger (R), and Walter Thoresen, who is challenging Rep. Vernon Thomson (R).

National COPE Director Al Barkan told the delegates that Aspin and Obey faced close races and would need extra help.

Giacomo reported that there was a chance to elect one or two additional Democratic congressmen in the state.

Delegates supported the Burke-Hartke bill to curb the export of jobs abroad after AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller reported that American plants were moving overseas at an alarming rate.

Biemiller said industry was carrying on a massive propaganda campaign opposing Burke-Hartke and attempting to convince workers that it was patriotic to take pay cuts or lose their jobs.

The convention reaffirmed the state AFL-CIO's support of National Health Security and urged Congress to amend the Economic Stabilization Act to bring Justice and equality to economic controls.

Profits should be controlled with the same vigor as wages, the delegates said.

Reflecting a fear that curtailed power production could stifle economic growth, the delegates adopted a resolution warning that unrealistic demands by some environmentalists could aggravate a power shortage and increase unemployment.

The Wisconsin AFL-CIO supports realistic programs to assure a cleaner environment, sufficient electric energy and rising employment, the statement said.

High Court Urged to Bar Distortion of Hobbs Act

The Justice Dept. distorted the intent of a federal anti-racketeering law by trying to use it against workers engaged in a lawful strike, the AFL-CIO charged in a brief filed with the Supreme Court.

A federal district court in Louisiana properly dismissed an indictment charging four union members with violation of the Hobbs Act, the AFL-CIO contended.

The lower court's finding that there was no evidence that the federal law was violated was absolutely correct, the federation brief said, and should be upheld. The Justice Dept. has asked the high court to reinstate the indictment.

The AFL-CIO brief stressed that the government concedes that the strike by a local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against Gulf States Utilities in 1969-70 was to secure the legitimate labor objective of "higher wages and other union contract demands."

That in itself, the federation said, precludes use of the Hobbs Act which is intended to deal with cases involving violence or threats to extort payment for unwanted and unneeded services.

The "violence" which the defendants are accused of in the case involves property damage against the company's transformers during the strike. Whatever crimes are alleged fall strictly within state or local law, the brief contended, and not the Hobbs Act with its penalty of imprisonment for up to 20 years.

The federation brief quoted extensively from congressional discussion of the Hobbs Act and its various amendments, quoting assurances given that it could not be used against a lawful strike for legitimate objectives.

Past history of refusal of the Justice Dept. to seek to use the law in labor disputes involving more serious violence than in the current case bear out this interpretation, the AFL-CIO attorneys noted.

Furthermore, the federation said, all of the cases decided by the Supreme Court that could be cited as precedents involved allegations of unlawful conduct to achieve unlawful objectives.

In no federal or state case, the AFL-CIO said, has any court construed violence in support of legitimate labor demands as "extortion."

The brief was submitted by the AFL-CIO general counsel, J. Albert Woll, Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, and Robert C. Mayer and Laurence Gold of the general counsel's office.

Hugh Gormley Dead, Retired Indiana Director

Indianapolis—Hugh Gormley, who retired as the AFL-CIO director of the Indiana region 10 years ago, died Sept. 30. He was 77.

Gormley was a business agent for Barbers Local 627 in Scranton, Pa., before joining the AFL organizing staff in 1935. He became the Indiana director for the AFL in 1937 and continued in that post after the AFL-CIO merger.

Toward Tax Fairness

IF WE ARE TO BEGIN to answer the public demand for an equitable tax structure and raise the revenue the nation so desperately needs, the following actions must have top priority:

First, the 7 percent investment tax credit must be ended. One of the most significant steps toward tax justice taken in 1969 was the elimination of the investment tax credit scheme. This ill-conceived notion first appeared in 1962, was suspended temporarily between October 1966 and March 1967 and eliminated in December 1969. Its resurrection in 1971 was totally unjustified. It now should be laid to rest.

Ballyhooed as a means of creating jobs, this scheme is no more than a multi-billion dollar handout. It provides a tax windfall, whether businesses increase their rate of investment in machinery and equipment, decrease it, or carry on as before.

Moreover, to share in this bonanza, no company has to prove that it has created a single job.

Second, we urge immediate repeal of the so-called Asset Depreciation Range system that speeds up by 20 percent the tax write-off allowed for business machinery and equipment. Under this system what constitutes a major business cost is now determined by the whims of the Internal Revenue Service and the needs of the firm. Arbitrary determinations are now substituted for respected accounting concepts that provided some rational foundation for determining capital cost write-offs and, therefore, the amount of profits subject to taxation.

This new system destroys the concept of depreciation for tax purposes and renders meaningless the concept of "net profit subject to federal income tax." And, of course, this unjustifiable exercise in tax gimmickry costs the Treasury additional billions in revenue.

The third major tax loophole opened in 1971 for business is the Domestic International Sales Corp., the so-called DISC arrangement. This, too, should be ended. This was another so-called "incentive" proposed by the Administration—this time to encourage American business to produce for export overseas. Ironically, this scheme was justified essentially as an effort to balance off the long-existing tax loopholes available to U.S. corporations that operate subsidiaries overseas.

In brief, it was the Administration philosophy that rather than close existing loopholes, tax equity required the creation of new ones. And the Congress went along.

IN ADDITION TO OUR DEMAND for the end of existing loopholes, we are extremely concerned over the seemingly endless proposals for additional loopholes that would only increase the relative tax burden of working people. In this context, I would be remiss if I did not emphasize organized labor's opposition to the so-called value added tax. As this audience well knows, this tax is simply a national sales tax with a European-imported collection device. Whether offered under the guise of property tax relief, or as a device to improve our position in world trade, it all boils down to just one more way of bleeding taxpayers who can least afford to pay more.

There is a deep sense of fair play and equity in the American people but they do not see fairness and equity in our present federal tax structure, to say nothing of the gross inequities in our state and local tax systems. They are tired of platform promises for tax justice. They want action.

—From an address by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel to the National Tax Association.

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A Word Edgewise:

U.S. Ties with Nationalist China Explored in Contrasting Views

By John P. Roche

IF YOU ARE AN INTERNATIONALIST who believes that the United States must play a significant world role, it is extremely important to get a sense of the problems we face when we "intervene" in the affairs of nations off there on the edge of the map.

In this context, of course, the word intervene does not necessarily mean military intervention; it can involve economic aid, cultural programs, technical assistance, educational support, and related non-violent measures.

Indeed, on occasion intervention can take the form of not doing something—our embargo on oil to Japan in July 1941 triggered Pearl Harbor, and the coffee-producing nations of Central America are constantly upset because we have not rigged the market in their favor.

Unfortunately most contemporary discussions of this problem center on Vietnam with a polemical voltage that makes rational analysis impossible. But in recent years there has been an increasing interest in American policy toward Nationalist China before, during, and after World War II. Interestingly enough, 20 years ago China was the center of fierce disputes which in tone and substance prefigured the Vietnam controversy, but now the ashes have cooled.

When Barbara Tuchman's "Stilwell and the American Experience in China" (Macmillan—just issued in paperback) appeared in 1970, I confess I did not read it. The reviews all suggested it was a book about Vietnam, and I already knew more about Vietnam than I wanted to know. This was a grievous mistake.

Mrs. Tuchman's book is a fascinating account of the bizarre experiences that Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell encountered trying to formulate and implement a common military policy with Chiang Kai-shek. Based on the Stilwell papers, it is obviously a close-up, with the weakness that accompanies an author's virtual identification with her subject.

Stilwell was a military man whose task was to find a military "solution." But at every point he found himself confronted, and confounded, by strange and to him largely inexplicable barriers. The root of the problem was, of course, that he was thinking "American," while the Generalissimo was on a wholly different wavelength.

This difference in perspective, which was to lead to such internal debate later in the United States, has been perceptively delineated by John Paton Davies, Jr., in his recent "Dragon by the Tail" (Norton). While Mrs. Tuchman is at ground level with Stilwell, Davies — a Foreign Service officer with Chinese language training who was working in the China-Burma-India area during the war—takes his pictures from 10,000 feet.

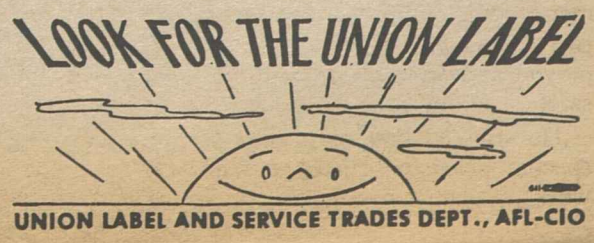
FOR EXAMPLE, when I read Tuchman's description of Stilwell personally leading the rear guard of his army out of Burma on foot, I thought "that is an odd concept of command." Davies makes precisely the same point.

Davies, who was later attacked as "pro-Communist" because he gave a clear-eyed reading of Nationalist weaknesses, has written what is, in essence, a case study on how not to intervene. To him, Chiang's refusal to reform his army along the lines Stilwell proposed made eminently good sense — from Chiang's viewpoint. A reformed army would undoubtedly launch a coup against him.

In short, Davies realized that Stilwell's military solution would not be acceptable because it amounted to political suicide.

Davies, like George Kennan, suggests that the greatest weakness in our policy was its sentimentalism, its foundation on FDR's wishy-washy moralism. "Perpetuation of the Chiang myth," he writes, "had become essential to the Roosevelt-Hull prospectus for a world of international-interracial peace and harmony."

Again like Kennan, he believes that the fundament of any rational foreign policy must be realpolitik—a willingness to deal with the world as it is, not as we would like it to be. This position has its problems, but Davies's dispassionate—and extremely interesting—account merits a wide audience.



Bayard Rustin Says:

Drive for Racial Progress Pinned to Full Employment

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL of irony in the reaction toward the persisting high level of unemployment.

We find, for instance, considerable outrage over jobless scientists, engineers and teachers as the college-educated find themsleves nearly as insecure as the blue-collar worker. In response, political office-seekers of every ideological hue advance proposals to deal with unemployment for technicians and professionals and other specialized fields.

Blacks might be excused for looking on this with a high degree of cynicism. We know well the anxieties and frustrations of being without a job and we know only too well how few voices have been raised in our behalf; how little moral outrage has been expressed; how little commitment there is to ensuring a job for everyone.

For a social wrong not to be recognized as a social wrong until it affects whites, particularly the more affluent and well-educated, is an old story. The issues change but the response doesn't. Drug addiction was ignored until it spread from Harlem to Scarsdale; medical care was fine until the financial burden of a week's hospital stay became intolerable for even the middle class.

To label such attitudes as merely the reflections of a hopelessly racist society is simplistic and inaccurate. Nor does it solve any problems. We are not confronted with a white power structure which prefers that blacks remain without jobs, but with a society which has forgotten what it means in terms of human suffering to be without a job. Until, of course, the problem spills over from the ghetto.

Right now there are 700,000 blacks out of work, according to an Urban League estimate. Many of these aren't counted by the federal government's surveys; they have dropped out of the labor market, spiritually and psychologically beaten.

There are those who insist that blacks shouldn't be so particular; there are jobs to be filled, they point out; our aspirations should not be set too high. Again, we are judged by a double standard. Since when has the unemployed aerospace engineer been advised to hire out as a dishwasher or warehouseman?

It is assumed, quite rightly, that he should hold out for a job which offers him a salary and personal fulfillment approximating that of his former position. The same holds true for the black skilled factory operative earning $6 an hour.

The impact of high unemployment—particularly among working people and the poor—is not limited to the spiritual destruction of an individual. High unemployment spawns many other evils, particularly in the ghetto, where there is an obvious relationship between crime, drug addiction and scarcity of jobs.

And if it is true that young blacks are growing increasingly impatient with and alienated from American institutions and traditions, it is in large measure due to the heavy unemployment burden they must bear.

The federal government, which regularly underestimates unemployment levels, says that one of every three young blacks is out of work. And the inability of government to ensure jobs for returning black Vietnam veterans has reached scandalous proportions.

JOBS HAVE TRADITIONALLY been an important element in the liberal program for social and racial progress. We now find, however, that some liberals have abandoned full employment as a social ideal.

Thus we have a conservative President who sacrifices jobs in an ineffectual fight against inflation and a vocal segment of liberalism which is openly hostile to the concept of increased economic growth.

They proclaim themselves as staunch supporters of racial equality but dismiss the most compelling problem of the ghetto. They define racial progress in their own terms, and these terms too often have scant relevance to our day-to-day existence.

Unemployment is not limited by geography or type of occupation; it is pervasive, striking at the young, at women, at older workers. It calls for massive efforts by government not limited to one area, one ailing industry or corporation, or, for that matter, one race.

The campaign for a full-employment economy should energize all liberals and those who are committed to racial advancement. Those who are wondering where the civil rights movement is today need look no further.

Economic Controls Trigger Shift:

Unions Press Non-Wage Gains In New Contract Negotiations

STIFF WAGE CONTROLS hanging over contract negotiations are causing unions to shift emphasis to non-wage issues ranging from individual worker rights to greater job security, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald said on Labor News Conference.

Actual and threatened job losses suffered in the mounting shift of U.S. production to low-wage nations have spurred the drive for contract safeguards, Oswald said, and continuing high unemployment rates add pressures for improved job security.

Oswald said that union concern is also growing over work processes that affect workers' health on and off the job.

He pointed out that in many production situations, the workers live in neighborhoods surrounding the plants they work in, and they are "concerned with the problems of emissions . . . dirt . . . toxic condition of their water and thermal pollution" resulting from the processes and methods in those plants.

The labor economist said that despite enactment of the comprehensive federal job safety law two years ago, the growing list of exempted employers and slow enforcement procedures make job safety a major issue in collective bargaining.

He stressed that many unions are negotiating specific provisions in their contracts to protect workers against dangerous conditions and procedures, but that "in non-union situations, there are no alternatives—only the protections that the law provides."

"Health and safety on the job is part and parcel of the whole job situation," he declared, and receiving "more money for working is quite meaningless, if you die early—if you are in poor health and cannot enjoy retirement or vacations."

He said that in addition to specific health and safety rules and practices, some unions have also negotiated joint studies with management to determine the "effects of the workplace on health, and to try to develop means of improving" the general environment of the workplace relating to noise, ventilation and other job exposures.

Oswald said, too, that a number of unions have negotiated provisions for day-care centers for young children of working mothers. Other unions are seeking to negotiate similar clauses in their contracts, he said.

"There's also much more emphasis on flexible work hours, and on the whole question of flexibility, in terms of the workplace," said Oswald. "Much of this interest goes beyond women."

A trend toward a shorter workweek—32 and 35 hours—has developed, the labor economist said. An increased number of paid holidays, plus longer paid vacations, also are showing up in more contracts, he said.

Reporters questioning Oswald were Donald Finley of United Press International and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

MORE THAN A YEAR AGO, the AFL-CIO told Congress: "The DISC gimmick should be rejected."

Congress didn't take that advice and today we have the Domestic International Sales Corp., or DISC, which is a fancy name for a corporation subsidy, supposedly designed to encourage the export business.

DISC is a gimmick by which exporting corporations can postpone payment of their taxes on export profits—indefinitely as it works out—at an annual cost to the Internal Revenue Service of more than $100 million in 1972, or $3.6 billion over the next decade.

Despite repeated opposition by labor economists, DISC is now in full operation, another of the huge tax loopholes that constantly are slipped into the tax system under the guise of helping the economy by which is really meant helping the corporations.

What has brought DISC suddenly to life from the discreet obscurity under which it has been operating, was the recent demand of grain dealers for its application to their wheat sales to the Soviet Union. This is on top of the wheat subsidy—a matter of literally hundreds of millions of dollars of profits.

The Dept. of the Treasury, after a few days of public outcry, decided that DISC didn't apply to the wheat deal. The decision is still in the "proposal" stage, so there is no certainty that the extra bonanza will not be given to the grain dealers.

What is instructive about the DISC situation, however, is the light it throws on how so-called legitimate tax allowances slip into the tax code and after a time develop into major tax loopholes that cost the public billions.

DISC got its start when the Nixon Administration in 1970 proposed it as a presumptive way of spurring export trade. The original Administration version would have virtually exempted the whole export industry from the income tax. Congress balked at this, but ended up in 1971 by adopting legislation under which half of export profits were exempted. Ironically, the exemption represents a tax windfall for exporters whether their trade increases, decreases, or stands still.

The wheat export deal is a prime example of how little justification the whole DISC concept has except as an out-and-out way to help corporations duck taxes.

The half dozen giant grain traders, who got advance information on what was ahead, profited immensely in buying up cheap wheat, were rewarded with fat subsidies and finally asked that half their profits be made virtually tax-exempt.

WRITING IN THE American Federationist last January, AFL-CIO tax expert Arnold Cantor told how DISC was really an extension of tax law loopholes already enjoyed by American multinational corporations. He said:

"The gimmick actually serves to broaden an existing loophole for, under current law, profits of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies are not taxed until they are brought back to the United States—which may be never. The DISC extends this loophole to the export profits of domestic corporations and the major beneficiaries will be the large U.S.-based multinational corporations that export semi-finished goods and components, which ultimately compete with U.S. goods. The losers will be the taxpayers—individuals and smaller businesses that cannot spin off into export subsidiaries and must make up for the tax loss."

Defenders of DISC contended that inasmuch as multinational corporations enjoyed the right to defer taxes until they felt like paying them—if ever—exporters ought to have the same privilege.

The grain dealers' claim to DISC throws a sharp, clear and devastating light on the injustice of tax loopholes. DISC is in the news now. Tomorrow it will be forgotten again except by those who profit by it. Yet, it is only a small projection of the vastly larger tax loopholes that huge corporations enjoy.

UNION NEGOTIATORS are pressing harder for improvements in non-wage areas because of the restrictive pay controls that hang over contract talks, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Ruling Trims NLRB Power To Define Unit

The Supreme Court has denied a petition for review of a 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling narrowing the National Labor Relations Board's authority to define a bargaining unit.

The NLRB had held in 1969 that warehouse employes at a May Department Stores Co. facility in Los Angeles constituted an appropriate bargaining unit, and sanctioned a representation election by Teamsters Local 986.

The union won the election, and when May refused to bargain, the NLRB upheld its regional director who found that May's refusal constituted an unfair labor practice. The federal appeals court at San Francisco rejected the board's finding.

The appeals court based its decision on a 1967 NLRB determination that all the May facility's workers—workroom as well as warehouse workers—constituted an appropriate bargaining union. At that time, a different Teamsters local was involved, and it lost the election.

The court held that the NLRB's second unit determination was inconsistent with its earlier determination.

In other action, the Supreme Court granted a petition for review of a 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals decision involving Fair Labor Standards Act protection for janitorial and maintenance workers employed by real estate management companies and similar service concerns.

The case involves the Pittsburgh real estate firm of Arnheim & Neely, Inc., which manages eight office buildings and an apartment complex for eight different owners.

The controversy hinges on the definition of an "enterprise" to which the FSLA applies. The FSLA generally covers businesses with annual sales of more than $250,000, and defines an enterprise as including "related activities performed for a common business purpose."

The Labor Dept. argued that Arnheim & Neely's activities constitute a single enterprise and should be measured by the rents collected from all managed buildings rather than by its commissions.

The appeals court agreed that rents, rather than commissions, should be used to determine the firm's annual sales, but ruled that each building was a separate enterprise. It returned the case to the district court to determine whether any of the buildings met the $250,000 test.

Taylor Retires, Rail Carmen Pick Channell

Kansas City—Leroy A. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Railway Carmen since 1962 and active in the brotherhood more than 35 years, is retiring Oct. 15.

Taylor will be succeeded by Orville P. Channell, deputy secretary-treasurer since August. Channell has been a member of the Carmen since 1949 and has served in several key leadership positions. He had been assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. from 1969 until he returned to the Carmen in August.

The Carmen also announced that Fred Westwell, vice president of the brotherhood for Canada, will retire Nov. 1. George Sartorio, system general chairman on the Canadian Pacific, will take over the position.

COLUMBUS DAY dinner guests of the American-Italian organizations of the Washington, D.C., area hear an address by Pres. Peter Fosco of the Laborers. Among the persons seated at the head table were Pres. Nixon, who presented Fosco the group's outstanding citizen award, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Equal Rights for Men Urged on Rest Rooms

The AFL-CIO told the Occupational Safety & Health Administration that employers not only should be required to maintain retiring rooms for women on the job, but that the standard should also be extended to men.

The Labor Dept.'s job safety administration is considering a proposal of "whether retiring rooms are reasonably necessary for, or appropriate for the safety or health of women employes."

Ann Draper, an economist with the federation's Dept. of Research, noted that retiring rooms have long been recognized as necessary for the well-being of women workers.

She said, "Rest rooms, either as a separate facility or as part of a women's dressing room, have frequently been required under state laws regulating the conditions of work for women."

The facilities were further recognized as a minimum sanitation requirement in workplaces for women by the American National Standards Institute in 1968, Miss Draper told the panel.

If Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson revokes or changes the standard, he must under the provisions of the federal job safety and health act prove how the elimination of retiring rooms "is more conducive to employe health," she said.

Retiring rooms are particularly essential, she noted, to workers suffering from temporary illness, injury or fatigue.

"It means being able to stay on the job instead of being summarily sent home, losing time and pay in the process," Miss Draper stressed.

"Unnecessary, extra loss of worktime because of temporary illness is of particular significance where the employer has no sick pay plan, or where there is a waiting period before payments, or where sick pay is at a lower rate than regular pay."

Miss Draper pointed out that although retiring rooms for male workers are not specified in the existing OSHA standard, emergency rest facilities are not unknown.

She noted that modern plants likely include medical or first aid facilities where workers can lie down when the need arises.

"But it is undoubtedly true that for the most part, rest facilities are an executive privilege" and generally uncommon for most workers, Miss Draper noted.

She said that men should have the same benefits of rest facilities as women and male executives simply on the basis of health considerations and the economic consequences resulting from lost worktime.

The existing OSHA standard on retiring rooms clearly discriminates against men, Miss Draper stressed.

"The remedy lies in removing the discrimination so that both sexes benefit; not in removing the benefit so that both sexes are disadvantaged."

Miss Draper also presented the OSHA panel a letter from Legislative Rep. Jane O'Grady of the Clothing Workers, who expressed shock that the Labor Dept. is seriously considering the revocation of the standard for retiring rooms.

The ACWA view, Miss O'Grady noted, is that the only change needed in the standard is to extend it to male workers.

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the
UNION LABELS
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Slight Dip:

Jobless Rate Hangs At 5.5 Percent Level

(Continued from Page 1)

rate of 6 percent or more in September. This was a drop of two from August as Portland, Ore., and Wheeling, W.Va., were removed from the "substantial" unemployment list.

Despite the slight improvement in the jobs picture, September was the 19th consecutive month that more than one-third of the major employment centers were listed as having "substantial" unemployment—a jobless rate of at least 6 percent with the level expected to persist for two more months.

Meanwhile, the number of smaller job centers with "substantial" or "persistent" unemployment rose to 834 in September, one higher than the month before. Six of the smaller areas were taken off the 6 percent jobless list, but seven were added.

The jobless rate nationally for blue-collar workers was at 6.1 percent in September, a decline of four-tenths of 1 percent over the month. For white-collar workers, the rate eased from 3.5 percent to 3.3 percent.

There also was a drop of four-tenths of 1 percent in the jobless rate for teenagers, but it was still at 16.5 percent.

While the rate dipped for white workers from 5.1 to 5 percent, Negro workers experienced a rise from 9.7 percent to 10.2 percent in September.

Joblessness also climbed sharply for service workers, from a rate of 6.3 percent in August to 7.3 percent in September.

In manufacturing, the jobless rate eased from 5.4 percent in August to 5.1 percent last month. The BLS also reported a decline in joblessness in the construction industry, from 11.6 to 9.2 percent.

The bureau said the unemployment situation for Vietnam era veterans showed marked improvement over the month, with the seasonally adjusted rate dropping to 6.6 percent from 7.7 percent in August. This is the first time the jobless rate for veterans has been below the 7 percent mark in two years.

However, all of the improvement was in the 20-to-24 age group as the jobless rate for this group of veterans fell from 12.5 to 9 percent. For the 25-29 age group, the rate held at 5.1 percent. The jobless rate for nonveterans age 20-29 remained at 6.1 percent in September.

The average duration of unemployment was slightly higher in September at 12.2 weeks, the BLS reported. After dropping to 11.8 weeks in July, the mean unemployment time rose to 12.1 weeks in August.

The bureau said that the average workweek for nonsupervisory production workers declined two-tenths of 1 hour to 37.4 hours—less than usual for September—and after seasonal adjustment, was up two-tenths to 37.1 hours.

For the July-September quarter, the jobless rate was 5.6 percent, one-tenth of 1 percent below the preceding three-month period. In the third quarter of 1971, the jobless rate stood at 6 percent.

There were 4.8 million workers unemployed, on the average, during the third quarter, the BLS said. This compares with 5 million in the preceding three months and the like year-ago quarter.

Jobless Rate Hits 7.1% in Canada

Ottawa—A worsening jobless trend in Canada pushed the country's unemployment rate last month to 7.1 percent, the highest level in more than a decade.

In the last three months, Canada's jobless rate climbed eight-tenths of 1 percent, Statistics Canada reported. After moving to 6.3 percent in July, the rate rose to 6.7 percent in August.

And the continuing surge in joblessness to 7.1 percent in September marks the first time since July 1962 that the unemployment rate has been over 7 percent. The jobless rate in September 1971 was 6.9 percent, the government's statistical agency said.

Abel Blasts Inequities Of U.S. Tax Structure

(Continued from Page 1)

an income of $10,000 would pay a $905 tax if its income came from wages or salary, a $98 tax if its income came from the sale of corporate stock, bonds, real estate or other capital gains, and no tax at all if its income came from interest on state and local bonds.

The increasing inequity in the federal tax structure is reflected by the fact that in 1960 the corporate share of federal income tax collections was 35 percent, and only 25 percent in the fiscal year just ended, Abel pointed out.

He laid down a three-point action program "to begin to answer the public demand for an equitable tax structure and raise the revenue the nation so desperately needs:"

- End the 7 percent investment tax credit to firms which move a plant from an area of high unemployment. The credit permits firms to subtract 7 percent of the cost of new equipment from taxes owed.
- Repeal the Asset Depreciation Range system that speeds up by 20 percent the tax write-off allowed for business machinery and equipment.
- End the Domestic International Sales Corp., the so-called DISC arrangement.

Abel also criticized the disastrous role that tax policies have played in the "dismal performance of the United States in international trade, the flight abroad of U.S. jobs, plants, dollars, and know-how." He said the nation's tax laws induce and subsidize U.S. corporations to transfer plants and jobs overseas.

BIGGER TAX SHARE FROM CORPORATIONS was called for by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel in a speech at the annual taxation conference sponsored by the National Tax Association. With him is AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor.

Labor Vote in South Could Be Decisive

Close Contests Take Shape for Key Senate Seats

The South and Border States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

More than one-fourth (119) of all the House seats up for election on Nov. 7 are from 13 southern and border states. In addition, 11 Senate contests are slated in this region.

Six of the Senate battles and four House contests are viewed as tight races in which the margin of victory well may be razor-thin.

Here, as in other parts of the country, a heavy turnout by union members and their families could be decisive.

AFL-CIO COPE units, surveying the congressional races in the South and border states, have endorsed candidates in most of the Senate and House races.

One of those engaged in a marginal contest is Alabama's John Sparkman, a veteran of 26 years in the Senate. Sparkman has been endorsed by the state's Committee on Political Education for re-election over Republican Winton Blount, former Postmaster General under Nixon.

This is the last in a series of four regional reports on this fall's marginal congressional contests across the country.

No matter which party wins the White House, the fight for progressive legislation will continue to need the votes of Senators and Congressmen who understand the problems of workers.

Sparkman is an authority on housing and financial matters. He is chairman of the Banking & Currency Committee, and ranking majority member on the Foreign Relations Committee, two of the most powerful committees in the Senate.

He is a strong supporter of minimum wage, collective bargaining, higher unemployment compensation, and credit-union legislation.

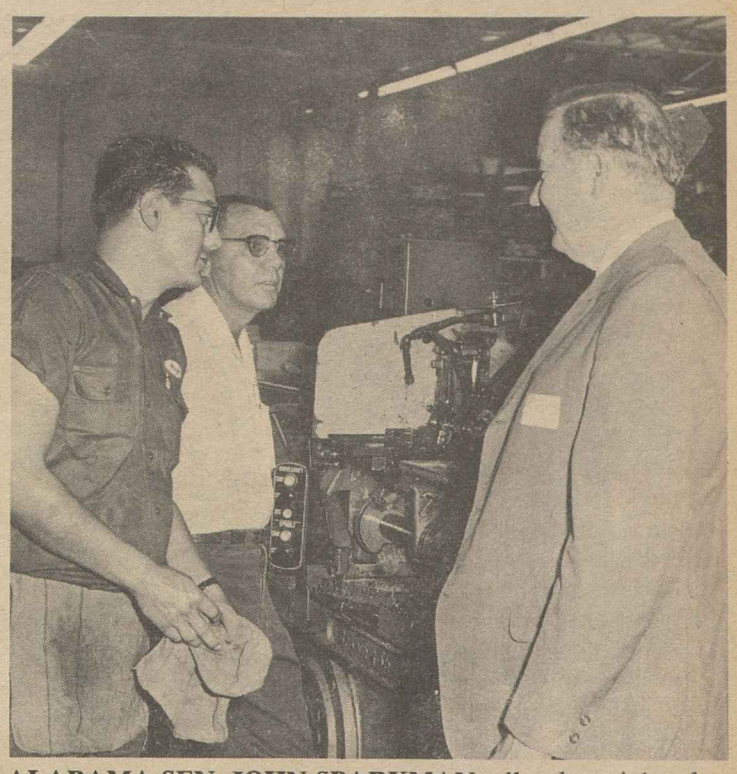
In Georgia, 33-year-old state senator Sam Nunn, who defeated the incumbent, Sen. David H. Gambrell, in the Democratic primary, is running against Rep. Fletcher Thompson, a conservative third-termer in the House. Republican Thompson owns a COPE record of three "right" votes and 64 "wrong."

Nunn has the support of the state COPE organization. One of his campaign themes calls for the restructuring of federal tax laws to close loopholes that enable millionaires to pay less than wage earners.

In Kentucky, State Sen. Walter (Dee) Huddleston is vying with ex-Gov. Louie Nunn to succeed retiring Republican Sen. John Sherman Cooper. A Democrat, Huddleston fought long and hard for repeal of a state sales tax on food that was increased during Nunn's term as governor.

Huddleston is majority leader of the Kentucky Senate, and has COPE's backing. Nunn vetoed numerous labor-supported bills while in the governor's office.

VIRGINIA SEN. WILLIAM SPONG, running against conservative Republican William Scott, discusses campaign issues with two young voters. The only freshman member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Spong is a consumer advocate, too.



ALABAMA SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN talks about job safety practices with plant workers in his home state. Sparkman's long service in Congress puts him at the top of the seniority lists. He is challenged by former Postmaster General Winton Blount.

North Carolina voters will choose between Rep. Nick Galifianakis, a Democrat and son of Greek immigrants, and ultra-conservative TV executive Jesse Helms, a Republican, in the race for the Senate. Galifianakis defeated Sen. Everett Jordan in the primary.

Galifianakis backs expanded community health services, increased farm loans, and an increase in the personal income-tax exemption to $1,200.

In Texas, a tough race is underway between former White House aide Barefoot Sanders and incumbent Sen. John Tower. Sanders, who defeated ex-Sen. Ralph Yarborough in the Democratic primary, is a former assistant deputy attorney general in the Justice Dept. He also served nearly two years as Pres. Johnson's legislative counsel.

Now a Dallas lawyer, Sanders is a moderate who has the backing of COPE. Tower is an ultra-conservative who has compiled an anti-labor 3-64 COPE voting record during his Senate tenure.

Finally, another marginal Senate race is in Virginia where COPE-endorsed Sen. William Spong seeks re-election in a three-way contest against Republican Rep. William Scott and independent Horace E. Henderson.

Seeking his second term, Spong was an early advocate of required campaign-financing disclosure and an early supporter of measures to improve the environment. He has also sponsored an election-reform bill.

Other Senate races in the South:

LOUISIANA—The death of Sen. Allen J. Ellender, a Democrat, brought on a three-way race for his seat. The three are J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat and former state senator; Ben Toledano, a Republican attorney from New Orleans, and former Gov. John McKeithen, running as an independent. COPE has made no endorsement.

MISSISSIPPI—Incumbent Sen. James Eastland has had 30 years in office. His COPE voting record puts him on the wrong end of a 20-87 tally. He is up against auto dealer Gil Carmichael, a Republican, and former Congressman Prentiss Walker, running as an independent. COPE has made no endorsement.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Democrat Eugene Zeigler, a four-term state legislator, takes on Sen. Strom Thurmond, the Republican incumbent. Zeigler points out that Thurmond has voted against Medicare, more social security benefits, day-care centers, and tax reforms to help the wage earner. COPE, which endorses Zeigler, shows Thurmond voting "wrong" 99 times out of 109 votes during his Senate tenure.

TENNESSEE — COPE supports Rep. Ray Blanton in his bid to unseat Republican Sen. Howard Baker. Blanton's votes in the House generally have favored the interests of workers while Baker's Senate votes have usually gone the other way. Blanton's COPE record is 21-17 against Baker's 10-32.

WEST VIRGINIA — West Virginia's senior senator, Jennings Randolph, seeking re-election over State Sen. Louise Leonard, is one of the most experienced men in Congress. Randolph has the support of COPE and has a 73-15 COPE voting record.

Marginal House Races

Four Democratic House members from marginal districts in the South have labor's support this fall. They are:

KENTUCKY — 3rd Dist. — Rep. Romano Mazzoli. A first-term congressman, Mazzoli sits on the House Committee on Education and Labor. He has a 17-6 COPE record.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1st Dist.—Rep. Mendel Davis. Another freshman congressman, Davis is the godson and former aide to L. Mendel Rivers, the late chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. His COPE record is 11-5.

TENNESSEE

5th Dist.—Rep. Richard Fulton. The five-term Congressman has a 62-6 COPE voting record. He favors increased social security benefits, tax reform and a national health-care system.

6th Dist.—Rep. William Anderson. He is a solid supporter of aid to education, public health and urban renewal and a sponsor of the Medicare Act.

Labor also endorses 12 Democratic non-incumbent candidates in House races in marginal districts in the southern and border states.

GEORGIA — 5th Dist. — Andrew Young.

MISSISSIPPI

2nd Dist.—David Bowen.
4th Dist.—Ellis Bodron.
5th Dist.—Ben Stone.

NORTH CAROLINA

4th Dist.—Ike Andrews.
5th Dist.—Ex-Rep. Brooks Hays.
9th Dist.—James Beatty.

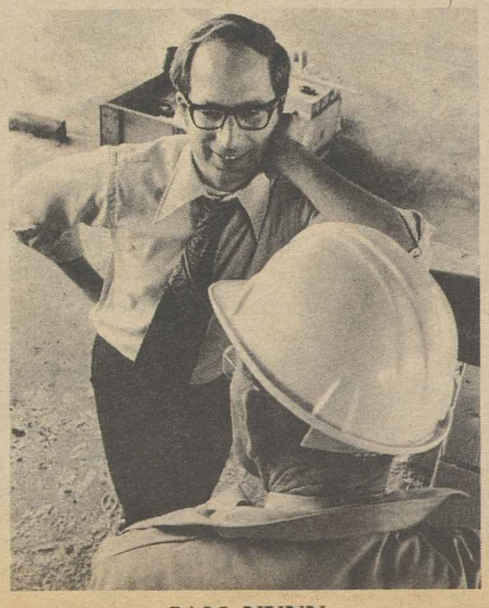
TENNESSEE — 3rd Dist. — Howard Sompayrac.

VIRGINIA

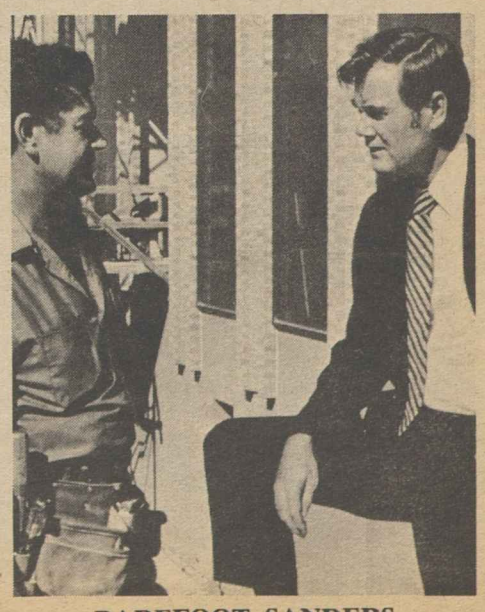
4th Dist.—Robert Gibson.
7th Dist.—Murat Williams.
8th Dist.—Robert Horan.
10th Dist.—Harold Miller.

WALTER HUDDLESTON

REP. NICK GALIFIANAKIS



SAM NUNN



BAREFOOT SANDERS

Issue Goes to Senate:

Rigid Spending Lid Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

Ironically, one of the leaders in the fight against turning over spending decisions to the Executive Branch was the conservative chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. George H. Mahon (D-Tex.).

Mahon noted that Congress had actually cut about $1 billion from Administration appropriations requests this year and that virtually all of the estimated $6 billion rise in the spending budget estimate came from legislation the President signed into law—primarily the 20 percent increase in social security benefits, the retroactive revenue-sharing program and increased benefits for black-lung victims.

House Speaker Carl Albert, who by tradition seldom enters into debate, took the floor before the vote to appeal to the House not to acquiesce in "an unprecedented delegation of legislative authority to the Executive Branch which could change laws already enacted and programs which have been on the books for many years."

Albert charged the President with seeking to create "a political issue" as a "diversionary tactic" to switch public attention away from failures of his economic policies.

Mills, before the vote, warned his fellow Democrats that rejecting the President's proposal could be politically damaging. "If you beat this," he argued, "you can kiss Democratic control of the Congress good bye for next year."

On the crunch, House Republicans lined up solidly behind the President while a substantial group of conservative Democrats broke with their party's leadership.

Voting for the Mahon substitute and against giving the President control over spending were 159 Democrats and only 8 Republicans. Fifty Democrats lined up with Republicans to defeat it.

A White House statement quoted Nixon as voicing gratitude for the "responsible action" of the House in passing the spending limit bill and urging the Senate to do likewise.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, however, reiterated his opposition and said if the President were given the power he wants, "you might as well abolish Congress."

ELECTION RESULTS giving the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization exclusive bargaining authority for traffic controllers of the Federal Aviation Administration are hailed by union officials and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. From left are Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers, of which PATCO is an affiliate; PATCO Executive Vice Pres. Robert E. Poli, Kirkland, and PATCO Pres. John Leyden. PATCO received 83 percent of the votes.

IUE Reaches Accord Ending Fedders Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

whether any cuts will be made. If management can't persuade union negotiators to trim assembly line manning, the issue will go to arbitration. Accommodation was reached on a cutback in holidays, and a cut in the night differential.

The new contract also provides for no reprisals for striking and for workers to return on a seniority basis.

IUE's John Shambo, who conducts the union's coordinated bargaining with General Electric, earlier had said that the Fedders strike was setting the stage for 1973 negotiations with GE on productivity issues.

Busing Bill Sidetracked In Adjournment Rush

(Continued from Page 1)

Scott (Pa.) said nearly 20 years of progress would "go down the drain" if the bill were passed. And Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), the only black in the Senate, charged that it would "encourage the development of two nations within our country—one white, the other black."

In other congressional developments:

- A House-Senate conference committee struggled with a catch-all bill that coupled a broad range of improvements in social security and Medicare benefits, a rise in the social security payroll tax, and a toughening of the basic family assistance welfare program coupled with a proposal to test three different plans for welfare reform over the next two years.
- Another conference committee worked on similar bills providing funds for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept.—but containing significantly differing exclusions from coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act. The House version would exclude firms with 15 or fewer employes; the Senate dropped the exclusion to businesses with three or fewer workers.

In a major victory for supporters of full enforcement of the job safety law, the House rejected a motion to instruct its conferees to insist on exclusion of firms with 15 or fewer employes. The vote was 197-167.

- The House had scheduled several dozen bills, including a labor-backed major improvement in workmen's compensation benefits paid under the Longshoremen & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, for consideration under a "suspension of the rules" procedure that requires a two-thirds vote for passage and bars amendments.

Pointing towards an Oct. 14 adjournment goal, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield served notice that the Senate will not consider any bill that hasn't already cleared the House.

Mansfield expressed regret that both the pension-reform bill and the consumer agency measure sidetracked by a filibuster will die with the adjournment of Congress. He voiced the hope that both will be taken up early in January, when the 93rd Congress convenes.

3 Federal Units Vote for AFGE

The Government Employes have won three union recognition elections in a one-week period at federal offices and installations in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

At Environmental Protection Agency headquarters, with 1,579 eligible employes, the AFGE won by better than a 2-1 margin.

It also was picked over a "no union" alternative by a unit of 150 employes in the Washington area office of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and by a unit of 385 eligible workers at Bolling Air Force Base.

Guild Supports News Source Privilege Law

The Newspaper Guild has urged Congress to remedy a "Supreme Court error" by affirming the "absolute right" of reporters to refuse to disclose information and sources.

Guild Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., testified before a House Judiciary subcommittee in support of legislation that would prohibit any court, grand jury, government agency or legislative body from forcing news gatherers to reveal sources of information or turn over unpublished notes.

The legislation, Perlik said, also should prohibit editors and publishers from disclosing such information without the consent of the newsgatherer, should cover state and local as well as federal proceedings and should clearly apply to photographers as well as reporters.

Meanwhile, a Newark, N.J., newspaperman was in jail for contempt because of his refusal to answer questions before a grand jury regarding a story he wrote about a bribe offer to a housing commissioner, another reporter was forced to leave Kentucky to avoid a jail term in a similar case, and reporters and photographers in Tennessee, California and New York are fighting or appealing orders to disclose information obtained in the course of their work.

A 5-4 Supreme Court decision last June held that the freedom of the press guarantee of the First Amendment does not permit newsmen "to refuse to answer the relevant and material questions asked during a good-faith grand jury investigation."

An assortment of bills are before the subcommittee, some of which would extend only limited immunity against forced disclosure and others spelling out unqualified protection against forced disclosure. The Administration has opposed any legislation.

Perlik told the panel that the right of newsmen to protect their information and sources from forced disclosure is "a corollary of the First Amendment right to publish without interference."

The trust between newsmen and news source "is essential both to the ability of the press to provide the public the information to which it has a right under the First Amendment and to the newsman's ability to carry out his functian," he said.

Subsidy Hike Rejected For Meat Inspection

The House voted to kill a Senate-passed bill that labor and consumer groups feared could become a wedge to undermine federal meat and poultry inspection programs.

By a 172-169 vote, the House refused to raise the federal subsidy for state meat inspection programs from the present 50 percent of cost to 80 percent.

A 1967 law imposed the same standards of sanitation and wholesomeness on meat products sold within a state as had for more than half a century been required on meat sold in interstate commerce. At that time, some states had no meat inspection programs; others had token programs far inferior to federal standards.

Under the 1967 law, the federal government would assume inspection of all commercial meat and poultry processing not already covered by federal inspection unless states came up with inspection programs that met federal standards.

The Secretary of Agriculture has certified 47 state programs as meeting federal standards—although the watchdog General Accounting Office is currently investigating congressional complaints that many of the state programs meet federal standards only on paper. Both the qualifications of inspectors and the level of enforcement, it is charged, are below the federal program.

Consumer advocates opposed the bill to raise the federal subsidy as encouraging the perpetuation of a double standard of inspection—since obviously the argument that small packers would be forced out of business if the within-state inspection program were federalized wouldn't have validity if the state programs were truly equal to federal inspection.

In addition, the Administration pushed unsuccessfully in the Senate for an amendment that would have enabled state-inspected meat and poultry to be sold in interstate commerce. And another amendment endorsed by the House Agriculture Committee would have actually nullified any state effort to impose stricter standards on meat products than required by the federal government.

Joined to the consumer arguments against the bill was opposition to the precedent of raising the federal share of a state-operated program from an even matching to four-fifths of the cost.

Supporters of the bill argued in vain that "big labor and big corporations" wanted stricter federal inspection to "drive out of business" the "little independent plants."

10-14-72

Meany Urges Probe of Farah Court Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

He asked for "a full-scale investigation, with public hearings, of this company's attempt to use the courts and federal agencies to help it flout the law of the land."

Meany added:

"I trust you will give prompt and favorable attention to this request. Certainly the 3,000 workers on strike at Farah since May 3 deserve to know that the Congress does not condone such a misuse of the courts.

"Meanwhile, be assured that the AFL-CIO will continue its wholehearted support of these strikers and will continue, as well, its coordination of a nationwide consumer boycott of Farah pants."

In addition to supporting the boycott, many AFL-CIO unions are participating in the "Adopt a Farah Family" campaign by making monthly contributions to assist the strikers.

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Congress Overrides Nixon On Spending, Clean Water

Sent to White House:

Social Security Bill Sets Benefit Gains

Congress enacted a package of social security and Medicare improvements after abandoning efforts to reach agreement on basic welfare reforms.

The bill sent to the White House in the final hours of the 92nd Congress was in effect a companion to the 20 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits that was signed into law in July.

It provides higher payments for widows, Medicare coverage for disabled workers under 65, increased retirement benefits for low-paid workers with a long work history—and a further rise in the payroll tax on workers and employers to pay for the improvements.

Dropped from the bill were all of the controversial changes voted by the House and Senate in the family assistance program, including both the guaranteed minimum income concept and the compulsory "workfare" provisions.

In the welfare area, the only change was a federal takeover and full financing of the present state-federal programs of welfare benefits to needy adults who are aged, blind or disabled.

On social security and Medicare benefits, these improvements were enacted:

- Most of the 3.8 million widows on the social security rolls will have their cash benefits increased from the present 82.5 percent of their husbands' benefits to 100 percent. A smaller increase, however, will go to those who began drawing

(Continued on Page 6)

Court Voids Welfare Ban On Strikers

The Supreme Court has affirmed a decision prohibiting the state of Maryland from denying welfare benefits to needy families headed by fathers who are on strike or who were fired from their last jobs.

The high court upheld a lower court's finding that Maryland's restriction on benefits clearly violated the regulations of the federal Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare—even though HEW officials insisted in vain that it did not.

Following the court's action, HEW said it would rewrite its regulations governing the optional federal-state program of aid to needy families headed by an unemployed father so that states could legally disqualify strikers' families from receiving welfare benefits. Such a new regulation, however, would also be subject to court challenge.

Only about half the states have

(Continued on Page 6)

Safety Act Exclusion Cut to Three Workers

Congress refused to exclude firms with more than three employes from enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

The three-worker cutoff was the least that could be adopted by a House-Senate conference committee dealing with an appropriations bill that included funds for the job safety program.

Earlier, the House had voted to prohibit use of the funds to enforce the law at establishments with 15 or fewer workers. That restriction, strongly protested by labor, would have exempted 86 percent of all workplaces and 25 percent of the nation's workers from the law's protection.

The Senate had cut the exclusion down to a token number of three or fewer employes and the conference committee, which could have settled on any figure from three through 15, accepted the Senate version.

The chief House sponsor of a 15-worker exclusion, Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.), voiced disappointment at the action when the conference agreement was brought up for a final-passage vote. But the House approved it by a 289-41 rollcall.

PLUMBING CONNECTIONS in the addition to the AFL-CIO headquarters building are inspected by Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Plumbing foreman Archie Zug, of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 5, discusses changes since Meany practiced the trade. **(Other Photos, Page 3.)**

No More 'Games':

Jobless Rate of 2% Urged as U.S. Goal

The AFL-CIO called on "business spokesmen, academic economists and political leaders" to stop "playing games" with the objective of full employment and concentrate on cutting back the jobless rate to 2 percent.

The federation's research director, Nat Goldfinger, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that there are numerous reports that full employment, "once defined as a 3 percent unemployment rate or less" has been redefined successively at 4 and 5 percent.

Those talking in terms of a 4 to 5 percent jobless rate "may have reasons for such choice," Goldfinger declared, "but their objective is not full employment."

He stressed that each percentage point difference in the rate now amounts to about 860,000 workers and if unemployment can be cut to 2 or 2.5 percent "it would mean a substantial reduction in unemployment from 4.8 million workers to 1.7 or 2.2 million."

Noting that about 20 years have passed since Congress, the government generally or economists have paid much attention to the subject of full employment, Goldfinger pointed out that some recent studies have involved "twisted logic" in terms of defining it in terms of the price level.

"Full employment, as organized labor views it, means job opportunities at decent wages for all those who are able to work and seek employment," Goldfinger said. "Under such conditions, the unemployed, at any point in time, would be temporarily jobless—such as new entrants into the labor force, people moving from one job to another or from one part of the country to another, or people who are temporarily unemployed as a result of seasonal fluctuations."

Under current conditions, he added, "full employment in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Twin Rebuff Marks End Of Session

Congress rejected a presidential demand for a free hand to slash government spending programs, overrode a presidential veto to insist on a full-scale attack on water pollution, and passed a substantial package of labor-supported bills before adjourning.

The final days of the 92nd Congress were marked by a head-on confrontation between the executive and legislative branches of government—amid heavy-handed White House threats of political retaliation against "big spenders" who would be blamed on Election Day for forcing a choice between inflation and a tax increase.

The tense showdown that delayed the final adjournment of Congress found a bipartisan majority of the Senate stubborn and successful in refusing to delegate to the President unchecked authority to decide where multi-billion dollar cutbacks would be imposed in order to hold spending to the budget ceiling.

If the Administration plan had been approved, the AFL-CIO had warned, the cuts would have fallen heaviest on needed social and education programs and Congress would have made the "incredible" decision to abdicate its constitutional responsibilities.

The House had initially voted 216-167 to give the President the funding control he requested. But the Senate balked, with a substantial bloc of Republicans joining the Democratic majority on two key votes.

First the Senate voted 46-28 to impose strict limits on spending cuts so that no single program or group

(Continued on Page 8)

State Legislative Action Short of Labor's Goals

Organized labor ran into a wall of frustration in most state legislatures as it tried to advance its 1972 legislative program.

Bills of major importance to workers often died in committee while others got as far as the governor's desk only to be vetoed.

Nevertheless, a survey by the AFL-CIO News showed that the picture was not totally bleak. In a number of states, a persistent chipping-away process by labor managed to achieve significant gains in social insurance, public employe protections and consumer legislation. This was particularly true in a half-dozen highly industrialized states having large union memberships.

Overall, however, the performance of the state legislatures again underscored the need for federal standards in such areas as unemployment and workmen's compensation.

And where improvements were enacted, they still fell well short of the goals sought by the AFL-CIO.

The survey found that:

- Six states passed legislation

(Continued on Page 7)

LABOR'S ROLE in the drive to achieve a quality child care program for the millions of working mothers in the United States is explored at a national conference in Chicago. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services and Chicago area labor, educational and social service groups.

Call to Action Sounded:

Child Care Needs Reach Crisis Stage

Chicago—A call to action for the union movement to help solve the crisis in the need for child care for the children of union members was the focus of organized labor's first major conference on day care here.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, the Chicago AFL-CIO, the Day Care Crisis Council of the Chicago Area, the Amalgamated Child Day Care & Health Center, Roosevelt University's Labor Education Division, and the University of Illinois Labor Education Program.

Representatives of labor, social service agencies and government discussed the current child care crisis in America and examined alternative ways unions can be involved in child care.

Sylvia Cotton, president of the Chicago Area Day Care Crisis Council, delineated the crisis by pointing out that one of three children under the age of six has a working mother and, therefore, needs child care. She cited 1970 census figures that show 70,180 working mothers in Chicago alone with 112,940 children under age six, while there are only 26,000 child care slots, including half-day programs.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis told the group that the need for quality child care is recognized and what is needed now is commitment to an action program that will meet this need.

"One of the most important things we have to do is change attitudes and focus the attention of labor on the problem," Perlis said.

"We must change the attitude that women must stay home and bring up their children. Women, whether they work to earn money or for self-fulfillment, should be able to work if they choose, and they must be provided with quality, effective child care if they choose to work."

Jane O'Grady, Washington legislative representative of the Clothing Workers, called on conference participants to make child care a national issue and put pressure on local and national lawmakers for legislation that will provide government funding for child care programs.

"Labor groups and other social reform groups must keep the pressure on and keep the issue alive, because this is the only way social reforms are accomplished," she said.

She scored Pres. Nixon for his veto of child care legislation and and for his veto message suggesting that child care programs would break down traditional family ties and undermine the family-centered approach to raising children.

Conference participants attended workshop sessions where they discussed ways labor can promote quality child care services. Suggestions for an action program included establishing local union child care committees to educate the membership about the meaning of quality child care and why it is needed, help members locate child care services for their children, counsel members on tax deductions and other possible sources of financial assistance, and develop materials for the local bargaining committee to use in contract proposals for child care.

Multiple approaches to meeting union members' child care needs were considered, including union-financed centers, company financed facilities, a jointly financed program, or a program featuring equal three-way participation with one-third from a jointly administered labor-management fund, one-third from fees paid by users, and one-third from a federal, state or local government subsidy.

At a "call to action" session at the end of the conference, Joyce D. Miller, administrative assistant and social services director for the Clothing Workers, exhorted delegates to return to their locals and make child care a part of each local's program.

"A commitment without responsibility will get nowhere," she said. "We must translate the commitment into action. Quality child care is needed now, and it is up to the labor movement to make it happen."

Repeal of Union Curbs Set as Alabama Target

Montgomery, Ala.—Approval of a state legislative program which would repeal "reams" of anti-labor laws highlighted the 9th biennial convention of the Alabama AFL-CIO.

The legislative targets, which ranged from Alabama's "right-to-work" law to a 19-year-old ban against collective bargaining for state and county employes, got immediate pledges of support from various public officials, including State Atty. Gen. William J. Baxley.

"Alabama leads the nation in having spiteful anti-labor laws, said Baxley. "I'm ashamed of that."

The young attorney general brought the more than 600 delegates and convention visitors to their feet when he called Alabama's "right-to-work" law "the worst of all," and added: "It's a free ride."

Baxley, who won an upset victory with strong labor backing in 1970, was credited by the Alabama press with giving the most pro-labor speech ever made by an Alabama elected official.

During the three-day meeting, Gov. George Wallace also told the labor delegates he would "strengthen" the State Dept. of Labor rather than follow the recommendation of his Cost Control Study that it be abolished. And Lt. Gov. Jere Beasley promised to send labor bills to "favorable" State Senate committees.

U.S. Sen. John Sparkman (D), who picked up the convention's endorsement for re-election, promised to continue his support for labor programs at the national level recounting his floor leadership of retroactive pay for workers after the 90-day wage freeze.

"You folks are my kind of people," he told delegates. "I'm a supporter of organized labor and I'm proud of it."

Other key speakers included Draper Doyal, president of the Molders & Allied Workers' Union; former AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; AFL-CIO Organizing Director William Kircher; Harry Huettner, regional director of the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Atlanta; Dr. Preston T. Farish, director of program operations for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration; Alabama Supreme Court Chief Justice Howell Heflin, and State Labor Director Howard Hendrix.

Tackling a record number of resolutions, the convention urged passage of National Health Security and the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment Act, called for defeat of the so-called value-added tax, urged approval for a federally funded "super port" at Mobile and gave its support to the Farah strike. It also called on Congress to make general election dates national holidays.

On the state level, the convention called for passage of an automobile title law, more emphasis on trade school education, annual legislative sessions, increases in workmen's and unemployment compensation and elimination of all garnishments.

The council's three chief officers were elected to new terms without opposition including Pres. Barney Weeks, Sec.-Treas. A. G. Trammell, and Executive Vice Pres. William E. Mintz.

Delegates also voted an increase of four cents in the per capita tax bringing it to 20 cents per month.

The president's report listed 89 new locals affiliated including 10,000 new members since 1970.

Alaska Labor Votes Increase In Per Capita

Fairbanks, Alaska—Delegates to the Alaska AFL-CIO convention approved a 10-cent increase in per capita payments, boosting monthly membership dues from 30 to 40 cents.

A 5-cent portion of the payments will go to the state federation's Committee on Political Education to help finance the campaign support of candidates endorsed by the convention.

Rep. Nick Begich, now missing in a plane crash with House Majority Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana, won the labor federation's endorsement for re-election to Alaska's at-large House seat. Democrat Begich is in a marginal race against Republican Don Young.

The 100 delegates also pledged support to Democrat Gene Guess, who is seeking the seat of Republican Sen. Ted Stevens.

Pres. Dwayne Carlson was re-elected along with Sec.-Treas. Henry Hedberg and 10 of the 12 federation vice presidents. Elected to vice presidential posts for the first time were Goldie Baer, Anchorage, of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and Fred Hough, Fairbanks, of the Retail Clerks.

The delegates called for tight state controls on the leasing of rights-of-way for petroleum pipeline construction across Alaska and to assure a policy of local hiring practices.

In other resolutions, the convention urged congressional passage of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment Act and National Health Security, and called for full support of union members in the Farah strike and boycott.

Register-Vote Drive Pushed By N. H. Labor

Laconia, N.H.—The New Hampshire AFL-CIO launched an all-out register-and-vote campaign keyed to the election of candidates endorsed by the state labor council's 16th annual convention.

The 220 delegates pledged their support to Sen. Thomas McIntyre, a Democrat who is seeking another six-year term. McIntyre is opposed by Republican former Gov. Wesley Powell. The convention also endorsed Democrats Chester Merrow and Charles Officer for the state's two House seats. They face Republican incumbents Louis C. Wyman and James C. Cleveland.

In the gubernatorial race, the labor council threw its support to Democrat Roger Crowley over Republican Meldrim Thompson.

Pres. Thomas Pitarys stressed the importance of every eligible union family member being registered to vote, declaring that "it's hard to believe that some of our people are not registered."

The state labor council is coordinating the voter registration campaign with local unions throughout New Hampshire in the hopes of achieving a 100 percent labor turnout on election day.

"We'll combine this with an education drive so that everyone will know who has been for working people and who has been against them," Pitarys said.

The state's voter registration deadline is Oct. 28 for cities and Nov. 1 in smaller communities.

In a major resolution, the convention condemned the Nixon Administration's wage-price controls as inequitable. It called on Congress to exempt all wages under $3.60 an hour and demanded that the Administration put teeth into weak price controls.

Other major resolutions called for:

- Enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill to curb the export of American jobs.
- Increased funding for the federal job safety act to insure workers the protections provided in the law.
- A federal minimum wage of $2.50 an hour without a subminimum for teenagers.
- Passage of the National Health Security bill to make quality health care available to all citizens.

Delegates turned down a proposal that would have made the state council president's office a full-time position. Pitarys, who serves in the part-time position, opposed the measure on the grounds that it would be too costly and would lead to an increase in per capita payments.

Trade Policies Cloud Minority Job Outlook

Minneapolis—The export of American capital and know-how to other nations that manufacture goods for the U.S. market is complicating the employment picture for minority workers, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman declared here.

American corporations are doing this more and more to take advantage of low-cost work forces in other countries, Slaiman told the 16th annual Institute on Human Relations.

"As a result, we have a loss of jobs from large to small, whether shoe workers or steelworkers," he said. And more often than not, he noted, it is the minority worker who feels the crunch of the jobs lost to foreign markets.

"We haven't yet realized how much of a major movement this is in our basic industries," he told participants in the institute, which was sponsored by the Minneapolis AFL-CIO, the Jewish Labor Committee and the Minnesota Labor Committee for Human Rights.

Slaiman said it is ironic that this development comes at a time when great progress has been made in reducing discrimination in housing and education. "But it doesn't do us much good if minority persons don't have the money to take advantage of things," he said.

Also on the program, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) made a plea for economic policies and job opportunity programs to restore full employment to the nation's economy. "No single objective is more important than full employment to the well-being of the American people," he said.

Mondale took exception to what he said was the Nixon Administration's style of controlling inflation by restricting economic growth.

"For the better part of the last decade, Americans have had both jobs and stable prices," Mondale said, "and there's no reason why Americans should not have both in the Seventies."

Cites Company Tactics:

Meany Asks Step-Up In Farah Boycott Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged all AFL-CIO state and local central bodies to step up boycott activities against products of the Farah Manufacturing Co.

The firm, with plants in Texas and New Mexico, has been struck since May 3 by 3,000 workers, many of Mexican-American descent, who are members of the Clothing Workers.

The boycott was instituted on July 19 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Meany cited the following "significant developments" since then:

- "Many state federations and local central bodies have responded in a most encouraging manner —urging merchants to refuse to sell Farah products and putting picket lines in front of retail establishments that continued to sell products made by this strike-bound company.
- "Many national and international unions have agreed to 'Adopt a Farah Family' and have pledged $100 a month to this cause, sending their contributions directly to the Amalgamated Strike Headquarters, P.O. Box 26842, El Paso, Texas 79926.
- "The labor press has cooperated enthusiastically with the Executive Council's appeal for widespread publicity for this campaign.
- "A widely-based citizens committee, headed by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, has been formed seeking financial support for the strikers.
- "The National Labor Relations Board has certified the Clothing Workers as the exclusive collective bargaining agent and ordered Farah to engage in bargaining with the union. To date the company has not complied with the order.
- "A company spokesman told the Washington Post on Sept. 28 that 'the company is willing to keep the battle in the courts for five or ten years, if we have to.'
- "The AFL-CIO has urgently requested the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee and the House Labor & Education Committee to launch immediate, full-scale congressional investigations of this gross misuse of the courts by Farah."

Meany noted that much has been done to help the strikers "but much more needs to be done." He specifically urged every central body to:

"1. Step up your 'Don't Buy Farah' campaign, informing your members of the issue, urging merchants to refuse to sell Farah pants, and picketing all stores that refuse your request on a regular continuing basis.

"2. Make sure your labor paper continues to publicize this boycott and put boycott posters, supplied by the Clothing Workers, in every union hall and on every union bulletin board in the plants.

"3. Make plans now to make the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons a little more enjoyable for the Farah strikers and their families. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services will be contacting you in connection with labor's campaign for special holiday food for the strikers and toys for their children. I urge your organization to give generously."

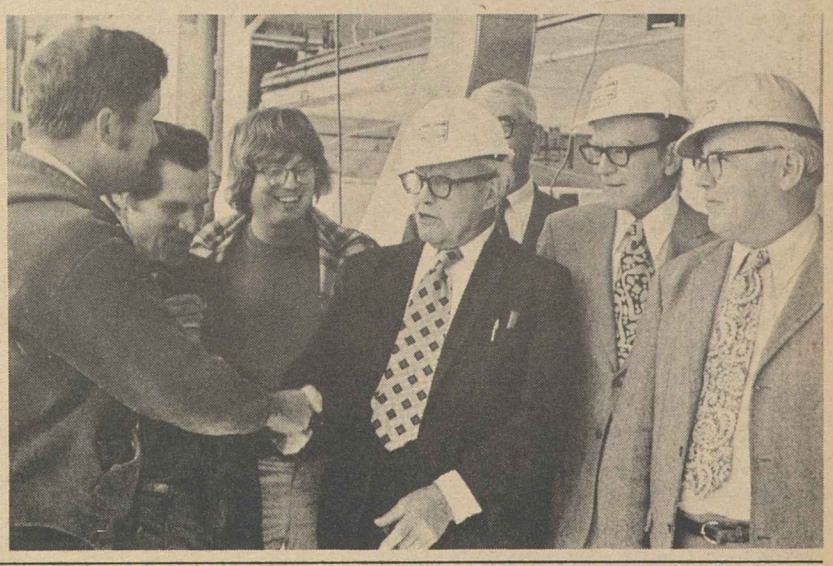
Meany concluded: "This strike, for economic justice, dignity and security, merits and must have the complete support of all of us in the AFL-CIO. With that support the strikers can win the victory they richly deserve."

A. J. Altmeyer, Social Security Pioneer, Dead

The architect of America's social security system, Arthur J. Altmeyer, died at the age of 81 and labor joined in tributes to his achievements.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed Altmeyer "the very model of an excellent public servant" and wrote his widow that "the social security system itself stands as an enduring monument to his memory."

Altmeyer died in Madison, Wis., where 40 years earlier he had served as secretary of Wisconsin's pioneering Industrial Commission. He was called to Washington in 1933 at the start of the New Deal era and, while serving as assistant secretary of labor, was named chairman of the technical panel that drafted the original social security legislation.



CONSTRUCTION CREWS working on the addition to the AFL-CIO headquarters meet Federation Pres. George Meany during a building topping celebration in the unfinished lobby of the new eight-story structure. To Meany's right are Architect Cole McFarland and Construction Superintendent Ray White of the George Hyman Construction Co. The new addition, which is expected to be finished next March, will almost double the floor space of the headquarters facility.

High Court Urged to Bar Cutoff Of Jobless Aid Prior to Hearing

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to uphold a lower court finding that the state of Indiana acted contrary to the basic purpose of the unemployment compensation system in suspending benefits to an individual before holding a full hearing on the facts involved.

In a friend-of-the-court brief, the federation urged the high court to reject an appeal by the Indiana Employment Security Division from a decision by the U.S. District Court in Indianapolis.

The District Court followed the precedent set in April 1971 by the Supreme Court when it struck down a section of California's unemployment-insurance law that automatically cut off benefits to a jobless worker when an employer contested a claim.

Both the lower court and the AFL-CIO argue that the Supreme Court's decision in the California case recognized that a system which suspends payments "after an initial determination of eligibility" for a period equal to the average time on the unemployment-compensation rolls does not "accomplish" the congressional purposes underlying the Social Security Act.

The AFL-CIO and other organizations filed briefs in the California case whose outcome applies now to all states.

In the Indiana case, no employer complaint was involved, but the state authorized summary suspension of benefits to a jobless waitress on the grounds that she refused suitable employment. The woman claimed that the job she had been offered was unsuitable because it would have required her to work from 5 p.m. to 2 a.m., when she would not have access to transportation or the services of a babysitter for her children.

Her benefits were suspended on Mar. 27, 1971. On Dec. 6, 1971, the Indiana Employment Security Division review board held that her benefits had been improperly suspended. The lower court ruled that, although she finally received her suspended benefits in a lump-sum payment, it was too late to help her at the time when she most needed assistance.

The federation's brief notes that Indiana's summary suspension of benefits procedure is not based on a valid neutral principle, but rather "on the principle that the entire costs of litigation delay" in disputed eligibility cases "shall be borne by the unemployed."

"Thus it discriminates against workers, as a class, thereby distorting the basic protective purposes of the unemployment-compensation law," the brief states.

At the heart of the dispute is whether states must grant an unemployment-compensation recipient who maintains that he has met the statutory conditions for continued benefits, and who requests an opportunity to demonstrate his continued eligibility, a full hearing prior to depriving him of any benefits. The AFL-CIO contends that the California ruling requires a hearing before any deprivation of benefits.

"If litigation delay were not a fact of life there would be no controversy between the parties here," the federation brief states. "But delay . . . is the norm.

"In Indiana, where the average length of time an unemployed worker receives benefits is 11 weeks, during the period January-March 1972, 63 percent of those who sought a full hearing did not receive a determination within 11 weeks."

The brief asserts that Indiana's response to the fact of delay places the full costs of delay on the recipients whose continued entitlement to benefits is questioned.

"This response, we submit, does not meet the requirement of federal law," which stipulates payment of compensation to an unemployed worker "promptly after an initial determination of eligibility," the brief sums up.

The brief was submitted by AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll, Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, and Robert C. Mayer and Laurence Gold of the general counsel's office.

Pay Board Member, 'Fed' Official Call for Tighter Curbs on Wages

A Pay Board member and a governor of the Federal Reserve System both think the 5.5 percent ceiling on wage increases is too high.

Neil Jacoby, a conservative economist and corporation director who serves as a "public member" of the Pay Board, wants wage increases held to 4 percent.

John E. Sheehan, who ran a manufacturing company before his appointment to the Federal Reserve Board, thinks a 3 percent lid would be even better.

Jacoby, writing for a magazine published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, has some other recommendations as well.

He wants everyone under the age of 21 excluded from coverage of the minimum wage law.

He urges a "review" of the Davis-Bacon Act which requires payment of prevailing wages on government construction contracts to determine whether the law should be repealed.

And while he doesn't exactly ask for food stamps for stockholders, he does have this to say in arguing for restoring "balance" to the bargaining power of unions and management:

"Our affluent society today supports the incomes of striking workers with food stamps, welfare checks and unemployment insurance; but it does not support the income of the stockholders of the struck company."

Sheehan, in a recent speech, said wage increases should not exceed productivity increases which, he noted, over the long run average slightly under 3 percent a year.

But Sheehan doesn't want to be overly generous. He suggests a national productivity "crusade" in which wage increases would be granted only in the form of "bonuses related solely to improved productivity derived from the effort of the work force."

Any productivity increase resulting from new capital equipment or a higher volume of production and sales would not be considered as a basis for a pay raise.

He expresses great admiration for Japanese manufacturing efficiency and suggests that "American businessmen pay for trips of their union executive committees to Japan to tour those factories and see how men can truly cooperate in the national interest."

Suggesting that Americans "take a lesson from the Japanese," Sheehan commented:

"Yes, it is true that the Japanese have relatively low wages. But their high productivity is a sight to behold."

A Human Tragedy

UNEMPLOYMENT IS MUCH MORE than an economic waste or a statistic. It concerns people—workers and their families. Extended unemployment, in our work-oriented culture, represents a human tragedy—a loss of social status, and perhaps self-esteem, as well as income.

The Labor Dept.'s monthly reports on unemployment present statistics on the average number of unemployed in each month. These statistics understate the problem, because they omit the hundreds of thousands of hidden unemployed—those who have stopped seeking work. And they are an understatement, too, because they do not include the additional hundreds of thousands who are seriously under-employed.

These monthly statistical reports do not deal with unemployment in human and social terms. The clearest picture of the human and social aspects of unemployment is indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on the annual work-experience of the population. The most recent report, available at present, is for the year 1970.

In that year, 1970, when the Labor Dept. reported an average 4.1 million unemployed in each month of the year, the report on the population's work-experience shows the following facts concerning the impact on human beings:

- 14.6 million people were unemployed at some time during the year.
- Over 9 million were jobless for 5 weeks or more during the course of 1970.
- 4.5 million workers were unemployed for 15 weeks or more during the year. That is nearly four months or more of joblessness during the course of 1970.

And even these insights into the human aspects of unemployment are an understatement due to the above-stated weaknesses in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' basic information. Yet they are the best available indication of the broad impact of unemployment on people.

THIS SITUATION is not spread evenly across the country and across all segments of the population. It is concentrated—in low-income urban areas and depressed rural communities, among Negroes and young people, among unskilled and semi-skilled workers. It is highly concentrated among the migrants to the cities and their children, who live in the spreading poverty areas of the central cities.

The relatively high unemployment of so many of the years since the adoption of the Employment Act of 1946 is not merely a reflection of shortcomings in the federal government's economic policies. It is also a reflection of the vast social and economic changes of the past quarter of a century. Moreover, it is also a major source of many of the troubles that have plagued American society in the past decade.

A substantial reduction of unemployment to the neighborhood of 2 percent of the civilian labor force is important to the progress of the national economy. But of even greater importance, it is essential for the health of American society in the 1970s. In a work-oriented and free society, sustained full employment is a fundamental requirement for the peaceful advance of the society.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

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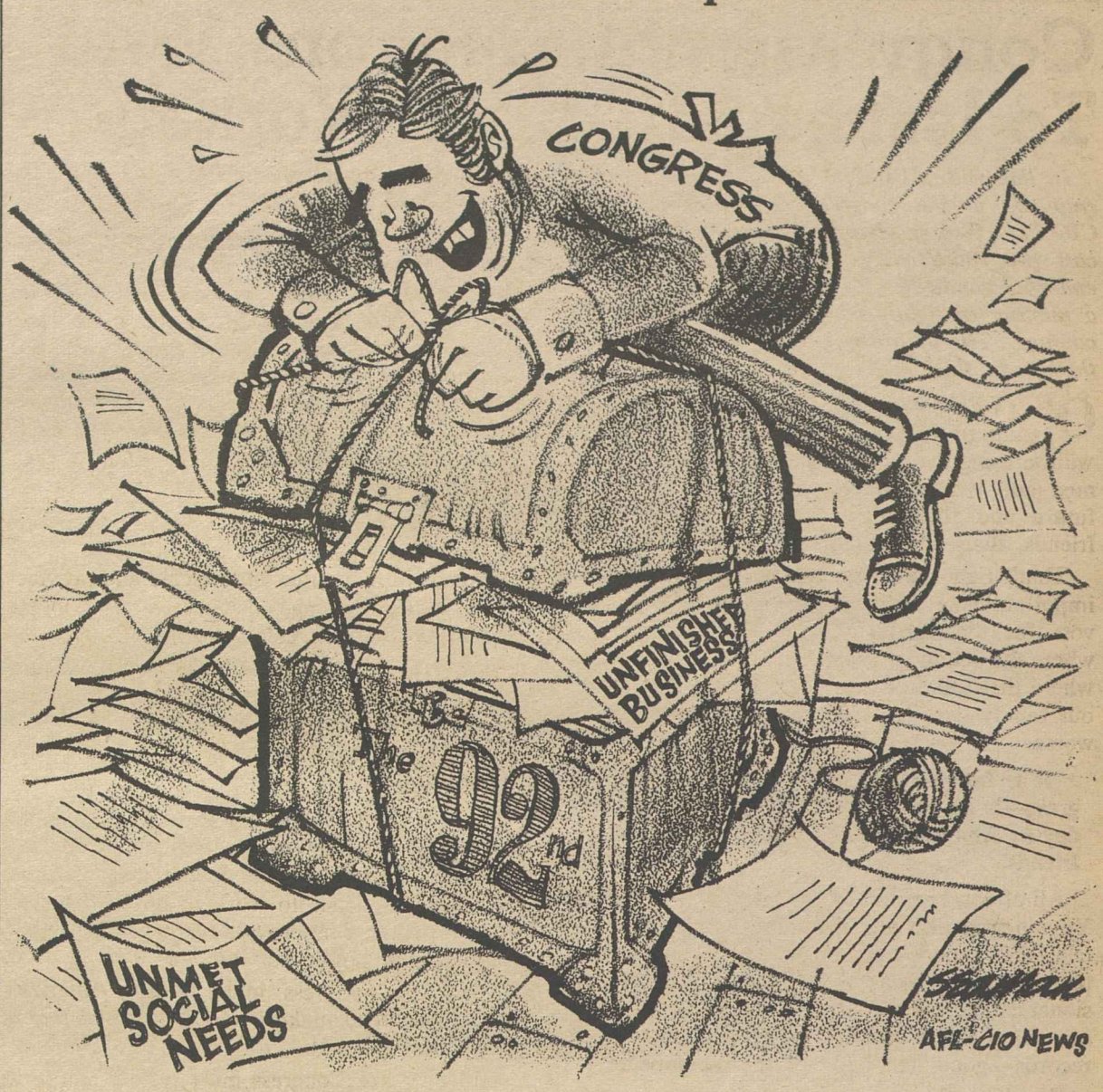

A Word Edgewise:

Press Corps Loses Its Clout On White House News Flow

By John P. Roche

COMING AS I DO from a non-journalistic background, and having served my time on the other side of the barricades (that is, as a target, not a sharpshooter), the mood of the Washington press corps strikes me as one of the more interesting aspects of an otherwise boring campaign. Not since Dwight D. Eisenhower occupied the White House have I sensed such a feeling of surliness. And for the same reason: Richard Nixon has eliminated the press as one of the estates of the realm.

Eisenhower, of course, couldn't have cared less what the Washington pundits thought about him. Jim Hagerty, his press secretary, once related that as Ike was about to hold a press conference some hot issue blew open. Hagerty was worried about the President going on unbriefed, but Ike smiled at him and said, "Don't worry, Jim, I'll just confuse the hell out of them."

Moreover, Eisenhower's tremendous standing among the American people gave him immunity to real nasty shots. What journalist was going to throw darts at the Liberator of Europe?

Pres. John F. Kennedy took the opposite tack and, from his earliest days in politics, cultivated leading journalists and columnists. Whether he in fact took them as seriously as they thought he did is an open question. With all respect to the memory of a man whom I liked and respected, he was a superb con artist.

I used to watch with clinical awe as he played the intellectuals like salmon, and he employed the same technique with the press. But however contemptuous Kennedy may have been in private about the talents of various newsmen or commentators, he gave the press the sense that he cared, that they were important.

However, it was in the reign of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson that the press really became a sort of House of Lords. He read everything, called up writers in the middle of the night to tell them they merited Pulitzers—or that they were without doubt the worst informed congenital liars the world had ever known.

If somebody wrote a column saying what a good idea Johnson had in, say, walking around the White House grounds talking informally to reporters, the President would lay on six more walks over the next two days. A sure way to get him to hold a press conference would be a story in one of the leading papers or magazines suggesting he was afraid to face the music.

Ironically in the light of the treatment he received, Johnson really did care. Indeed, at the risk of being tried for journalistic treason, I would argue that he took the press far too seriously—it was his Achilles' heel.

AGAIN THE PARALLEL with Kennedy is interesting: unlike Kennedy, Johnson took the intellectuals seriously. To Jack, Harvard professors were a dime a dozen; to Lyndon, they were suspect, awesome figures—but then, he had not attended Harvard.

Pres. Nixon ended the pageantry of the press as House of Lords. In 1962, while out of office entirely, he had blown his cool and denounced the newsmen. In the last three and a half years he has committed the unforgivable sin—he has simply ignored them. The picked corps of White House correspondents often wonders if it hasn't been accidentally moved to the Dept. of Transportation.

As the election moved closer, everyone's spirits rose. After all, now, at last, the President would have to expose himself, would have to make an effort to enlist the enormous influence of the Washington press corps. But then the Democrats nominated George McGovern and the President doubtless stopped reading anything but the polls.

To conclude, depression is rampant. If Mr. Nixon is re-elected (and ineligible to run again), the theory is that he will hold an annual "Conference de Presse" modeled on those of the late Charles de Gaulle. A number of leading Washington correspondents are allegedly applying for combat duty in Belfast, Israel, and even Uganda.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Meany Broadcast:

Congressional Elections Vital To Issues Affecting Workers

In line with AFL-CIO policy of giving major emphasis to the congressional elections, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has prepared for broadcast two radio addresses on behalf of COPE-endorsed candidates for the House and Senate in a number of tightly contested races around the country. The following is the text of the first of those radio talks.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 7, Americans will be going to the polls all over this nation. They will be using the most precious possession of free men and women—their ballot—to decide their future and the future of their families, their friends, their country for the next two years.

That's right—the next two years. For the most important vote they will cast may well be their vote for the 93rd Congress. The Congress is where the action is, where the decisions are made, where the future of every single issue that affects our family lives is determined—for better or for worse.

It is because that vote—the vote for Congress—is so important that I want to talk today to America's workers, their families, their friends.

All of you know about the presidential election. Your newspapers and magazines, your radio and television report fully on the presidential campaign. But you hear all too little about congressional candidates, about the men and women who are going to be deciding your future, about the records—good and bad—of the incumbents.

We think that workers ought to know exactly what is at stake in the congressional elections, what decisions will be made by that Congress, and who you can rely on to represent you.

The 93rd Congress is going to decide how much you can earn—what you'll have to pay for food—how much of your wages will be withheld in taxes—what kind of medical care you and your children will receive—how honest is the warranty on your new car or TV—whether the air you breathe and the water you drink will be clean and pure—what kind of housing and schools and day care centers and transportation America will have—what kind of a future your children and their children will have.

The 93rd Congress will decide whether some giant corporations should be allowed to continue to pay no federal income taxes at all—whether banks and lending institutions can raise interest at will—whether profits will be considered more important than people—whether jobs will be provided for the unemployed—whether prices will be permitted to soar out of sight and whether our children will get a decent education.

The 93rd Congress must adopt a minimum wage law that meets today's cost of living, covers millions of workers now unprotected and provides a single minimum wage standard for all workers, regardless of age, sex, color or creed.

The 93rd Congress must create a rational foreign trade policy—stop the export of American jobs—bring an end to the encouragement of U.S. companies to run away and set up operations in foreign lands.

THE 93RD CONGRESS must expand public investment in public works, manpower training programs, expanded public service jobs. It must put more Americans to work in productive jobs and at the same time provide badly needed public programs and public services too long ignored.

The 93rd Congress must reform America's welfare system to make it fair both to taxpayers and to those in need.

And the 93rd Congress must restore equity to the economy by either controlling profits, interest rates and prices exactly as it controls wage increases, or by doing away with controls entirely.

Every one of these issues—and many more—are going to be decided by the next Congress—no matter who is in the White House.

So don't be misled by the glamour and excitement of the presidential campaign. Keep your eye on the Congress. Check out the voting record of your senator, your congressman. Vote for candidates who will represent you and your family—not the greedy, the wealthy, the powerful.

Small Employers Twist Facts:

Unfounded Charges Threaten Job Safety Law Enforcement

COMPLAINTS from employer groups trying to gut the new federal job safety law are based more on fiction than fact, and designed to further weaken the already lax enforcement of the law, AFL-CIO job safety expert George H. R. Taylor charged.

The Labor Dept.'s failure to give small employers a clear picture of how the law affects them has made it easy to plant the seeds of a successful scare campaign, declared Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health.

He said the Administration's foot-dragging is rooted in a policy aimed at turning back to the states much of the power over job health and safety that they failed to use when they had it, which led to congressional passage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act two years ago.

"The basic concept that they are operating under . . . is that the federal government's role, both immediate and long-range, is a holding action" until the states file "plans—even on paper—that meet the requirements of the act," Taylor asserted. He made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference.

Taylor said that some of the bitterest complaints that led to special congressional oversight hearings were without foundation in fact, noting that even "the representative of the National Small Businessmen's Association said that it is obvious that the small businessman has been victimized by a scare campaign."

Taylor refuted arguments that costs of compliance would force businesses to shut down, and charges that federal enforcement personnel act as "Gestapo-types, storming into establishments, being arrogant, slapping fines on employers."

Taylor said no sound evidence has emerged to support these allegations. "We haven't seen anything to back up these letters, other than assertions of various senators and congressmen that they have come from a bona fide constituent and must therefore be true," he declared.

In most cases, Taylor said, small businesses can comply by simply meeting such housekeeping standards as cleaning up the workplace, providing "adequate ventilation and decent toilet facilities . . . grounding electrical equipment" and putting guards on open and dangerous machinery. He said that such measures are relatively inexpensive and easy to carry out.

He also noted that the few fines levied under the law have been small, averaging $95 per citation and $110 for establishments cited for more than one violation.

MOST OF THE SAFETY and health hazards workers encounter are in smaller establishments, Taylor said. Larger employers have generally been complying with the standards of the law and many are staffed with safety specialists, occupational health doctors and nurses.

However, establishments with less than 500 employes "is where the trouble comes, because virtually nothing has been done, either by the employers themselves or under a state regulatory program," Taylor declared.

That is why job health and safety became a federal problem and required federal legislation he stressed.

Taylor was questioned by Felix Belair of the New York Times and Donald Barnes of the Air & Water Newsletter.

The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Double Talk Marks High Food Prices

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR THANKSGIVING TURKEY will cost you about the same as last year, with heavy supplies on the market. That's about all you will find reasonable.

High prices of beef and pork have been joined by startling tags on produce. A survey of prices in three cities by this writer finds many produce items 5 to 10 cents a pound higher than a year ago. Prices of canned and frozen fruits and vetgetables have not yet gone up as much as those of their fresh equivalents.

Meanwhile, Administration officials are trying to make it seem that this year's high food prices are really not high at all, and that housewives don't know what they're talking about when they say prices have gone up.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, even argued that because nonfoods have gone up less than food, families whose wages have kept up with the general rise in living costs now have even more money available to buy food.

None of this mathematical double talk obscures the fact that most cuts of pork we priced are 4 to 20 cents a pound higher than a year ago, and many beef cuts are 2 to 10 cents more.

Stein also argued that in the past eight years the number of minutes of work required to buy a pound of hamburger was never less than 11.8 nor more than 12.7, and this summer has been about 12.4 minutes.

All this means is that working people have had to run hard to stay in the same place. This year they have had to run a little harder to keep up with a price of 89 cents a pound for chopped beef, which can be up to 30 per cent added fat.

The Administration really blames the price rise on consumers themselves. "Food prices rose because consumers wanted to buy more than was available," Stein claims.

One of the most remarkable facts about meat and poultry prices this year is the wide range in the same city. On beef chuck, for example, price reports show a range of as much as 30 cents a pound—from as little as 59 to as much as 89 cents. Bacon prices vary as much as 50 cents a pound. In some areas your shopping will help keep down your own costs this year.

Also noticeable are the higher prices charged for some cuts compared to prices for alternative choices. For example, round steak often is 25 to 35 cents more per pound than round roast, which is a higher premium than justified by the extra fat on the roasts. Some stores also are charging 30 to 40 cents a pound more for boneless chuck than with bone in.

TURKEY PRICES also are subject to a wide disparity in prices of as much as 20 cents a pound in some areas. No matter what the price, you can buy any turkey with assurance of good quality if it is labeled U.S. Grade A.

As we have warned before, so-called "self-basting" turkeys not only cost 5 to 10 cents a pound extra but actually give you less meat and more fat. The self-basting solution, which is usually coconut oil, is 3 percent of the weight of the turkey. That's the equivalent of about 5 ounces on a 16-pound turkey.

Higher charges for fuel and utilities are adding to living cost problems this year. These expenses are about 5 percent higher than a year ago. Any effort you can make to reduce heat loss will pay personal dividends as well as help ease the claimed fuel shortage.

One of the most common heat losses and easiest to remedy is caused by loose window and door frames. These need weather-stripping or caulking to keep out cold air. In general, an estimated 24 percent of heat is lost through air infiltration.

Will your fuel oil supplier give you a cash discount? Some oil companies do, and sometimes also, neighbors have arranged to buy oil from the same dealer in return for a reduced price.

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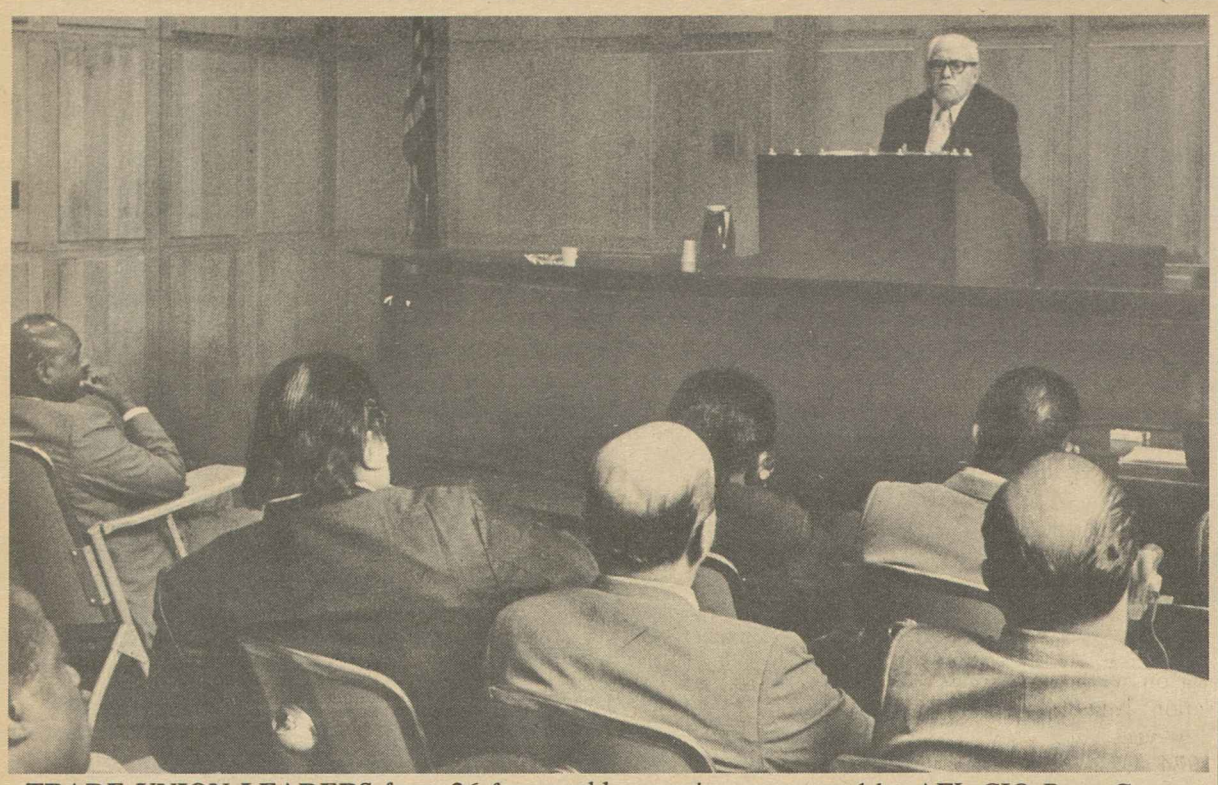
EMPLOYER COMPLAINTS aimed at further weakening the already lax enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act are based more on fiction than facts, AFL-CIO Economist George H. R. Taylor charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Felix Belair, left, of the New York Times and Donald Barnes of Air & Water Newsletter.



TRADE UNION LEADERS from 26 free-world countries are greeted by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a visit to federation headquarters. The group is in the United States to observe the national election procedures under a program jointly sponsored by the AFL-CIO, the Labor Dept. and the State Dept. The schedule for the visiting trade unionists began in Washington, D.C., and included a visit with Pres. Nixon. They will observe the campaign in various parts of the country and return to Washington where they will visit polling places and view election returns.

Sent to White House:

Social Security Bill Sets Benefit Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

benefits between the ages of 62 and 65.

Example: A retired wage earner draws $200 in basic benefits plus $100 for his wife, also over 65. Under present law, if he died, his wife would receive $175 a month—82.5 percent of his basic benefit. Under the new legislation she would receive $200.

● Persons who have worked at least 30 years in employment covered by social security would be guaranteed a minimum of $170 a month on retirement at age 65 with $255 for a couple. Those with less service would have lower minimums. The new legislation would more than double present minimums for long-term workers.

● **Workers who stay on the job after 65 and don't start drawing benefits until a later age will receive slightly higher benefits when they do retire—amounting to 1 percent additional for each year of work after 65.**

● Workers over 65 will be able to earn up to $2,100 a year without reduction of benefits, instead of the present $1,680 limit. Above that, their benefits will be reduced $1 for every $2 of earnings.

● Men who retire before age 65 or who have reduced earnings in the years between 62 and 65 will generally benefit by an optional method of computation. In computing benefits, under present law five years of low earnings can be dropped without penalty. Under the new law, a man can also drop the years between 62 and 65. Women already have this option.

● The waiting period before disability benefits can begin is reduced from six to five months.

● Medicare coverage is extended to the 1.5 million persons under 65 who are receiving social security disability benefits. They become eligible only after they have been on the disability rolls for 18 months. This is the first extension of Medicare to any group under 65.

The Medicare extension is effective July 1, 1973. All other social security changes take effect Jan. 1, 1973.

● Medicare payments will be made for limited types of chiropractic services and also for the very expensive machine treatments for serious kidney diseases.

To pay for the new benefits, the combined social security and Medicare payroll tax rate next January will rise to 5.85 percent for both workers and employers. It will go to 6 percent in 1978.

Workers earning more than $9,000 a year will find the amount deducted from their paychecks substantially higher next year because an increase in the taxable wage base was already scheduled under existing law. But the increased wage base will also mean that their retirement benefits will be higher at age 65 since the earnings on which benefits are computed will be higher.

A labor-backed effort to finance the improved benefits from general Treasury revenues, instead of the payroll tax, failed when the Senate rejected a proposal by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) to close a couple of glaring tax loopholes and use the added revenue for social security improvements.

The present payroll tax rate is 5.2 percent on up to $9,000 in earnings.

Under the law that was passed last July, the tax rate was to have risen to 5.5 percent on Jan. 1, 1973. (Actually this was a smaller rate increase than had been scheduled under previous law.) The amount of earnings subject to the payroll tax was to have risen to $10,800 on Jan. 1, 1973 and to $12,000 a year later.

There is no change in the scheduled increase in the maximum earnings subject to the payroll tax. The only change under the new legislation is to raise the tax rate from 5.5 percent to 5.85 percent.

More than three-fourths of working Americans make less than $9,000 a year and would not be affected by the rise in the taxable wage base.

The biggest impact will be on persons making over $12,000 a year—who will also benefit most from the higher retirement payments.

This year, they paid the maximum of $468 on their first $9,000 of earnings.

They were scheduled to pay $594 next year on the first $10,800 of earnings. But under the new legislation, they will pay $631.80. In 1974, under the old law, their payment would have risen to $660—based on the first $12,000 of earnings. The new legislation will raise the payroll deduction to $702.

However, the increase in social security-Medicare tax will be less for lower-paid workers, particularly those making less than $9,000 a year.

At the $5,000-a-year level, the tax will total $292.50 in 1973 as compared with the previously scheduled raise to $275. This year, the payroll deduction comes to $260.

At the $10,000 level, the payroll tax had been scheduled to rise from $468 this year to $550 in 1973. The new law will raise the $550 figure to $585.

The welfare changes made in the new law are financed out of general Treasury funds and do not affect the social security tax.

Under the old law, each state set its own qualifications and level of benefits to be paid to needy adults who are aged, blind or disabled. The individual benefits ranged from a low of $66 a month in Mississippi to about $250 in some states. The federal government paid the largest share of these benefits under a complicated formula involving per capita income as well as population of the various states.

The new law provides that the federal government will set a basic uniform standard of qualifications and benefits—and fully finance the program up to that level, starting in 1974.

The federal benefit, payable to some 3 million needy persons in these categories, will be $130 a month for individuals and $195 for couples. In addition, they would be permitted to keep up to $20 a month from social security or other pensions without reduction in benefits and up to $65 in earned income. States could continue to supplement the federal payment to raise the benefits above this level.

The federal takeover does not include the larger Aid to Families with Dependent Children category. That program, the target of welfare reform efforts, remains unchanged.

In one backward step, the new law permits states to impose charges for various health services to the needy under the federal-state Medicaid program. It also repeals a requirement that states develop comprehensive health services for the needy by 1977.

Nebraska Delegates Vote Per Capita Rise

Lincoln, Neb.—Delegates to the 17th convention of the Nebraska AFL-CIO approved a 3-cent increase in monthly per capita payments, and endorsed four candidates for Congress who have displayed more responsiveness to the needs of workers than Nebraska's incumbent congressional delegation.

In the Senate election, the federation voted support for former Rep. Terry Carpenter, now a state senator. Carpenter, a Democrat, is after the seat of Republican incumbent Carl Curtis who has voted wrong 107 times and only 3 times right, according to COPE's scorecard.

In the House races, endorsements went to Democrats Darrel Berg of Lincoln, Patrick Gibbon of Omaha and Warren Fitzgerald of Gibbon.

They are opposing three Republican incumbents—Charles Thone, John Y. McCollister, and David T. Martin—who have a combined COPE voting record of only 11 right and 116 wrong. Each of the incumbents has voted against labor-backed legislation at least 90 percent of the time.

The 3-cent increase raises monthly per capita payments from 19 cents to 22 cents. The additional revenue will cover rising costs of operations and finance the lobbying efforts of the federation in the state legislature.

Delegates also voted to broaden the labor body's educational program to include radio and television spots and approved a $1,000 increase in the annual salary for each of the top officers. Pres. William Brennan's salary goes to $17,250 and Sec.-Treas. Nels F. Petersen will receive $15,500.

In major resolutions, the convention called for:

● An increase in the maximum state workmen's compensation benefit from the current $62 a week to at least two-thirds of the injured worker's wages.

● Enactment of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment bill.

● Congressional action on the National Health Security bill.

● Full collective bargaining rights for public employes in the state.

● Boycott support against the purchase of non-union Farah slacks and iceberg lettuce.

Wage, Fringe Gains Settle Dyers' Strike

New York—Wages of 7,000 dye workers will reach an average of approximately $4.50 an hour in October 1973 under the terms of a new two-year contract between the Textile Workers Union of America and 125 companies in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area.

The agreement, reached with the aid of federal and state mediators, settled a one-week strike which started Oct. 2 after the dye workers had rejected an earlier three-year agreement.

William Gordon, the union's dyeing and printing director, estimated that the new benefits will be worth a total of approximately 58¢ an hour. He said the agreement provides for an immediate across-the-board raise of 6 percent plus an additional 6 percent on Oct. 1, 1973.

Other contract features are:

● A dental plan for workers and their dependents which will be financed by employer contributions of $2 a month per worker in the first year, and an additional $2 a month in the second year.

● A paid-up life insurance program to be developed to cover workers during both their working and retirement years.

● Pension plan improvements to be financed by increased employer payments of $2 a month more per worker in 1972 and an additional $2 a month in 1973. Present employer contributions of $21 a month provide a maximum pension of $100 a month.

● Two days a year paid sick leave for each worker without a doctor's certificate, effective during the contract's second year.

● A 12th paid holiday, Washington's Birthday.

Union negotiators, besides Gordon, included TWUA Pres. Sol Stetin, several local presidents, business agents and joint board managers.

Needy Strikers Ruled Eligible For Family Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

chosen to participate in the matching fund program. But those that do are required to follow HEW guidelines, which are supposed to be based on the language of the law that established the program.

HEW does not contend that states should follow Maryland's example of not considering as unemployed any person who would be disqualified from unemployment insurance benefits under state law. Most participating states do not have similar restrictions, and HEW officials told the AFL-CIO News that the agency definitely does not encourage Maryland's policy on disqualifications.

But HEW claims that the law allows states considerable latitude in determining eligibility, and it considers Maryland's policy permissible even if not desirable.

Based on this reasoning, the agency is putting the final touches on a rewording of its regulations spelling out its interpretation of the law.

Meanwhile, Maryland must still change its own rules to comply with the court order—and pay retroactive benefits to the two persons whose challenge to denial of welfare benefits was successfully carried by the Baltimore Legal Aid Bureau.

One of the claimants had been on strike for more than 30 days against a Baltimore firm and the other had lost his last job for what his employer termed "excessive absenteeism."

The Legal Aid attorneys challenged Maryland's restrictions on three grounds: constitutionality, violation of the federal law setting up the program, and violation of HEW regulations. The lower court ruled only on the last point and did not pass judgment on the two other arguments.

If HEW changes its regulation to meet the court objections, Maryland would not necessarily go back to its old rules. Both the governor and the state secretary of employment and social services have indicated personal support for granting welfare assistance solely on the basis of need, but had previously left the decision up to the legislature.

If Maryland did revert to its harsh disqualification policy, or if other states imposed similar disqualifications, a legal challenge still could be brought on the issues not decided by the courts.

Need for Federal Standards Cited:

Gains in State Legislation Fall Shy of Labor's Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

improving existing workmen's compensation laws; two others bettered their benefits structure through automatic escalator clauses.

- Ten states plus Guam and the District of Columbia improved or expanded minimum wage laws; 40 states plus the District, Guam, and Puerto Rico now have such laws on the books.
- Ten states enacted improvements in unemployment compensation coverage and benefits.
- A number of states strengthened existing legislation protecting the rights of public employes, notably Rhode Island, Alaska, and Oklahoma.
- The issue of no-fault automobile insurance was considered by 37 state legislatures, although only two—Connecticut and New Jersey—put no-fault laws on the books.

James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, characterized state performance on both workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance as "dismal."

"The states again showed their inability or unwillingness to meet the needs of a modern industrial economy," O'Brien said. He said the 1972 record of the state legislatures in this area reinforces what the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws said in its report last July 31:

"The inescapable conclusion is that state workmen's compensation laws in general are inadequate and inequitable."

The AFL-CIO intends to make an increased effort at the state level to implement the commission's recommendations, O'Brien said. But he also stressed that labor would press for immediate enactment of federal standards rather than wait until 1975 as the commission proposed.

Although state legislatures met in 43 states in 1972, most of the sessions were special or dealt solely with budgetary and fiscal matters. The heavy, regular legislative sessions occur in odd-numbered years in most states.

Here are thumbnail summaries of major developments on issues of importance to labor in a cross-section of states:

ALASKA—Enacted a law granting collective bargaining rights to public employes for the first time—a major breakthrough in Alaskan labor relations. The measure has a limited right-to-strike provision. Workmen's compensation maximum weekly benefits were increased from $127 to $175, and the minimum weekly rate from $25 to $65, both tops among state laws.

ARIZONA—Passed a vicious anti-union bill aimed at preventing farm workers from effectively organizing, striking and conducting boycotts. Reapportionment and redistricting give edge to conservative Republicans in 3 of 4 congressional districts.

ARKANSAS—Arkansas, now the only state in the union without black representation in its legislature, is assured of a change in January. Redistricting set up some predominantly black districts.

CALIFORNIA—Extended the state $1.65-an-hour minimum wage for women to men. Enacted a bill authorizing a 33 percent increase in the ceiling on penalty benefits for workers suffering on-the-job injuries due to an employer's misconduct. Cleared a bill extending unemployment insurance to 235,000 farm workers only to have GOP Gov. Ronald Reagan veto it.

COLORADO—Basically limited to budget and fiscal matters, this year's session saw an unsuccessful attempt to pass a restrictive farm labor bill. The legislature modified its more liberal position of last year regarding farm day laborers' coverage under workmen's compensation, and set up a $50,000 fund to study actuarial costs of covering all farm laborers under workmen's compensation.

CONNECTICUT — Expanded coverage of the state's $1.85 minimum-wage law. Joined Massachusetts and Florida on the list of states having no-fault automobile insurance. Raised the sales tax to 7 percent after rejecting a labor-supported income tax. Imposed an interest ceiling of 12 percent a year on revolving charge accounts and a 15 percent ceiling on bank charge accounts. Amended the unemployment compensation law to provide a benefit year of 52 weeks.

FLORIDA—Raised maximum workmen's compensation benefits from $56 to $66 a week and unemployment insurance benefits from $54 to $64 a week.

HAWAII—Ratified a statewide collective-bargaining agreement for some 75,000 public school teachers. Amended disability insurance laws prohibiting any employer from denying disability benefits without first notifying the State Dept. of Labor. Passed an occupational safety and health act modeled after the federal law.

IOWA—Although most of the state AFL-CIO-sponsored bills failed to get out of committee, a labor-backed occupational safety and health measure cleared. So, too, did a bill to permit police and firemen to be eligible for retirement benefits if they are terminated after 15 years of service.

KANSAS—Raised the maximum weekly benefits under workmen's compensation from 50 to 55 percent of the statewide average weekly wage in covered employment. Defeated proposed increases in sales and individual income taxes. Improved the collective bargaining law for state employes.

KENTUCKY—Passed a bill establishing a Consumer Advisory Council and creating a division of consumer protection. Passed a generic-drug bill, permitting druggists to provide the generic equivalent of a prescription drug instead of the more expensive brand-name drug unless the doctor writes "do not substitute" on the prescription. Extended unemployment compensation benefits by 13 weeks when unemployment is running high.

LOUISIANA—Raised unemployment insurance benefits from $60 to $70 a week. Labor was also successful in winning removal of tax exemptions for industry and enactment of a gasoline tax which puts a major portion of the burden on industry to achieve revenue needed for a balanced budget.

MARYLAND—Passed a tax-credit measure for over-65 and disabled homeowners. Amended the workmen's compensation law to provide payments in the amount of two-thirds of a worker's actual wages or a maximum of two-thirds of the state average weekly wage.

MASSACHUSETTS—Raised the state minimum wage from $1.75 to $1.85 an hour and maximum unemployment benefits from $78 to $83 a week. Defeated a labor-sponsored bill to pay jobless benefits to victims of lockouts.

MICHIGAN—A new consumer-protection bill makes the third party (lending institution) responsible for home repairs when a home-improvement company sells the debt to financial institutions. Applied the Cost-of-Living Index to workmen's compensation so that benefits will increase automatically.

MINNESOTA—The State AFL-CIO reports that both redistricting and reapportionment "should aid our efforts to elect a larger number of friends to Congress and the state legislature."

MISSISSIPPI—Raised the ceiling on weekly workmen's compensation benefits from $40 to $56 this year, and by another $7 in 1974.

MISSOURI—Increased unemployment insurance benefits from $57 to $63 a week and by an additional $4 in January 1974.

NEBRASKA—Raised jobless benefits from $56 to $60 a week.

NEW JERSEY—Raised the state minimum wage rate from $1.50 to $1.75 an hour. Adopted no-fault automobile insurance. Increased the top weekly benefit under the workmen's compensation law from $101 to $108 a week.

NEW YORK—Updated workmen's compensation benefits to reflect increases in cost of living since time of injury. Rejected repeal of unemployment insurance provisions allowing benefits after eight weeks to workers locked out or on strike. Extended workmen's compensation coverage to chauffeurs and domestics.

OKLAHOMA — Extended laws giving collective bargaining rights to firefighters and policemen to include all municipal employes in cities of 25,000 or more population.

PENNSYLVANIA—Raised maximum workmen's compensation benefits from $60 to an estimated $95 weekly.

RHODE ISLAND—Thanks to state legislative action this year, Rhode Island public employes now have a mandatory agency shop. Hawaii is the only other state with such a provision.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Defeated a state minimum wage law by two votes, but State AFL-CIO Pres. Sinway Young says, "We expect it to pass next year." Gave state employes a 5.5 percent raise and partially paid health insurance. Extended the food-stamp program to double the number of recipients.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Raised weekly workmen's compensation benefits from $56 to $60 and unemployment insurance benefits from $47 to $55.

TENNESSEE—Increased unemployment insurance benefits from a weekly maximum of $55 to $57.

VIRGINIA—The State AFL-CIO reports that "much good legislation was passed, including some good labor legislation, but some extremely good labor bills never got past committee." Workmen's compensation benefits went up from a maximum weekly rate of $62 to $70, and unemployment insurance benefits from $59 to $70.

WASHINGTON—Adopted a thoroughly restructured public employes' pension system which is fully funded by the state. Enacted a measure to guarantee collective-bargaining rights to nurses. Defeated attempts to turn over the state's nonprofit workmen's compensation program to commercial insurance companies.

WEST VIRGINIA—Provided for a referendum on the Nov. 7 ballot to eliminate personal property taxes, a goal long sought by the State AFL-CIO.

'That's Too Small!'

Tariff Panel Limits Aid In Steel Import Case

The U.S. Tariff Commission issued a mixed decision on a Steelworkers petition to qualify USWA members at an Ohio plant for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs as a result of imports of hydraulic products.

The commission granted assistance for workers at the Abex Corp.'s Denison Division in Columbus who had been producing industrial hydraulic valves, but it denied assistance for other workers involved in the manufacture of hydraulic presses.

Nearly 100 workers who lost their jobs were never told by the company why they were laid off. The company also did not tell USWA Local 6466 why its members lost their jobs.

Not until it was noticed that the hydraulic parts being used in the plant bore foreign markings did the union become aware of the reason for the layoffs.

The Steelworkers' petition filed in behalf of production and maintenance workers noted that finished valves were manufactured at the Denison plant from raw castings.

But a year ago, the Steelworkers told the commission, the company started importing finished castings from its overseas plants. Work at the Columbus plant was then limited to simple assembling of parts into the final product.

Although the production of hydraulic presses at the Columbus facility continues as before, the USWA claimed that the imports of products are competing with Denison presses and are causing injury to the workers.

The commission contended in its decision that the hydraulic presses being imported by Abex are of a different type than the ones manufactured in Columbus and therefore do not compete with the U.S.-made models.

Abex Corp. is a conglomerate with 40 plants in the United States, three subsidiaries and seven plants in Canada, eight subsidiaries and nine plants in Europe, two plants each in Mexico and Australia and one each in Argentina and Japan.

Before the company began importing the hydraulic products, the Denison plant employed 199 workers. By December 1970, employment fell to 109, but rose to 120 in 1971.

Machine operators were most severely affected by the cutbacks as the company brought in the finished valves from its plants in Britain and West Germany.

The Tariff Commission's action makes the machine operators who lost their jobs or were down-graded eligible to apply for Labor Dept. certification for cash readjustment assistance, counseling, testing and job placement.

Insurance Workers Ratify Prudential Pact

The Insurance Workers ratified a national agreement with Prudential Insurance Co. that covers 17,000 life insurance agents in 35 states and the District of Columbia.

The three-year agreement provides for a $25 a week increase in wages and benefits. The contract is retroactive to Sept. 24, when the old contract expired.

Massachusetts Labor Focuses On Congress

Boston — The Massachusetts AFL-CIO declared its all-out support for the election of a progressive Congress with the endorsement of candidates with strong pro-labor voting records.

The 1,000 delegates to the 16th annual convention and COPE conference approved support for seven incumbent Democratic congressmen and Republican Sen. Edward W. Brooke.

The seven—all with a history of favorable support for labor programs—are: Representatives Edward P. Boland, Robert F. Drinan, Harold D. Donohue, Michael J. Harrington, Torbert H. Macdonald, Thomas P. O'Neill and James A. Burke.

Two non-incumbent candidates also got the backing of the state labor body—John Kerry in the state's 5th Congressional District and Gerry Studds of the 12th District.

After an address by Paul Ornburn, associate director of the AFL-CIO Task Force on the Burke-Hartke bill, the convention adopted a strong resolution urging congressional passage of the measure. It stressed the need to curb the exportation of American jobs by U.S.-based multinational corporations.

Major speakers at the convention included Senators Edward W. Brooke and Edward M. Kennedy, who called for the election of a liberal and progressive Congress that will respond to the needs of the people.

Showdown Marks End of Session:

Congress Overides Nixon On Spending, Clean Water

(Continued from Page 1)

of programs could be gutted.

The Administration termed this unacceptable—even though the final version had been drafted by a conservative Republican senator from Idaho, Len B. Jordan, who is retiring this year.

A House-Senate conference committee bowed to the Administration and came up with a "compromise" that made a few cosmetic changes in the House-passed bill but imposed no meaningful check on presidential spending decisions.

This was promptly accepted by the House—and promptly rejected by the Senate on a 37-29 vote. The spending ceiling had been attached to a debt limit bill that had to be passed before Congress adjourned. House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), who had broken with the Democratic leadership to support the President's plan, conceded defeat and the entire section was dropped from the final version of the bill.

Act II opened minutes after the Senate's rejection of the conference report.

Pres. Nixon had kept on his desk a clean-water bill committing the nation to the goal of complete elimination of pollution and authorizing the funds needed to do the job.

The bill, based on legislation authored by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), authorized $24.6 billion over three years to clean up the nation's rivers and lakes. This was more than four times the amount the Administration had proposed.

Even though the bill would have little effect on this year's spending—the funds would have to be voted next year in separate legislation—the President sent it back with a stinging veto message.

He termed the legislation, which his environmental protection administrator had urged be approved, "staggering" and "budget-wrecking."

On holding down spending, Nixon said, "I have nailed my colors to the mast on this issue; the political winds can blow where they may."

The defeat of his spending ceiling plan "showed that many senators and congressmen are simply AWOL in our fight against higher taxes," he said. And "a vote to override the veto is a vote to increase the likelihood of higher taxes."

But the overwhelming majority of Republicans, including both the House and Senate GOP leaders, turned a deaf ear and voted to override the veto. With a two-thirds majority needed, the Senate vote to override was 52-12 and the House vote was an even more one-sided 247-23.

Soon thereafter, congressional leaders made the customary courtesy phone call to inform the President that the 92nd Congress was about to formally adjourn and the President completed the ritual by saying he had no further communications to send to Congress and wishing its members "a happy vacation."

The delay in the scheduled adjournment of Congress helped rescue some of the labor-supported bills that initially appeared to have been victims of the end-of-the-session logjam.

Among the measures passed in the final week of Congress were the social security bill, an improved workmen's compensation law for more than 800,000 workers and:

- A compromise liberalization of the extended unemployment compensation program so that states which have high but not increasing joblessness will be eligible for 13 additional weeks of benefits.

To take advantage of the program, though, state legislatures must first pass enabling legislation and nearly all legislatures have now adjourned for the year. Furthermore, the eased requirements only run until June 1973 unless further extended by Congress.

Based on the latest unemployment figures, states likely to qualify under the new law are Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Washington. In addition, two of the three states still paying extended benefits under the program —Pennsylvania and Vermont— would no longer be in imminent danger of a "trigger-off" that would cancel the program.

- An important noise pollution control bill should significantly lower the decibel count of workplaces and cities in the years ahead. It directs the Environmental Protection Agency to set noise control standards that must be met in all future manufacturing of equipment and machinery.

- Protection to workers against job loss because of pollution control requirements is contained in an economic development bill which, however, is in danger of veto because the Administration considers the overall legislation too costly.

The bill establishes a counterpart of the trade adjustment assistance program when the EPA administrator certifies that workers have lost their jobs because a plant had to shut down or curtail operations to meet anti-pollution requirements. Extended jobless benefits, retraining, moving expenses and emergency mortgage and rent payments are authorized for such workers.

Also part of the bill is a unique, labor-urged provision that would make employers put up or shut up if they claim that environmental controls would force them to lay off workers or close a plant. The EPA would brand the employer a liar if, at a hearing, he couldn't back up his charges.

- Final approval was given to a labor-supported increase in educational benefits for veterans under the G.I. bill. Payments for a single veteran would rise from $175 to $220 a month, with a comparable rise for married students.

- A product safety bill establishing a commission to set safety standards for thousands of consumer products was sent to the White House, but a separate bill to create an independent consumer agency died with adjournment.

Many bills of importance didn't make it, despite wide support.

A House-Senate conference deadlocked over anti-hijacking legislation and the Air Line Pilots put the blame on the House members. Both versions would have empowered the President to impose sanctions and air service boycotts on nations that harbor skyjackers. But the House balked at a key Senate provision for tough new airport screening measures to spot hijackers before they board planes.

A last-minute compromise on an important highway funding bill was aborted as Republican opponents in the House refused to answer a quorum call and forced the immediate adjournment of Congress.

Initially, the conferees had broken up in disagreement because the Senate bill authorized use of part of the highway funds for local mass transit programs. A new attempt brought a compromise in which additional funds for mass transit would be made available from general revenues—but not from the Highway Trust Fund. The Administration, while supporting permission for cities to use part of their highway allotments for mass transit, opposed using Treasury funds for this purpose.

The President signed into law labor-supported amendments to the Service Contract Act to protect workers from wage and benefit cuts when the government changes contractors.

And Nixon took the revenue-sharing bill passed by Congress to Philadelphia's Independence Hall for an elaborate signing ceremony flanked by governors and mayors.

15 LATIN-AMERICAN ECONOMISTS graduated recently from the 6th Inter-American Labor Economics Program conducted by the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Joseph Pettit, dean of Georgetown University's School of Summer & Continuing Education, left, presents a diploma to Guillermo Archilia of Colombia, spokesman for the class.

2 Percent Jobless Rate Urged as National Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

American economy would probably involve an unemployment rate in the neighborhood of 2 or 2.5 percent."

In terms of current unemployment, Goldfinger told the committee that the present level lingering at about 5.5 percent after 19 months of persisting in the neighborhood of 5.9 percent, is to a great degree "the result of the recession of 1969-70."

To spur the economy toward full employment would require a continuing government stimulus and "a sharp rise in the real volume of total national output of about 7 percent in the next 12 months . . . a similar rise in real national output would be required in the succeeding 12 months."

The AFL-CIO economist pointed out that it required real economic expansion of 6.6 percent between 1961 and 1962 to reduce unemployment significantly, and in the two years from 1963 to 1965 it took yearly increases in real national output of about 6 percent to reduce the jobless rate from 5.7 percent to 4.5 percent.

The average unemployment rate in the 24 years from 1947 to 1971 was approximately 4.7 percent, Goldfinger noted, with a low of 2.9 percent in 1953 and highs of 6.8 percent in 1958 and 6.7 percent in 1961. This record, he said, "indicates that the federal government . . . has not given sustained support to achieving and maintaining full employment."

While there have been failures and weaknesses in manpower policy, he said, "the major deficiency has been in lack of job creation. The main problem has been a lack of sufficient job opportunities for the unemployed and seriously underemployed."

Goldfinger listed seven major economic factors which he said contributed to the approximate 4.7 percent unemployment rate in 1947-71:

- Recurring recessions with rising unemployment followed by difficult and lengthy recovery periods.

- The sharp acceleration in the pace of rising productivity.

- Rapid and radical changes in technology that have resulted in vast and rapid shifts in the structure of demand for labor—declining employment in agriculture, mining and railroads and stagnant job opportunities in manufacturing.

- Changes in the composition of the gross national product as a result of shifts in government policies and consumer tastes.

- The deterioration of America's position in international economic relationships wiping out significant portions of a number of industries and destroying scores of thousands of job opportunities.

- Changes in the labor supply, particularly the accelerated expansion of the labor force during the 1960s, reflecting increased birth-rates.

- Changes in the labor supply affected by substantial changes in the size of the armed forces.

10-21-72

Improvements Make Federal Law Model for Workmen's Compensation

Labor-supported improvements to the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act won final congressional approval, more than doubling the job-injury payments available to the 836,000 workers covered by the law.

It emerged as a model workmen's compensation bill that will guarantee the overwhelming majority of covered employes two-thirds of lost wages when they are disabled by injuries or occupational diseases.

The legislation covers dock and shipyard workers, all private employment in the District of Columbia, workers employed at overseas military bases and employes of military post exchanges and other self-supporting federal activities.

Despite opposition from trial lawyers because of a limitation on certain types of negligence lawsuits, the House approved the legislation by a 198-71 vote.

The Senate, which earlier had unanimously passed an almost identical bill, promptly accepted the House measure and sent it to the White House to be signed into law.

Under the existing legislation, last updated in 1961, the ceiling on weekly benefit payments was $70.

The new ceiling, starting 30 days after the legislation is signed into law, will be about $170—based on 125 percent of the nonagricultural average weekly wage in the United States.

On Oct. 1, 1973, the benefit would rise to 150 percent of the national average wage, a year later to 175 percent, and on July 1, 1975, it would reach a permanent level of 200 percent.

The legislation also would establish for the first time a minimum benefit of 50 percent of the average U.S. wage. A low-paid worker could thus receive more than two-thirds of his lost wages, up to the amount of his regular paycheck.

In addition, persons presently on the rolls because of permanent total disability and survivors of deceased workers would have their benefits recomputed under a formula that would raise the present $70 maximum payment to about $92 a week, or two-thirds of the average nonagricultural wage in the United States.

Other improvements include higher survivors' benefits, payment of attorney fees if a claim is contested, and extension of the time for filing claims.

The legislation includes nearly all of the recommendations made recently by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) said during the debate on the bill that he expects to use it "as a model" for federal workmen's compensation legislation that would implement the recommendations of the commission.

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Meany Spurs Labor Drive For Record Voter Turnout

Biggest Jump Since February:

Consumer Prices Take New Surge

The cost of living took another sharp jump in September as the Consumer Price Index rose five-tenths of 1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, the largest monthly gain since February.

Due mostly to higher prices for clothing, gasoline and services, the increase is the equivalent of a 6 percent rate of inflation on a yearly basis.

In its last CPI report before the Nov. 7 election, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that almost half the September increase was due to higher prices for apparel as summer clearance sales ended and new fall and winter clothing was introduced.

Grocery store food prices, for the most part exempt from the Nixon Administration's economic controls, rose one-tenth of 1 percent despite a slight drop in the price of beef, fresh fruit and vegetables.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that the September surge in prices was "further evidence" that the White House economic stabilization program is "unfair and inequitable."

"While wage increases are rigidly controlled, there are no effective controls on prices," said Meany.

"The 93rd Congress must face up to its responsibilities" in considering its course of action when the law authorizing the present controls expires next Apr. 30, he said.

"It must either insure that controls are fair, equitable and across-the-board, covering all prices, profits, interest rates and other income —as well as wages—or the entire

(Continued on Page 8)

Court Halts Rail Clerks' REA Strike

New York — Some 15,000 members of the Railway & Airline Clerks ended their nationwide strike against REA Express when a federal judge issued a 10-day restraining order sending them back to work. The employes had struck the firm on Oct. 20.

U.S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld set a hearing for a preliminary injunction on Oct. 31 in New York.

The dispute involves wages, rules, working conditions, and health and welfare benefits. The employes had been working without a contract since July 1, 1971.

In his instructions to members to comply with the court order, BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis said: "It is the union's earnest hope that during these next eight days the company

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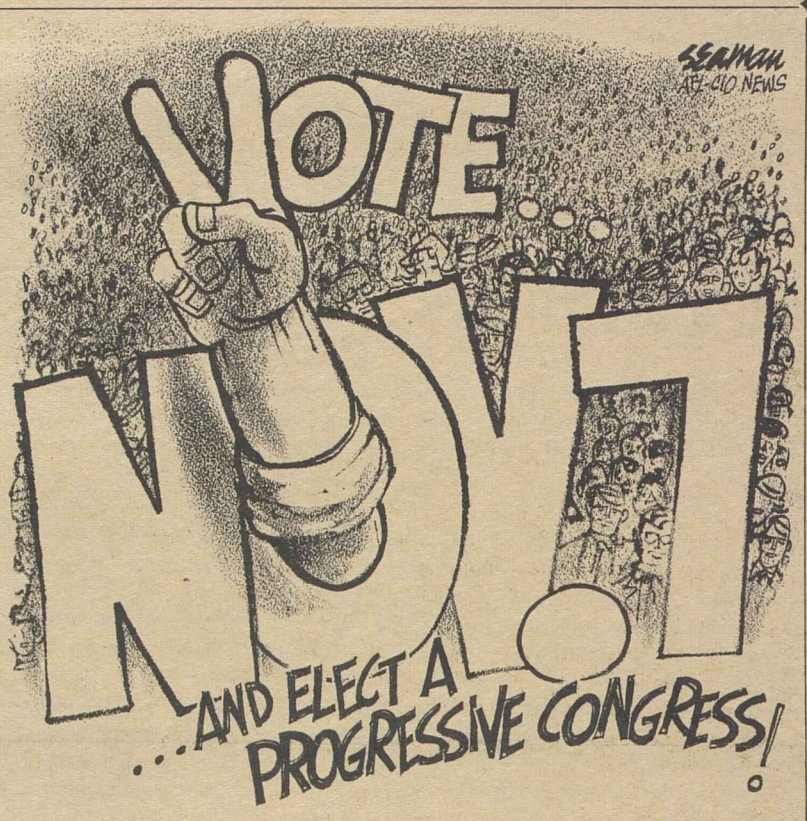

Cites Stakes In Critical '72 Election

AFL-CIO state and city central bodies were urged to "spare no effort" to get out the vote and elect labor-endorsed candidates to Congress on Nov. 7.

This year's election is critical, Federation Pres. George Meany stressed.

"Unless we elect our friends and defeat our foes," he wrote to the central bodies, "we will not only be unable to make legislative gains, we will be badly handicapped in the struggle to block new anti-labor proposals."

Meany cited a series of key votes in the final weeks of the 92nd Congress as evidence of "the critical need to elect senators and congressmen who understand workers' problems and support their aspirations."

He listed:

- The blocking "by a narrow margin of eight votes" in the House of legislation to increase the minimum wage and bring millions of additional workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It was killed, Meany said, "by a conservative coalition operating under the direction of the Administration."

- Passage of the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act improvements "after a long struggle" that made it into a model workmen's compensation law for the 800,000 covered workers.
- Overriding of the President's veto of the water pollution control bill by both the House and Senate on the last day of the session.
- Rejection by Congress of the

(Continued on Page 3)

Job Loss Boomerangs:

'Fast Buck' Imports Called Shortsighted

New York—American-owned foreign manufacturing subsidiaries may be making "a fast buck" through the import of cheaper products at the cost of nearly a million U.S. jobs over the past five years, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany observed here. But, Meany stressed, the flood of imported merchandise is not in the best interests of American business.

"In the long run, the fast buck of today will probably result in a lost buck for American business, tomorrow or the day after," he told the Aluminum Association's annual banquet here.

"I think it is a basic truth about our American system that American business, generally, cannot prosper in the long run if American consumer markets continue to be undermined. . . .

"This great emphasis on foreign subsidiaries and imports is misplaced."

Meany told his business audience that the rapid deterioration of America's position in world trade is largely due to the sharp rise in imports over the past dozen years. Last year, he said, U.S. imports were $2.7 billion greater than exports, the first officially reported trade deficit since 1893. In the first half of this year, he said, the trade deficit moved up to a yearly rate of more than $7 billion.

The crux of the problem, Meany said, is that about three-quarters of all U.S. imports—manufactured products and components — are comparable to American-produced goods.

He cited a report in Fortune magazine that imports now account for about half of the sales in the United States of black-and-white television sets, 96 percent of portable tape recorders, 100 percent of 35 millimeter still cameras and 80 percent of electronic microscopes.

Furthermore, he said, estimates indicate that about 15 percent of steel sold in the U.S. is imported; about 20 percent of autos; nearly

(Continued on Page 8)

21 Rail Unions Propose New Retirement System

The nation's rail unions have joined forces in a major effort to secure an improved retirement system for the more than 600,000 workers employed on U.S. railroads.

The unions—six in the Congress of Railway Unions and 15 in the Railway Labor Executives Association—have proposed a two-part plan that would strengthen the present retirement system, reduce the cost burden to the worker, and bring in money for future pension benefits.

The labor organizations already have met with railway management to gain support of the pension reform program. So far, however, no results have been reported. Under the proposed plan, railroaders' pensions would be based on two elements:

- Social security would provide part one, but under the plan it would be administered by the Railroad Retirement Board. Railroad workers would pay the same payroll tax paid by other workers for social security benefits, which is scheduled to go to 5.85 percent next January under a new law now awaiting Pres. Nixon's signature. Under the current railroad retirement law, workers would pay a 10.25 percent tax starting in January.
- In addition, a supplementary pension plan negotiated by the unions with the railroad employers, and protected by federal legislation, would become part two and "float" on top of social security. The pri-

(Continued on Page 3)

Nixon Urged to Sign Social Security Bill

Labor and senior citizen groups appealed to Pres. Nixon to sign into law a landmark social security bill that has been endangered by the Administration's effort to snatch victory from a legislative defeat on the issue of a government spending ceiling.

Congress refused to give the President a free hand to slash government programs in order to hold down spending. But high Administration officials said Nixon is determined to keep spending within his overall budget—and will use both his veto power and a claimed but disputed right to withhold funds in order to do so.

The first Nixon veto after rejection of his spending ceiling—aimed at a highly praised water pollution bill—was quickly overridden by Congress.

But with Congress adjourned, the President can veto any of the scores of bills on his desk simply by not signing them into law within a 10-day period.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram to Nixon, urged the

(Continued on Page 8)

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS present a serious challenge to the well-being of all workers throughout the world, Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler of the Ladies' Garment Workers tells graduates in the Inter-American Labor Economics Program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Fifteen Latin American trade unionists were in the graduating class.

Threat of Multinationals Cited to Latin Unionists

The challenge multinational companies present to the world's free trade unions was forcefully described to the graduates of the sixth Inter-American Labor Economics Program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler of the Ladies' Garment Workers was the principal speaker at graduation ceremonies at Georgetown University's Hall of Nations.

He told the 15 Latin American graduates that trade unions must look for ways to restructure themselves and move from representing workers in a single industry in a single country to representing workers in a variety of industries in several countries.

Tyler said that the unions of tomorrow must be truly international in scope. At present, he noted, if a union strikes a multinational subsidiary in one country the parent company nationals can ignore it because other subsidiaries in other countries continue to bring in profits that offset losses at the struck plant.

The multinational corporations present a challenge, he said, because they "owe allegiance to no country; they owe nothing to any country." They can bring pressure on governments by saying, "Unless you comply with conditions set by us we will remove our operations from your land."

No corporation, Tyler declared, should have the power to so influence the economy of any country.

Tyler suggested that the shaping of unions of the future on an international scale will require leaders with sophisticated training.

"You, the graduates of this program, have this sophisticated knowledge," he said.

Speaking for the class, Guillermo Archilia of Colombia said that from the labor economics program the graduates "are taking back some knowledge of the wherefores of economics in today's world. . . . In this era of expectations and contrasting opinions, our countries need people trained to discuss with governments and employers on an equal basis, the economic issues of the day."

Speaking on behalf of Georgetown, Roy Godson, director of the university's International Labor Programs, said that it was particularly fitting that the graduation ceremonies were held on Oct. 12—Columbus Day—a national holiday in Latin American countries as well as the United States.

The founding of America, he said, was a major step forward in contributing to the development of egalitarianism and in providing opportunities for all men, regardless of race, color or religion.

Presenting the students with their diplomas was Joseph Pettit, dean of School of Summer and Continuing Education. Master of ceremonies was AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty, Jr.

Judge Voids Restriction on City Rehiring

Cleveland—U.S. District Judge Thomas Lambrose has ruled that the Labor Dept. abused its discretion in limiting the city of Cleveland to using only 15 percent of a $3.4 million federal public service jobs grant to rehire workers laid off in the six months prior to the grant.

Council 78 of the State, County & Municipal Employes had brought suit against the department in behalf of almost 2,000 city workers laid off by Republican Mayor Ralph Perk and his Democratic predecessor.

Judge Lambrose ruled that the 15 percent restriction was "in violation of requirements that funds be distributed equitably among the unemployed."

William Mirengoff, director of public employe programs for the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration, had contended that the 15 percent rule was instituted to guarantee that the funds be used to reduce unemployment, and not to shift a number of city employes onto the federal payroll.

But the court held that the limit was directed only against individual employes, and failed to prevent the city from filling the same job positions with new employes paid with the federal subsidy.

"Indeed, even a mildly cynical person would guess that a new administration would prefer to fill as many old employment positions as possible with new persons," said Judge Lambrose, hinting at the patronage overtones of the 15 percent limit.

Florida Labor Vows All-Out Election Drive

Bal Harbour—Florida labor, admitting it blew a golden opportunity in recent state primaries by not getting out the vote, vowed to work to elect friendly congressmen and state legislative candidates on Nov. 7.

The pledge was underlined by William E. Allen, secretary-treasurer of the Florida AFL-CIO, who told delegates at the organization's 16th annual convention:

"We are a sleeping giant, and we missed the boat in the October primary. Only 22 percent of the electorate voted. We could have walked in, and taken every election in the state."

Pres. Charlie Harris told the 600 delegates that elections to the state legislature will be especially important this year.

"We cannot sit back any longer and fail to choose," said Harris, who noted that the Right to Work Committee "is spending vast sums of money over the state contacting all members of the legislature, requesting their support during the 1973 legislative session."

Florida was the first state in the union to enact right-to-work legislation.

Harris said the state labor organization will try to get Gov. Reubin Askew to help in passing a two-thirds formula bill for workmen's compensation during 1973.

Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) drew a standing ovation when he called for the election of a Democratic Congress and assailed Nixon Administration policies as the cause of "the highest unemployment in a decade, the highest deficit budget in four decades, the highest trade deficit in eight decades, and the highest interest rates in a century."

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery told the convention that strike problems are at a 20-year low because labor and management are cooperating more than ever.

The delegates agreed to a number of internal changes, including amendments to the organization's constitution to allow for a president, first vice president, secretary-treasurer, 13 district vice presidents and three vice presidents at-large.

The convention also authorized a series of five area meetings each year, an additional full-time staff member with the function of obtaining new affiliations, and $1,000 yearly wage increases for the three full-time officers.

At Shipbuilders Convention:

Storm Flags Seen For U.S. Shipping

Miami Beach—The federal government, instead of aiding the American merchant marine, is steadily causing it to slip from its No. 7 position among the world's merchant fleets, the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers said at their 26th national convention.

Vice Pres. and Sec.-Treas. Frank Derwin told the 126 delegates to the four-day convention that Liberia is in No. 1 position with the Soviet Union No. 6.

Derwin said a strong, balanced U.S.-flag merchant marine "is essential to our nation's security and commercial development," yet the U.S. continues to slide backward in this area.

In a 22-point program to revive U.S. shipbuilding, the union asked the Administration to fend off foreign shipbuilding and runaway-flag shipping. It specifically called on the government to:

- Declare that at least 50 percent of the U.S. waterborne foreign trade must be carried in American bottoms.
- Drop the Pentagon's "effective control" concept, which "fallaciously states that the runaway-flag ships can be relied on during national emergencies."
- Drop its building and operation of multi-purpose ships including the fast deployment logistics ships, "designed to deprive our commercial ships of military cargoes."

What is most frustrating to the shipbuilders' union, Pres. Eugene McCabe told delegates, is the giveaway of American jobs by the U.S. government. To allay this trend, the union called for establishment of an independent maritime agency to promote American-built, -manned and -owned merchant ships.

Such an agency would, for instance, stop the U.S. Navy from awarding work abroad and giving consent to contractors to subcontract components to foreign yards, McCabe said. It would also use private American ship construction yards, which are now being utilized at about 50 percent capacity, the union noted.

McCabe saw a bright spot in the 1970 Maritime Act which provides that 30 ships be built annually over the next 10 years—even though the union wants that total raised to 50 ships a year.

He said that within the last six months construction of about 20 ships has begun in union yards in Bath, Me., Sparrows Point, Md., and San Pedro, Calif. Most of the construction is of tankers and liquefied natural gas carriers.

In other action, the Shipbuilders attacked Pres. Nixon's "discriminatory wage-freeze and stabilization plan," calling it "more of a profit-making device or gimmick for the corporations than a real plan to improve the economy as a whole."

Delegates called for a rollback in prices and interest rates, asked the Administration to inaugurate a massive public works program, make substantial reductions in defense expenditures, and divert funds now being expended in Vietnam into programs that would create jobs.

The Shipbuilders reduced the number of top officers in the union by combining the vice president and secretary-treasurer positions under Derwin. They re-elected officers and added three new members to the general executive board. The three are Tom D'Amico, Local 31, Baltimore; Larry Lozon, Local 33, Baltimore, and Arthur Batson, Local 5, Quincy, Mass.

6 Cities Offer Shortcut Plan Of Arbitration

New York—The American Arbitration Association announced that special tribunals to speed handling of labor grievance arbitration cases are now in operation or in an advanced stage of planning in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, and Los Angeles.

Begun six months ago in New York, the tribunals are based upon a special panel of arbitrators who agree to hear and decide cases within a short time for a fixed fee. AAA reports a 50 percent savings in cost to parties involved, plus a savings in time, in New York alone.

The Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cleveland AAA regions are now administering steel industry grievance cases on an expedited basis as a result of an agreement reached between 10 steel producers and the Steelworkers.

The plan in these three regions requires the arbitrator to hand down his decision in 48 hours, along with a "brief explanation" of the reason for his ruling.

Court Order Suspends REA Express Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

will deal in a realistic manner with its employes who seek the economic justice and retroactivity denied them for more than 16 months."

Dennis asked that, if the company failed "to act in a reasonable manner," the court permit REA workers to resume the strike "which, at the present time, appears to be their only avenue for equity."

The strike by REA clerks, drivers and freight handlers was called after a final bargaining session proved fruitless despite the efforts of federal mediators. The union set up picket lines at REA terminals, warehouses and offices and when the company, in a reverse twist, sent out what it called "counter pickets," women union members in the Chicago area picketed the management representatives.

Declaring that REA Express "likes to plead poverty as an excuse for not meeting decent wage standards," Dennis said that the union wants a contract fully retroactive to last July 31, the expiration date of the old contract, and comparable with those in effect elsewhere in the transportation industry.

Dennis, in rejecting a "take-it-or-leave-it" offer from REA, said that the only solution that REA wants is "one that gives the company privileged status with below-scale wages and chiseling on retroactivity."

For Services, Benefits:

Cement Union Votes Per Capita Increase

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention approved a per capita tax increase to finance a continuing program of organizing, coordinated bargaining and research and education services.

The 54-cent increase boosts monthly dues to $4.23, a figure that will also cover the cost of raising strike benefits from $35 a week to $45.

Pres. Thomas S. Miechur reported in his keynote address that the union made impressive strides in collective bargaining agreements and organizing drives since the last biennial convention.

For U.S. cement workers, he noted that the North-South wage differential was eliminated and the average wage increase amounted to 79 cents an hour. Similar gains were made for Canadian cement workers, he said.

During the same period, lime and gypsum workers stepped up coordinated bargaining which should render productive results in the drive to achieve wage parity with cement workers, Miechur declared.

He stressed the importance of a continuing policy of employing local union officers for regional organizing campaigns—an effort that paid off in the 12 months ended June 30 with a membership growth of nearly 1,000.

Despite the increase, the net growth of the 36,000-member union was less than 100 over the past two-year period. This resulted from the loss of nearly 900 jobs because of plant shutdowns in the 12 months ended June 30, 1971.

The 335 delegates also endorsed the expanded services of the union's research and education departments, which had been transformed into full-time operations last year.

Turning to the issues of the election campaign, Miechur delivered a scathing attack on the Nixon Administration's economic policies, which he said are programmed to make the American worker "the fall guy in the battle to halt inflation."

He said the policy of frozen wages and flourishing profits has the worker "under economic house arrest."

He called for a change in policies to give workers a fairer share of the wealth they produce and the nation a better trade posture to protect jobs.

Resolutions calling for the endorsement of Sen. George McGovern in the presidential election produced a heated floor debate. But in a roll call of the delegates, the convention went on record as backing the McGovern-Shriver Democratic ticket by a vote of 234 to 151.

The convention re-elected Miechur to his second two-year term as president. Also re-elected were Sec.-Treas. Reuben Roe and six vice presidents.

New vice presidents elected by the delegates were Kent Waver, who defeated incumbent Melvin Ferron by 4 votes and Woodrow C. Neff, who unseated Earl Benjamin.

Both Waver and Neff were international representatives. The convention bestowed the titles of vice president emeritus on Ferron and Benjamin.

Key convention speakers included AFL-CIO Director of Organization William L. Kircher, Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Donald MacDonald and Executive Director Howard Chester of the AFL-CIO Task Force for the Burke-Hartke bill.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING GAINS for members of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers are detailed by Pres. Thomas F. Miechur at the union's 16th convention in Las Vegas, Nev. Delegates approved a per capita tax increase to finance expanded services of the international to local and regional units.

International Parley Backs Farah Boycott

Amsterdam — Delegates to the world congress of the International Textile, Garment & Leatherworkers Federation here have unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a worldwide boycott of Farah Manufacturing Co. pants and slacks.

The resolution noted that more than 3,000 members of the Clothing Workers are on strike against the Texas and New Mexico-based firm because of its unfair labor practices.

The 246 delegates to the congress represented 3.5 million workers from 46 countries. American unions participating, besides the Clothing Workers, included the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Textile Workers Union of America, the United Textile Workers and the Fur & Leather Division of the Meat Cutters.

Chicago Building Crafts Spur Minority Hiring

Chicago—Fifteen building trades unions and nine contractors have signed an agreement to add thousands of black, Spanish-speaking, and American Indian workers to the Chicago metropolitan area's construction industry.

Donald M. Irwin, regional director for the Labor Dept., which is supporting the new program with a $1.7 million grant, emphasized that the plan does not set quotas.

"Numbers can be useful tools in the analysis of a contractor's efforts to achieve equal employment opportunity, but a numerical analysis, or standard, or 'quota' is not the key determinant," he said.

"The skills of the minority labor force in a particular area and the contractor's efforts to upgrade those skills are equally important determinants of good faith," said Irwin, who announced the signing of the agreement.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Rep. Robert McGlotten, who attended the signing, called the new Chicago plan "evidence of the continuing effort of the building trades around the country to increase minority group participation in their ranks."

Principal signers of the agreement are the Chicago & Cook County Building Trades Council and the Building Construction Employers Association of Chicago. Individual unions include the Iron Workers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Cement Masons, Rock Asphalt Layers and Composition Finishers, Roofers, Glaziers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Elevator Constructors, Operating Engineers, Lathers, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, and Sprinkler Fitters.

The Chicago Urban League is administering the program under contract to the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration. Assisting the Urban League are the Coalition for United Community Action, the Latin American Task Force and the Recruitment & Training Program, formerly the Workers Defense League/A. Philip Randolph Education Fund.

The plan took 10 months of negotiations involving union officials, the construction industry, minority groups and Labor Dept. representatives. It replaces an earlier "Chicago plan" launched in 1970 which was suspended last year.

Irwin said at the signing ceremony that "the new Chicago plan has several good things going for it: Chicago's favorable employment rate, the relative strength of the area's construction industry and the sophistication of the union, contractor, and minority negotiators."

The Urban League will offer tutoring, testing, counseling and job referral services. It will follow up on placements in jobs or training to determine their progress.

In addition to on-the-job training, minority workers will receive trade-related classroom instruction where needed to prepare them for full journeyman status. Those enrolled in the program will receive the regular apprentice pay for their experience level during job training.

2-Tier System Proposed for Rail Pensions

(Continued from Page 1)

vate pensions would be financed solely by the employer either directly or through a ton-mile or excise tax.

In general, the unions' proposal is based on recommendations contained in a study submitted to Congress and the White House last July by the five-member U.S. Commission on Railroad Retirement.

Congress earlier this month overrode Pres. Nixon's veto of a measure raising railroad workers' pensions by 20 percent. The bill is temporary—until next June 30. Between now and then, the unions plan to develop a major campaign in Congress to win a legislative basis for the proposed improved pension system.

Roots of the railroad retirement problem lie in the fact that railroad employment, which at the end of World War II stood at well over a million jobs, has decreased to the present 600,000-worker level while the number of retired rail workers has soared.

Estimates see rail employment leveling off, after 20 more years, at around 300,000 jobs. At the same time, the unions point out, the railroads have reaped tremendous benefits from one of the greatest productivity increases in American industry.

Rutgers Degree Honors New Jersey Unionist

New Brunswick, N.J.—Clara L. Allen, a vice president of the New Jersey AFL-CIO and former state director of the Communications Workers, was awarded an honorary degree from Rutgers University.

The degree was presented at a dinner marking the 25th anniversary of Rutgers' Institute of Management & Labor Relations.

Boyle Wins New Term In Chemical Union Vote

Boston—The Chemical Workers re-elected Pres. Thomas E. Boyle to a new four-year term at the union's 23rd biennial convention. Boyle received about 60 percent of the votes from the 1,225 delegates over his challenger, Vice Pres. Laron K. Judd.

But Vice Pres. Frank Martino, who was on the opposition slate with Judd, unseated Sec.-Treas. John Gratz.

Martino headed the union's St. Louis-based region since 1970. Earlier, he had been the Washington legislative representative for the union and an officer of Local 61 in Albany, N.Y. He is 53.

Six of the nine vice presidents were also re-elected. The three new vice presidents are John A. Thomas, who succeeds Martino in the St. Louis region; Arthur A. Burns of Louisville, Ky., who succeeds Judd, and Arthur Wood of the West Coast region, who defeated incumbent Sam Soros.

Thomas is the former director of the Chemical Workers research and education departments. Both Burns and Wood were formerly international representatives.

In an effort to give Canadian members of the union more autonomy, the convention voted to permit them to elect their own vice president and to speak out on Canadian issues. The Canadian delegation re-elected Vice Pres. Thomas Sloan to the post.

After some debate, the convention endorsed the Democratic ticket of George McGovern and Sargent Shriver. The endorsement statement declared that pro-business economic policies of the Administration since Pres. Nixon took office have put an unfair burden on American workers. It cited the restrictive wage controls while profits are allowed to climb unchecked.

Among the major resolutions adopted, delegates called on the 93rd Congress to enact the labor-backed National Health Security bill to assure that all Americans receive quality medical care, and urged support for the Farm Workers' boycott of non-union iceberg lettuce.

Los Angeles AFL-CIO Elects J. J. Rodriguez

Los Angeles—J. J. Rodriguez, executive secretary of Meat Cutters Local 563, has been elected president of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

Rodriguez was elected unanimously by delegates to the central labor body to succeed the late Irvin Mazzei.

Meany Presses Drive To Get Out Big Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

spending ceiling proposal "that would have given the President the power to eliminate or cripple financially . . . any program he opposed or disliked."

Each of these issues, Meany said, was of major importance to the AFL-CIO—and points up "the vital need to elect COPE-endorsed candidates to the 93rd Congress."

All 435 House seats are up for election on Nov. 7, along with 33 of the 100 Senate seats, 18 governorships and most members of state legislatures — in addition to the top of the ballot contest for the presidency.

With the AFL-CIO political effort this year centered on the congressional campaigns, Meany emphasized the "paramount importance" of get-out-the-vote drives.

Pre-election polls have reported signs of voter apathy that could lead to a lower than normal turnout at the polls.

Meany expressed confidence that the central bodies—the local and state arms of the AFL-CIO—will do their utmost "to achieve a record turnout of votes for candidates opposed to high unemployment, high prices, high medical costs and for candidates who understand and support the objectives of workers."

Kay McMurray Named To Mediation Board

A former vice president of the Air Line Pilots, Kay McMurray, has been confirmed as a member of the National Mediation Board.

McMurray has been a consultant to the president of United Air Lines since 1971.

The Next Congress

IN LESS THAN two weeks, America will decide the economic, social and legislative destiny of this country for the next two very critical years. For they will be choosing the 93rd Congress.

That's what the 1972 election is all about. No matter who is in the White House, the life of every American is going to be profoundly affected by the next Congress.

It is, after all, Congress that writes the laws—designs, finances and monitors the programs that help to set the pattern of life in the United States. Presidents can propose but it is Congress that makes the decisions.

So it is right and proper for workers and their families to weigh their own interests with care, to ask some very searching questions about the issues and the records of the candidates before they cast their ballot. Questions like these:

Are you, as a wage or salary earner, satisfied with a tax system that puts the biggest share of the burden on you, while giant corporations, banks, speculators and coupon clippers pay lower rates or no taxes at all? We in the AFL-CIO say it's time to close the loopholes and make sure income taxes are based on ability to pay. Whether America will have tax justice or not depends on whom you send to Congress.

What about health security for your family? Isn't it time to look on health care as a right of all Americans? We in the AFL-CIO feel no American family should be forced to do without the health care it needs because the alternative is bankruptcy. We believe no family should have to decide between major surgery for the mother or a college education for the son, because it can't afford both. The 93rd Congress will vote on a National Health Security System and the result depends on your vote.

WHAT ABOUT MINIMUM WAGE protection for American workers? We in the AFL-CIO want a minimum wage that is above the poverty level—not below it, as is the case now. We believe minimum wage protection should be provided to the 7 million workers who now have no protection. We think there should be a single minimum wage standard for all workers—young and old, men and women, black and white. Your vote can help decide this crucial issue as well.

How do you feel about consumer protection? We in the AFL-CIO think it is time for company warranties to mean something when the products break down. We believe it is time that auto insurance premiums bought protection instead of lawsuits; time to protect consumers against unscrupulous businessmen. Consumer protection depends on whether the next Congress is oriented toward people or toward profits and your vote will decide.

How do you feel about paying more for everything you have to buy while the government rigidly controls your wage increases? We believe it is time either to impose equal, across-the-board controls on prices, interest rates, rents and profits, as well as wages, or to throw out the present unfair system that only controls wages.

So we urge you to look behind the promises and find out what your Senate and congressional candidates stand for and what their voting record shows. Vote for candidates who believe that what America needs is full employment, fair wages, stable prices and programs that mean better lives for human beings.

—This is the second of two broadcasts by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on behalf of COPE-endorsed Congress candidates.

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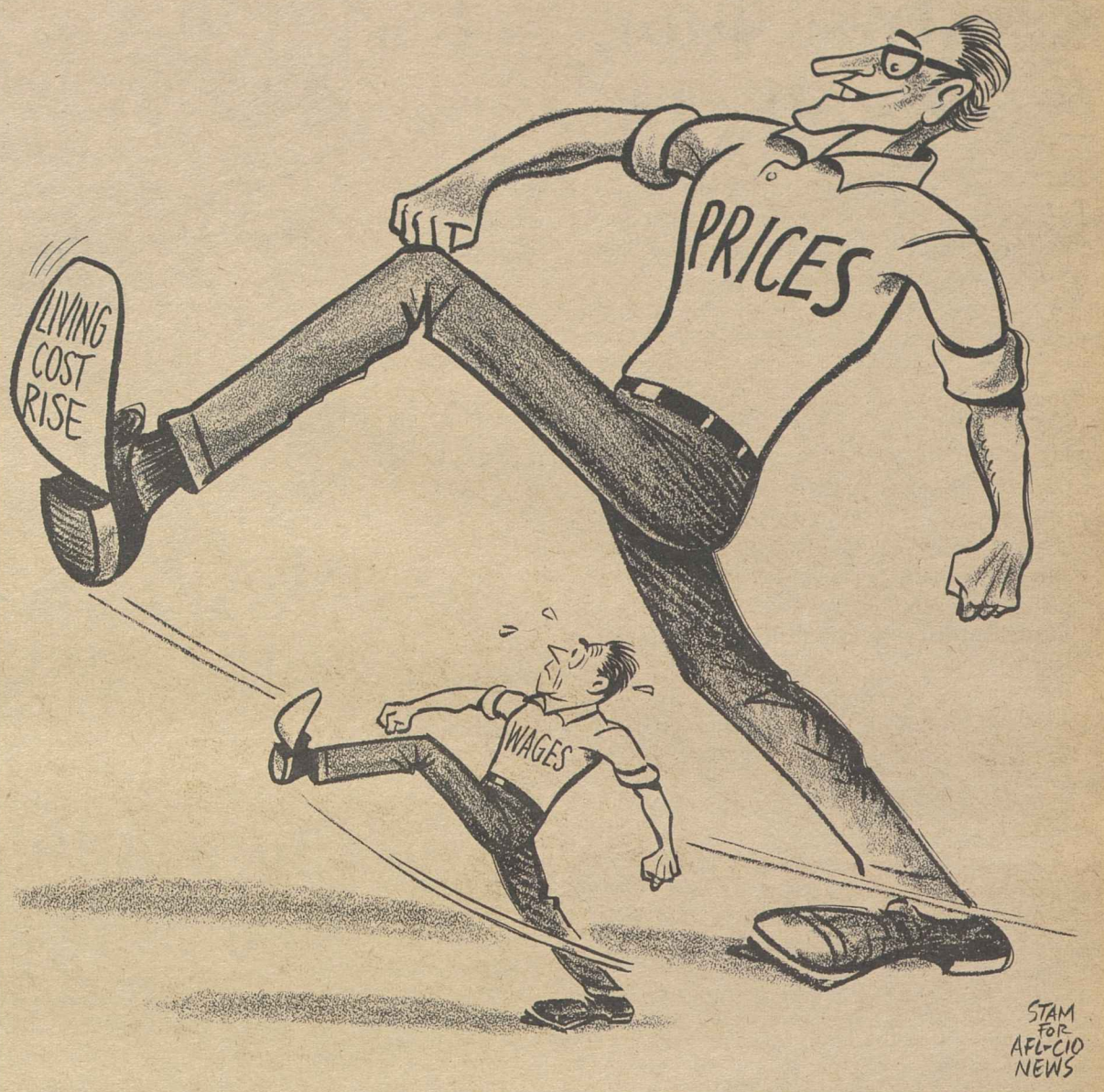
Stride for Stride?



A Word Edgewise:

Barriers to U.S. Goods Stir Shift in 'Free Trade' Attitudes

By John P. Roche

EVERY MORNING these days I wake up an isolationist. Six months ago it took me two hours to recover; now it takes three."

Thus, in a meditative mood, a distinguished liberal politician put it in a long, informal discussion of the state of the nation. Interestingly enough, he was not talking about Vietnam, but about the appropriate American foreign economic posture. For about a quarter of a century this man has been struggling against American tariffs, working for free trade. And it hasn't been easy: his constituency has taken a terrible beating, particularly from Japanese imports.

"Now what do we face?" he asked himself. "A closed economy in Japan where, after we rebuilt their economy, they virtually bar American investment. And the Common Market, shortly to be expanded, which in realistic terms is nothing more or less than an anti-American cartel—although American firms do have substantial interests there that provide something of an offset."

While he thought Pres. Nixon's handling of the Japanese, and former Treasury Sec. John Connally's commando raid on the international monetary system, were handled badly on the tactical level, "it was about time somebody blew the whistle on those free-loaders."

Further conversations suggest that America is "coming home," although not in the sense Sen. George McGovern employed the phrase.

There is, for instance, a profound sense of disillusionment about the United Nations. To quote another long-time liberal, "the concept of the United Nations is grand, but in point of fact it has become a joke, and a bad one. We put up about a third of the dough, plus all sorts of tax breaks—which don't help New York City much—and what comes out of that wind machine? Resolutions condemning Israel, calling Puerto Rico a 'colony,' and not one damn sentence about the way that psycho in Uganda (Pres. Amin) is kicking out Asians."

He was delighted with the recent U.S. veto of a resolution condemning Israel for attacking commando bases in Lebanon but which made no mention of the unspeakable Munich massacre.

Once again Pres. Nixon got grudging praise—"I wouldn't put it past him to follow up on (Sen.) John Pastore's famous advice: Install an American desk at the State Dept."

Top labor spokesmen are characteristically blunt. "Every time we go in and complain that our people are getting murdered by Japanese or European competition," one observed, "somebody asks us if we want to go back to Smoot-Hawley" (the incredibly restrictive tariff act passed in 1930).

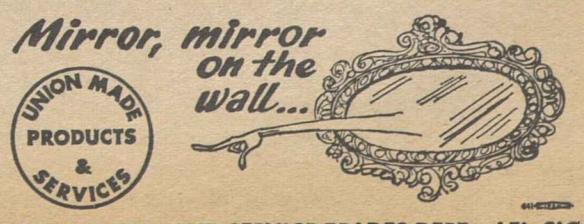
"HELL, WE DON'T WANT Smoot-Hawley. All we want is for American cars, to take one example, to be sold in Europe on the same basis that they sell those tin cans here." (Without getting involved in a dispute on the merits of foreign cars, it is true that the Common Market countries have a disguised tariff on U.S. cars which often doubles their price.)

"It's a lovely setup," George Meany remarked in an exclusive interview. "These big-time economists get together to 'rationalize'—as they call it—world trade; they end up cheering about a 'dynamic new program.' And 100,000 of our people get fired.

"Well, let me tell you, the American workingman is not going to be a sacrificial offering on the altar of economic 'idealism.'" (Regrettably the full flavor of Meany's comments is lost in translation—the sarcasm in his rich New York delivery snaps like a whip.)

None of these men, or others who echoed a similar theme, want the United States to retire from the world. They know that is impossible. But at the same time some very basic attitudinal shifts are taking place among the traditional supporters of internationalism.

Perhaps it was best summed up by an outstanding liberal commentator: "It's time we came back from vacation." Asked what he meant, he replied, "our vacation from American self-interest."



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

New Faces, Leadership Shifts:

Election Crucial to Balance Of Emerging New Congress

The following is excerpted from "A Critical Election: The Emerging New Congress" by David L. Perlman, which appears in the October issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

CONGRESS WILL HAVE a new look next January, regardless of the outcome or closeness of the presidential election.

The House of Representatives will have a bumper crop of new congressmen and a larger than usual turnover of committee chairmen and ranking minority members.

This is known for certain before the first ballot is cast on Nov. 7.

What isn't known is how extensive the changeover will be. But retirements, primary defeats and the pitting of incumbent against incumbent because of redistricting guarantee at least 58 new faces in the House. That's more than the entire post-election turnover in either 1970 or 1968. And while the 377 incumbents seeking re-election may be assumed to have an advantage, quite a few of them are running scared in this politically volatile presidential year.

In the Senate, the numerical change will be smaller because only 33 of the 100 Senate seats are up this year. But it would take only a modest shift to tilt either the ideological or the party balance and eight incumbents will not be on the ballot.

Particularly in the House, where seniority most determines influence and even a 10-year veteran has difficulty escaping anonymity, some drastic changes are assured. Some committees will lose chairmen, ranking minority members and several layers of high seniority congressmen who have headed influential subcommittees.

If the Democrats maintain control of the House, it may not make any ideological difference when liberal Peter W. Rodino, Jr., of New Jersey replaces liberal Emanuel Celler of New York as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

But it certainly will be a major switch to have Indiana's Ray J. Madden take over the chairmanship of the Rules Committee from Mississippi's William M. Colmer. The Rules Committee may not be as all-powerful as it once was. But it can still obstruct, delay or speed House action on major legislation. Party leaders and chairmen of legislative committees are still dependent on the Rules Committee to get important bills cleared for the House floor.

As an indication of the change, Colmer will take into retirement a cumulative COPE voting record of 4 right and 109 wrong votes on issues of importance to labor. Contrast that with Madden's record of 118 right and 5 wrong votes.

To the largely black population of the nation's capital, the departure of the three most senior Democrats on the House District of Columbia Committee means the end of decades of "plantation rule." With Representatives John L. McMillan of South Carolina, Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi and John Dowdy of Texas not returning in January, the chairmanship falls to a black congressman from Detroit, Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

In the areas of labor's broad interests, the Senate retirements don't by themselves point to any major changes. But it wouldn't take more than a few mild election upsets to change the picture around.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), a consumer champion with a COPE record of 113 right to 3 wrong votes, isn't even up for election this year. But a Republican pickup of five Senate seats could replace him as Commerce Committee chairman with Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.), whose COPE record is 14 right and 96 wrong votes.

In the Senate, the bipartisan division between progressives and conservatives is equally narrow.

The Senate was playing for keeps on Feb. 8 this year when a motion was made to impose a permanent compulsory arbitration law on millions of workers in transportation industries.

It was killed, but just barely. A switch of two votes would have changed the result.

In fact, of the 10 key votes the AFL-CIO listed on its Senate scorecard for the second session of the 92nd Congress, nine would have been turned around by a switch of three or fewer votes. As it was, six of the decisions were in accord with labor's position and three went the other way.

On the House side, the 77-vote Democratic margin is deceptive in terms of issues. The number of conservative Democrats, mostly from the South, who normally vote with the Republican leadership is substantially larger than the number of liberal and moderate Republicans with more right than wrong votes.

Seven of the 11 key House votes in the second session went against labor's position.

MANY OF THEM weren't even close. But a switch of 10 votes to labor's position would have passed an emergency public works bill designed to create 500,000 needed jobs. And on the other side of the coin, a switch of 10 votes would have disqualified needy families from food stamps if any member of the family were on strike.

The close division in Congress meant that most harmful measures could be defeated, but not all. It meant that some progressive programs could be enacted, but not enough. And that other needed legislation had to be substantially compromised either to gain passage or to overcome presidential veto threats.

The decisions made on Nov. 7 will have their payoff in January when the 93rd Congress convenes—and in the two years thereafter when the roll is called on legislation that can move the country forward, or push it back.

To Curb Mounting Toll:

National Commission to Press For Fire Control Program

A NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY and wider use of built-in home alarms top the list of steps a national commission will urge Congress to take to upgrade fire fighting and prevention practices, Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters reported.

A federally coordinated drive to cut back the mounting loss of life and property in fires is long overdue, declared McClennan, vice chairman of the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control. He predicted that thorough study of fire losses similar to what the FBI does on crime would show a staggering toll, far greater than the present estimates based on irregular and hit-or-miss reports.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, McClennan said the national fire academy, a longstanding goal of the IAFF, should be created and operated on a federal basis, but should be shaped along much different lines from the military academies.

He said the members of the commission are convinced it ought to be directed at higher learning for experienced officers in the fire service, with heavy emphasis on management aspects, as well as use of advanced methods, equipment and techniques for fighting fires.

McClennan said the commission's two years of hearings and studies revealed "a remarkable degree . . . of difference in the type of equipment" large city fire departments use, making it difficult and sometimes impossible to bring available nearby fire companies into emergency situations.

The commission's recommendation on home fire alarms, he said, would make installation mandatory in construction using federal funds. He noted that some local building codes now require warning devices, and universal use of such systems would save thousands of lives.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT was passed in 1970 it was heralded as a new day in which the life and health of the worker on the job was finally going to be protected.

Today, almost two years later, that lofty hope is being steadily dimmed by a combination of attacks on the legislation itself, and maladministration of the act by the Dept. of Labor.

The most publicized attack, of course, is the campaign which led to the denial of funds by Congress for inspections to protect workers in smaller firms. The myth had been perpetuated that employers of small firms had been harassed by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. So, workers in these establishments were stripped of protections—about 3.6 million workers covered by the act.

It mattered little that many of these so-called incidents of harassment did not, in fact, take place. Congressmen who voted to exclude the small firms consoled themselves by pointing out that the exclusions would only be for one year under the appropriations.

How many deaths and catastrophes during this period will not be investigated to prevent repetitions?

There has been an equal amount of concern that within OSHA itself there has been no sense of mission or dedication to the implementation of the act on behalf of the workers it was intended to protect.

Rather, there is a steady and prevailing attitude in the top echelons of OSHA that shows priority compassion for problems and inconveniences of management.

The Labor Dept. itself may have opened the door to exclusions of smaller firms when it sought authority to exempt businesses with fewer than eight employes from essential record-keeping.

The very basic damage to the act, however, may not be just the exclusions of smaller firms but in the determination of OSHA to turn the whole program over to as many states as possible. This has been a primary goal of OSHA ever since it set up shop.

Recently, OSHA took the extraordinary step, in effect, rewriting the act to nurse along its state-oriented campaign.

Under the act, states have until Dec. 28, 1972, for their own plans to be approved by OSHA. The agency now has proposed a new rule which would give states an additional year to have their plans approved.

TO DATE, ONLY SIX state plans have been submitted to OSHA—South Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Montana, New Jersey and Arkansas—but OSHA expects that some 30 states will submit plans under the new deadline.

The South Carolina plan contains no protection of the confidentiality of workers' personal medical records, no system of personnel recruitment, no provision for creating or handling laboratory and other supporting services, no plan for training and education and technical assistance for employers and employes.

At a hearing during the summer in Columbia, S.C., Sheldon Samuels, director of Occupational Safety, Health & Environmental Affairs of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., described the proposed state law as "etchings in the sand." He observed that "failure here means the destruction of life."

Among other things, Samuels said that the plan has no general duty clause. This means that only hazards for which there are no standards can be controlled even though most hazards will never be covered by standards.

Of course, OSHA may well reject the plan. However, the fact that such a plan is offered seriously raises many questions.

Prior to the enactment of the act, the states were primarily responsible for job safety and health. They did little or nothing. Now OSHA is trying to maneuver them back.

A NATIONAL PROGRAM to curb the mounting loss in lives and property damage caused by fires is long overdue, Pres. William H. McClennan, center, of the Fire Fighters told reporters on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Two-Year Period of 92nd Congress . . .

By David L. Perlman

The two-year record of the 92nd Congress is too mixed to merit either unstinted praise or unqualified rebuke.

In some areas of labor's broad legislative interests, Congress performed admirably.

It repeatedly showed more concern than the Administration over the effects of unemployment and the inability of the private sector to provide sufficient jobs. A long-needed public service employment program became law, as did a series of stop-gap extensions of unemployment insurance.

Other job-creating measures, such as a stepped-up public works construction program, passed Congress but were vetoed.

This Congress enacted major improvements in social security benefits, took important steps to curb pollution of the environment, pressed for increased education funds and moved a few steps ahead in consumer protection.

But in four of the principal items of labor concern, Congress fell down on the job—badly.

Instead of moving closer towards tax justice, it swallowed the Administration's prescription for new tax loopholes for business.

A conservative coalition in the House blocked final action on an urgently needed expansion of the Fair Labor Standards Act, involving extended coverage as well as a higher minimum wage.

There was no progress on trade legislation to halt the continuing loss of manufacturing jobs and curb the drain on the nation's economy caused by multinational corporations that take American capital and technology overseas in search of cheap labor.

Nor did this Congress respond to the pressing need for a National Health Security program that would improve the delivery of medical care as well as make it available to everyone.

A large minority of congressmen and senators fought down the line for progressive programs. Sometimes they were able to pick up the added votes necessary to pass them. Sometimes they could not.

These are highlights, covering some of the major legislation in which the labor movement was deeply involved during the 331 days of the first session and the 275 days of the second session of Congress.

Jobs and the Economy

ECONOMIC CONTROLS — Congress insisted on remedying some of the injustices of wage controls last December when it extended the President's economic stabilization powers.

It overruled the Pay Board and directed retroactive payment of wage and benefit increases that had been negotiated before the 90-day wage-price freeze. Otherwise, the money would have ended up in the employers' pockets.

It also voted a 5.5 percent raise for federal employes—overturning Pres. Nixon's order that the raise be postponed an additional six months to "set an example" for the rest of the nation.

Another change in the law exempted substandard wages from controls. The Cost of Living Council interpreted this as excluding only wage rates below $1.90 an hour, but a federal court upheld labor's claim that the cutoff was ridiculously low and clearly contradicted the intent of Congress. The exempt-from-controls wage level was then moved up to $2.75 an hour.

TAX JUSTICE—A strikeout for the 92nd Congress. Instead of closing loopholes, it opened up new escape hatches that resulted in a larger share of the tax burden falling on working people. It approved Administration proposals for a 7 percent tax credit on company purchases of equipment and machinery, an accelerated depreciation tax writeoff and a tax deferral on export-related profits.

Over a 10-year period, the savings to business and the loss to the U.S. Treasury is estimated at $88.7 billion. All efforts in the House and Senate to close loopholes were defeated.

On the plus side, there was a higher standard deduction for low-income taxpayers and a tax deduction for child care services for families making up to $12,000 a year.

But overall, the AFL-CIO said at the time, the tax legislation represented "an unconscionable redistribution of wealth to those who already have too much."

PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS—A labor-supported bill to use federal funds to enable cities, counties and states to hire unemployed workers was signed into law, even though a similar measure had been vetoed in the previous Congress. On a key 204-182 vote, the House refused to scrap the bill in favor of a revenue-sharing concept. In its final form, the legislation went to the White House with a 75-11 endorsement from the Senate and 343-14 approval by the House.

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS—Congress approved an accelerated public works bill that the AFL-CIO estimated would create 170,000 on-site construction jobs and generate an additional 400,000 off-site jobs. But Pres. Nixon's veto was sustained when the Senate fell short of the two-thirds margin needed to override.

AEROSPACE JOBS—Refusal by Congress to provide continued federal funding for development of an SST supersonic transport plane was a hard blow to an already depressed aerospace industry and a threat to the future of America's leadership in commercial aircraft production. Congress did, however, approve a loan guarantee that saved Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from threatened bankruptcy and heavy layoffs.

MARITIME—Shipbuilding funds needed to carry out the rebuilding of the U.S.-flag merchant fleet directed by the 1970 Merchant Marine Act were voted by Congress and included in the President's budget. However, the Senate narrowly defeated a labor-supported bill that would have required half of the nation's oil imports to be carried in American-flag tankers.

At the urging of maritime unions and the AFL-CIO, both the House and Senate passed resolutions asking a halt to the closing of U.S. Public Health Service hospitals that serve merchant seamen and their dependents. Congress also voted appropriations to keep the remaining hospitals open, even though the money hadn't been requested in the budget.

TRADE—Despite growing national concern over the export of American jobs, capital and technology, the labor-supported Burke-Hartke trade bill failed to move out of committee. It remains one of the big items of unfinished business left for the 93rd Congress.

Health, Education & Welfare

SOCIAL SECURITY—Over the two years, Congress boosted social security payments 30 percent and made other needed improvements, including extension of Medicare benefits to disabled workers under 65.

During its first session, a 10 percent raise retroactive to Jan. 1, 1971, was made veto-proof by attaching it to a debt limit bill.

The same maneuver was used this summer, when an additional 20 percent increase was voted, effective Sept. 1, 1972. The President signed the bill as the price of the essential debt limit legislation, but accused Congress of fiscal irresponsibility.

A third bill, providing a package of improvements including higher payments to widows, a rise in minimum benefits for low-income workers with a long work history and the Medicare expansion, is awaiting the President's signature.

While greatly improving social security benefits, Congress failed to respond to labor's proposal to use general tax revenues to finance part of the program instead of depending entirely on the payroll tax.

To help finance the improvements, the amount of wages subject to the payroll tax rises to $10,800 in 1973 and to $12,000 in 1974. Those who pay on a higher income, however, will also be entitled to higher retirement pensions.

HEALTH INSURANCE—Even though more than half the members of the House and Senate have sponsored various national health insurance bills, legislation didn't get beyond the committee hearings stage in the 92nd Congress. The labor-backed Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill, along with the competing measures backed by the Administration, the American Medical Association and insurance firms, will be one of the biggest issues awaiting the next Congress.

CHILD CARE—A potentially monumental accomplishment of Congress—wiped out by a presidential veto—was passage of a bill to help finance a network of locally operated quality day care centers for children of working mothers.

Nixon termed the bill "the most radical piece of legislation" sent to his desk—and the AFL-CIO charged he vetoed the bill "to appease the Republican Party's extreme right wing." The Senate's 51-36 vote to override the veto was short of the required two-thirds majority.

In the second session, the Senate voted 73-12 for a scaled-down version aimed at meeting some of the Administration's objections to the vetoed bill. But this labor-supported measure died in the House without reaching a vote.

WELFARE REFORM—Labor had urged the Senate to improve on a House-passed welfare reform bill. But after the Administration backed away from a compromise plan proposed by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), the Senate was unable to muster a majority for any single approach and a House-Senate conference committee scrapped the issue. The only change adopted as part of the social security package awaiting the President's signature was a federal takeover and full financing of the state-federal program of welfare benefits to needy adults who are aged, blind or disabled.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT—By a massive margin, both the House and Senate overrode a Nixon veto of a bill giving retired railroad workers a 20 percent pension increase, retroactive to the Sept. 1 date on which the 20 percent social security increase became effective. The rail retirement hike was made temporary, until next July, as a prod to the new Congress to strengthen the financing of the program.

VETERANS EDUCATION—Payments to Vietnam-era veterans attending college were raised from $175 to $220 a month with comparable increases in dependent allowances. Basic on-the-job training allowances were boosted from $108 to $160.

EDUCATION AID — A large-scale expansion of federal aid to higher education authorizes grants of up to $1,400 a year to students who otherwise wouldn't be able to go to college. The bill also authorizes up to $1 billion a year to help school districts achieve racial integration. But it is marred, in the AFL-CIO's view, by an 18-month moratorium on court-ordered actions to break up segregation, even when busing is not involved.

On aid to elementary and secondary education, a presidential veto killed an appropriations bill as too costly. A subsequent compromise bill, still above the Administration budget but less so than the vetoed legislation, is at the White House awaiting a presidential decision.

Labor Legislation

WAGE-HOUR LAW—The Senate tried, but a conservative coalition in the House blocked final action on urgently-needed improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

First, the House rejected the expansion of coverage and $2 minimum wage endorsed by its Labor Committee, substituting a bill that provided a smaller rise in the wage floor, imposed a sub-minimum youth wage and excluded all new coverage.

The Senate last July voted a two-step raise to $2.20 an hour for most previously covered workers, rejected a sub-minimum youth wage, and extended coverage to 7 million additional workers, including public employes and household domestic workers.

On three separate occasions, the House refused to agree to a conference with the Senate to seek a compromise between the two bills. House conservatives, prodded by business lobbyists, insisted on ironclad guarantees that the House conferees would hold out against key provisions of the Senate bill and insist on a lower youth wage.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the scuttling of the bill "a cruel blow" to America's working poor. It "must be corrected by the 93rd Congress," he said.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION — There was no action on establishment of federal standards of unemployment compensation, despite the failure of most states to raise benefit ceilings to levels that have been urged by both Republican and Democratic administrations. Congress did enact a temporary program of additional benefits for states with the heaviest unemployment, and just before adjournment it approved a temporary liberalization of the stringent rules for states to qualify for the 13 weeks of extended benefits provided during periods of high and rising unemployment.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — More than 800,000 workers are covered by the federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Compensation Act. In addi-

...Solid Progress, Too Many Failures

tion to dock workers, the federal law covers all private employment in the District of Columbia, workers at overseas military bases and several other groups.

Congress transformed the program into a model law that will enable nearly all injured workers covered by the law to receive two-thirds of lost pay during their disability. It also boosts benefits for those already on the rolls. It could be an even more important landmark if it becomes the model for a labor-urged national workmen's compensation law covering all workers.

BLUE-COLLAR PAY—In the previous Congress, Pres. Nixon had vetoed a bill adding a new pay step and making other labor-supported improvements in the wage board system of prevailing area wages for the federal government's 650,000 blue-collar workers.

This year, Congress sent the President an improved version of the bill—adding two pay steps—and he signed it into law. The legislation takes effect Apr. 30, 1973, unless wage controls are lifted before that date.

SERVICE CONTRACTS ACT—A tortured interpretation of a 1965 law had blocked wage increases for service employes of government contractors and had led to a high turnover of contractors. The new amendments approved by Congress are intended to protect the wages and benefits of employes.

JOB SAFETY—A powerful small business lobby achieved initial success in trying to exempt the majority of the nation's workplaces from compliance with the Occupational Safety & Health Act. An amendment to an appropriations bill that was vetoed for unrelated reasons would have barred Labor Dept. inspectors from firms with 15 or fewer employes. The second version of the appropriations bill, still awaiting the President's signature, has a much less damaging cutoff of establishments with three or fewer workers. Meanwhile, the Labor Dept. is moving administratively to take care of some of the employer gripes without changing the basic law.

HOSPITAL WORKERS—The House voted decisively to correct one of the gaps in the National Labor Relations Board Act by extending its coverage to employes of non-profit hospitals. But the labor-supported bill died in the Senate.

PENSION REFORMS—A broad-ranging bill intended to protect workers against losing their earned pensions when an employer goes out of business or is swallowed up in a merger was unanimously approved by the Senate Labor Committee. But it was sidetracked to the Finance Committee, where it was stripped of its key provisions and it remains an issue for the 93rd Congress.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION—Until late in the second session, when the Administration shifted course and withdrew its support, legislation that would impose compulsory arbitration as a presidential option in many major strikes affecting transportation-linked industries was a clear and present danger to the labor movement. By a narrow 42-39 vote, the Senate blocked an effort to adopt the strike ban as an amendment to another bill.

Congress continued, however, to impose settlements or compulsory arbitration on major disputes involving railroad and dock workers.

Environment and Housing

WATER POLLUTION—On the eve of congressional adjournment, Pres. Nixon vetoed as too costly a landmark water pollution control bill setting the goal of complete elimination of pollution and authorizing the funds needed to do the job. The veto was promptly overridden by big bipartisan majorities and the bill became law.

WORKER PROTECTION—A Public Works & Economic Development bill awaiting the President's signature provides special unemployment, retraining and relocation benefits for workers who lose their jobs as the result of anti-pollution requirements that curtailed operations. The provisions are comparable to the trade adjustment available when job losses are caused by tariff concessions.

The bill also discourages employers from using false claims that pollution standards will force a plant shutdown—a maneuver to enlist worker and community pressure for a special exemption. The employer can be required to back up his claims with evidence at a public hearing by the Environmental Protection Agency, or be exposed as a liar.

NOISE CONTROL—One of the last acts of the 92nd Congress may be one of its most important. Final approval was given a bill directing the Environmental Protection Agency to set noise emission standards for all new manufactured products and vehicles. Workplaces and cities may be less hazardous to hearing and health if the pioneering legislation is funded and enforced.

HOUSING—An omnibus housing and community development bill, the result of nearly two years of labor by a House subcommittee, died with the adjournment of Congress. The House Rules Committee refused to send it to the floor, saying it was too late in the session to consider such a complicated and controversial measure. A Senate bill passed last March died with it.

Appropriations

SPENDING CEILING—The running battle between Congress and the Administration over both the level of spending and the priorities in government programs came to a head late in the second session when a conservative coalition sought to give Pres. Nixon the power he asked to cut back government programs at will in order to hold overall federal spending to the level of his budget.

Despite threats of political retaliation against "big spenders," the Senate firmly rejected the delegation of congressional powers to the White House. The House, which had initially approved the plan, finally gave up in the face of determined Senate opposition.

REVENUE-SHARING—In an Administration victory, Congress voted to turn $30 billion in federal funds over to state and local governments in a five-year period, with only token restrictions on the use of the money.

Election Reform

CAMPAIGN FINANCING—Congress for the first time imposed realistic ceilings on broadcasting and advertising spending in political campaigns. The basic limit is 10 cents for each potential voter, with no more than 60 percent of the total available for television or radio time. A cost-of-living escalator will keep the spending allowance up to date. The law also spells out the right of unions and corporations to carry on political education and action programs aimed at their members and to set up and administer voluntary political contribution funds.

In separate legislation, Congress approved a tax credit equal to 50 percent of political contributions up to $25 or an alternative tax deduction of up to $100.

It also gave what might be described as tentative approval to a labor-supported proposal to allow each taxpayer to earmark $1 of his tax payment to the presidential campaign of the party of his choice—a system that could dramatically reform the American political system and equalize campaign funds. But Congress decreed, under threat of a presidential veto, that the plan would not be used for the 1972 election. And thereafter money earmarked for the political fund could not be distributed unless Congress passed separate legislation appropriating it.

18-YEAR-OLD VOTE—After the Supreme Court ruled that the extension of the ballot to 18-year-olds enacted in 1970 could only apply to federal elections, a constitutional amendment lowering the age in all elections passed Congress and was ratified by the states in record time.

VOTER REGISTRATION—The Senate, by a 46-42 vote, killed a labor-supported bill designed to make voter registration easier through a national postcard registration system based on census data.

Civil Rights, Civil Liberties

FAIR EMPLOYMENT—A partial victory was won in a labor-supported effort to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission direct enforcement powers against job discrimination based on race, sex, religion or national origin. The final version was more cumbersome than the "cease and desist" procedure sought by civil rights groups. But it was superior to the leave-it-to-the-courts procedure initially passed by the House.

SCHOOL BUSING—A sharply-divided Congress struggled with the politically volatile issue of busing to break up segregated school patterns. Busing restrictions were added to an omnibus education bill but a more stringent curb was defeated late in the session by a Senate filibuster led by liberals of both parties who viewed the House-passed bill as a signal that the nation was prepared to back away from a decade of progress on civil rights.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS—Congress approved a constitutional amendment to eliminate all legal distinctions based on sex, despite concern that the immediate effect would be to wipe out state labor laws intended to protect women workers. At latest count, 21 of the required 38 states had ratified the amendment.

DETENTION CAMPS—A never-used provision of a 1950 law authorized internment in detention centers of people considered dangerous during times of an "internal security emergency." The latent threat to American liberties was obvious and a labor-supported repeal bill easily passed the House and Senate.

Consumer Issues

PRODUCT SAFETY — Congress passed and the President signed a bill establishing an independent Consumer Product Safety Agency to set safety standards for household products and carry out testing.

NO-FAULT INSURANCE—A labor-supported bill to establish a nationwide no-fault auto insurance program died when the Senate voted 49-46 to refer it to a hostile Judiciary Committee. It had been sent to the floor by the Commerce Committee with a 13-4 endorsement. A trial lawyers group lobbied heavily against the bill.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY—A Senate filibuster blocked action on a union-backed bill to establish an independent agency to represent consumer interests before federal regulatory agencies and in the courts. A narrower, Administration-approved version passed the House.

MEAT-FISH INSPECTIONS — Attempts to evade federal meat inspection by encouraging shifts to weaker state inspection were rebuffed in both the House and Senate. Fish inspection legislation died after the Senate last year further weakened an already weak bill.

...And Also

● Congress added a labor-supported word of caution to its approval of a five-year interim agreement with the Soviet Union limiting strategic offensive weapons. It included the amendment proposed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) urging U.S. negotiators to insist on equality for the U.S. in intercontinental missiles in any follow-up permanent treaty.

● A House-Senate deadlock killed a bill to increase the government's share of the health insurance premiums of federal employes. House conferees insisted that postal employes be included; Senate conferees said the independent status of the postal service required that any fringe benefit improvements be negotiated directly by the parties.

● Congress affirmed its support for direct federal funding of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which broadcast behind the Iron Curtain. The AFL-CIO had urged continued financing.

● A strong bill to regulate strip mining passed the House late in the session but never reached the Senate floor.

● Congress directed the Dept. of Transportation to set front and rear bumper standards for passenger cars to minimize damage in low-speed collisions and reduce repair costs.

● The Senate passed but the House failed to act on a bill that would have phased in the metric system of measurement over a 10-year period, but lacked compensation for workers with costly tools that would have been outmoded.

● A multi-billion dollar highway bill died despite a last-minute conference compromise over additional funds for mass transit projects. The House failed to muster a quorum to act on the agreement.

● Congress continued federal funding of the special workmen's compensation benefits for coal miners suffering from black lung disease—and survivors of those who died from it. The legislation also greatly eased the eligibility requirements for benefits.

Job Loss Boomerangs:

'Fast Buck' Imports Called Shortsighted

(Continued from Page 1)

60 percent of sewing machines and calculating machines and about 35 percent or more of shoes.

"This deterioration, which displaces American production, also displaces American employment," Meany pointed out. He said the decline of America's position in the world economy resulted in a net loss of about 900,000 job opportunities from 1966 to 1971.

"The worsening situation in 1972 means the further loss of tens of thousands of job opportunities," he warned.

"Communities throughout the country are adversely affected. The loss of industrial payrolls, due to these developments, means the erosion of the tax base of many communities and the loss of retail sales for local merchants."

The federation president said American factory workers, with an average wage of about $3.80 an hour, cannot possibly compete with foreign workers, using the same machinery and know-how, and with wages that are 50 percent to 90 percent less.

"But workers making 12 cents, 25 cents, or even 50 cents an hour cannot possibly provide much of a market for the sale of TV sets or most other consumer goods that are not immediate necessities," he said.

"Where does this leave the company? Its main market—and this is true of almost every American company, even most of the big multinationals—is here, at home, in the United States. And that market is based on the American standard of living, on American wages, on the buying power of American consumers."

Meany said that whole industries or large parts of entire industries are being wiped out because of the head-on competition between U.S. imports of manufactured goods and American-made goods.

"We do not believe that either business or workers can possibly prosper in the long-run, if America becomes a nation of hamburger stands, hotels, importers, and international banks—without the broad base of various types of industries and production," said Meany.

"We do not believe that American business, any more than American workers, can prosper over a period of years, if one industry after another goes down the drain."

That is why the AFL-CIO strongly supports the Burke-Hartke bill, said Meany.

"The bill would provide government regulation of the export of American technology and capital — regulation, not elimination," he said.

"It would also set up a 'sliding door' limitation on most imports, except on those goods that are not produced here or that are in short supply—a 'sliding door' limitation, not a high wall to block out imports. . . .

"In addition, the bill would remove the tax subsidies and other special incentives that encourage American companies to establish foreign subsidiaries," he noted.

Meany made it clear that the AFL-CIO seeks a strong and growing economy that is an integral part of the world economy.

"We are not isolationists and have no intention of becoming isolationists," he said. He pointed out that many foreign nations, however, directly or indirectly subsidize their exports in combination with various barriers, restrictions and quotas on American products.

"The result is that foreign products flood American markets and the expansion of American exports is blocked or held down," he said.

Meany warned that a depressed American economy would not merely depress the condition of American workers and American business, but would also depress the economies of the rest of the world.

"A prosperous America is essential for the prosperity of the nations with whom we have continuing economic relationships," he stressed.

QUALITY WORKMANSHIP in the roofing industry must not be sacrificed in an over-emphasized drive to increase productivity, Pres. Charles D. Aquadro of the Roofers tells delegates to the union's triennial convention in Las Vegas, Nev.

Nixon Urged To Sign Social Security Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

President to sign into law the social security-welfare bill that includes higher payments for widows, Medicare coverage for disabled workers under 65 and higher minimum benefits for retired workers

Meany noted that the final version of the bill passed the Senate unanimously and was approved by the House with only one dissenting vote.

It will bring millions of the nation's elderly and disabled citizens "out of grinding poverty and restore to them both dignity and security," Meany said. He urged Nixon "to sign this legislation as a demonstration of America's compassion for some of its least fortunate people."

A similar appeal was wired to the White House by the presidents of six organizations representing millions of older Americans—the National Council of Senior Citizens, National Council on the Aging, American Association of Retired Persons, National Association of Retired Federal Employes, National Caucus on the Black Aged and National Retired Teachers Association.

The bill's major provisions, they noted, "incorporate programs recommended by the 1971 White House Conference on Aging."

Among the other labor-supported measures that are reportedly in danger of a pocket veto are an omnibus appropriations bill funding programs of the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, and an economic development bill including protection for workers whose jobs are lost because of pollution controls.

While the President's right to veto legislation is clearly spelled out in the Constitution, congressional leaders have repeatedly insisted that he has no right to withhold funds that Congress directed be spent for specific programs.

If he had such a right, they suggest, there would have been no reason for the President to have sought from Congress—as he did—the power to withhold funds to keep to his spending ceiling.

John D. Ehrlichman, the President's chief domestic adviser, and Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz told newsmen at White House briefings that the President can freeze funds under his basic constitutional powers.

But Ehrlichman conceded that there are "differences of opinion" on the President's powers with "strong legal arguments" on both sides.

Cutbacks in Jobs Cited At Roofers Convention

Las Vegas, Nev.—The impact on jobs of Rooters resulting from new developments in the industry, restrictions of pollution controls and the loss of construction work caused by runaway plants is a major challenge facing the union.

These problems must be met with the cooperation of employer organizations in the roofing industry, Pres. Charles D. Aquadro told the 325 delegates to the union's 19th triennial convention.

Aquadro noted that roofing industry innovations and developments in recent decades have vastly increased the productivity of roofers. The output of today's journeyman is four times greater than his counterpart of the 1930s, he said.

But with these developments came an overemphasis on quantity production that has caused a severe drop in quality work, Aquadro stressed in noting that the consumer often ends up with a leaky roof.

Delegates expressed concern that shortsighted pollution controls in various sections of the country are adversely affecting roofing jobs. Some proposed environmental legislation could possibly shut down vast segments of the industry and halt progress, a resolution noted.

The convention called for a joint union-employer program to promote the industry to protect workers' jobs while cooperating with environmental protection efforts to curb pollution.

Delegates also urged Congress to enact the Burke-Hartke bill to reverse the deteriorating U.S. foreign trade position and the continuing loss of job opportunities caused by the flood of imports.

Aquadro pointed out that while runaway corporations are making capital investments overseas, plant construction has dropped in the United States resulting in the further loss of construction job opportunities.

Despite the adverse effects on jobs and high unemployment, Aquadro reported that membership in the union had increased by 1,000 in the past three years.

Aquadro, president of the 26,000-member union since 1942, was re-elected to a new threee-year term. Sec.-Treas. John A. McConaty and nine of the 10 vice presidents of the union's executive board were also re-elected. Joseph Bissell of Buffalo, N.Y., was elected a vice president to fill a vacancy on the board.

Major speakers included Howard Chester, executive director of the AFL-CIO Task Force for the Burke-Hartke bill, and Pres. Frank Bonadio of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

10-28-72

Clothing Prices Pace Surge in Living Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

stabilization program must be scrapped," Meany declared.

Dr. Marina Whitman, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, conceded at a press conference that September had been "a bad month."

On the supermarket front in September, pork prices rose contraseasonally, and increases in poultry, coffee and egg prices were greater than usual, the BLS reported. For the second month in a row, the cost of dining out increased five-tenths of 1 percent.

The CPI showed the largest increase since May 1971 in the price of non-food commodities. Besides higher clothing prices, the rise was the result of increases of 1.1 percent in used car prices and 1.8 percent in gasoline and motor oil prices.

The price of services rose two-tenths of 1 percent for the month, one-fifth of it due to higher college tuition. The BLS explained that tuition is checked only once a year, in September, and that the increase represented all increases over the past year.

The September price increases raised the CPI to 126.2 percent of its 1967 base. This means it took $12.62 in September to buy a "market basket" of goods and services that cost $10 five years ago. When compared to its old 1957-59 base, the CPI last month stood at 146.8, showing that what cost $10 then now costs $14.68.

In a separate report, the BLS announced that spendable average weekly earnings (weekly pay after deducting social security and federal income taxes) for a worker with three dependents in September was $123.14, or $1.19 higher than in August. This was 7.9 percent higher than in September 1971.

However, in terms of 1967 dollars, real spendable earnings were only $97.58 a week—six-tenths of 1 percent above the August level and 4.5 percent above that of a year ago. The BLS said that the gain over the last 12 months was the largest for any September-to-September period since these statistics were first kept in 1964.

W. J. Bassett Dead, Led L.A. Labor

Los Angeles—W. J. (Bill) Bassett, who headed the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO until his retirement in 1966, died here at the age of 67 after complications from gall bladder surgery.

Tributes came from labor and civic leaders throughout the state who recalled his key role in transforming Los Angeles from a notorious open-shop city into a union stronghold.

Pamphlet Examines Multinational Firms

A new pamphlet issued by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. examines how foreign operations of U.S.-based multinational corporations are used to erode American jobs.

Titled The Multi-National Corporation, the pamphlet pinpoints the locations of 1,568 overseas subsidiaries of 50 major firms, ranging from American Can to Westinghouse. Overall, American firms have more than 8,000 foreign facilities whose products are brought back to compete with American-made goods.

The pamphlet explains how enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill would create a new U.S. fair trade policy and would stop U.S. firms from exporting the livelihoods of American workers. The pamphlet is available without charge from the Industrial Union Dept., 815 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C., 20006.

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Corporation Profits Soar, Unit Labor Costs Decline

Congress, Presidency Split Looms

The 1972 election campaign drew toward a close with political indicators pointing to four more years of a Republican president, a Democratic Congress and not much change among the governors.

George McGovern, fighting to close the gap reported in the polls, continued to hammer away at charges of campaign corruption reaching into the White House staff and hit at the vulnerable Nixon record on the economy as well as the "peace issue" to which he had keyed his successful quest for the Democratic nomination. His crowds were often big and enthusiastic.

The President, only occasionally stepping out into the campaign thicket, dominated the news as the nation's chief executive engaged in delicate peace negotiations. Meanwhile, his "surrogate" Cabinet members and Vice Pres. Agnew have carried the political message to significant blocs of normally Democratic voters as well as to the GOP faithful.

On the extreme right, with Alabama's George Wallace neutralized, the American Independent Party candidacy of John G. Schmitz went relatively unnoticed. The lame-duck congressman from California, a member of the John Birch Society, isn't even on the ballot in some states. And on the far left, even less attention was being paid to Benjamin Spock, the baby doctor whose child-raising advice proved more popular than his political guidance. He's the People's Party candidate, on the ballot in 10 states.

In about 50 of the 435 congressional districts and in about a dozen of the 33 Senate seats, the contests were close enough to go either way. And it is there that the battle for control of Congress will be decided.

Ticket-splitting enabled the Democrats to pick up House seats in the year that Eisenhower swept to re-election, and denied Pres. Nixon Republican Congresses for the past four years. It would be a major surprise if Republicans captured the House this year.

A five-seat GOP pickup in the Senate—enough to gain control with a Republican vice president to break ties—is not beyond reach. But it would require more of a coattail pull than most observers believe Nixon has.

If either the House or the Senate should end up close to a Republi-

(Continued on Page 8)

Tight Races Mark Fight For Senate

Control of the U.S. Senate—firmly in the hands of the Democratic Party since 1954—is up for grabs this year with the Republicans needing only a five-seat pickup to take over the leadership and committee chairmanships.

Yet most observers doubt that the GOP can tip the organizational balance of the Senate, despite the heavy lead given Pres. Nixon in the polls.

And this year, the election arithmetic appears to favor the Democrats. Of the 33 Senate seats being contested, 19 are now held by Republicans and at least seven of these are considered vulnerable.

The present Senate lineup is 54 Democrats and 44 Republicans, plus one member of the New York Conservative Party, James L. Buckley, who voted with the GOP on organization of the Senate, and a Virginia independent, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., who sided with the Democrats on Senate control.

Strategists of both parties regard Democratic incumbents in four states—Mississippi, Arkansas, Minnesota and West Virginia—as reasonably safe bets. Republican incumbents are favored in eight states—Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas, Illinois, and South Carolina.

The Republicans see their best prospects for taking over Democratic seats in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Georgia where incumbents are not running for re-elec-

(Continued on Page 6)

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE of labor-endorsed candidates for the House and Senate is prepared for mailing by volunteer workers at the COPE office for Virginia's 8th and 10th Congressional Districts. The Virginia project was typical of many other COPE operations across the country.

'Savings' Claimed:

Nixon Vetoes Bills Supported by Labor

Pres. Nixon vetoed a string of labor-supported bills that he said would breach his self-imposed spending ceiling and the White House served notice that additional "savings" would be achieved by freezing funds Congress voted for various programs.

With Congress adjourned, the vetoes can't be overturned.

The veto list didn't include the major improvements in social security benefits that the AFL-CIO had said was needed to bring millions of elderly and disabled Americans out of poverty. But two other bills to improve services for the aged were killed by vetoes.

The President conceded that each of the bills he vetoed might appear "highly desirable." But he said the fault lay in the "unwillingness of Congress to follow a prudent and responsible spending policy."

House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) promptly retorted that Nixon was giving "callous treatment to legislation aimed at upgrading the health, education and welfare of the American people."

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the list of vetoed bills included:

- The appropriations bill for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Nixon had vetoed an earlier version of the bill but he said the compromise measure sent to him before adjournment was still too costly. It provided about $500 million more than he had budgeted, primarily for education and health programs.

The two departments will have to operate at last year's budget level, under a stop-gap financing system, at least until the new Congress convenes. Funds for a scheduled expansion of the job safety program were lost through the veto.

- An economic development bill that included special unemployment benefits and retraining programs for workers who lost their jobs because of plant shutdowns or cutbacks resulting from pollution control orders. The bill also included a unique

(Continued on Page 2)

Production Of Workers Shoots Up

Profits of U.S. corporations climbed sharply during the three months that ended Sept. 30, two business surveys found.

And the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that over the same period the productivity of private nonfarm workers shot up 6.2 percent, while unit labor costs in private industry declined for the second quarter in a row.

On the profits side, a Wall Street Journal survey showed a 15.9 percent increase in after-tax third-quarter earnings of 570 companies over the same period of 1971. The surge in profits, furthermore, was shared by practically all industry groups.

The outlook for the remainder of the year is more of the same, the Journal survey found.

Another study by the Economic Unit of U.S. News & World Report magazine confirmed the rise in third-quarter corporate earnings.

The magazine examined reports of 1,363 companies and found that profits after taxes totaled just over $7.9 billion in the September quarter—a 14.3 percent jump from the $6.9 billion earned by the same firms in the third quarter of 1971.

The BLS report on productivity, or output per manhour, showed that the 6.2 percent rise for private nonfarm workers was up from gains of 5.1 percent in the second

(Continued on Page 8)

Picture Mixed In 18 Contests For Governor

Half of the nation's 18 races for governor in 1972 have no incumbent running, setting up a mixed picture of party control which should make the year quite unlike 1970, when the Democrats' net gain of 11 statehouses was one of the year's major developments.

Five Republican and four Democratic governors are running for re-election this year with the other nine races thrown open by retirements or state laws forbidding a governor to succeed himself.

In the nine states without an incumbent, six are now held by Democrats. The Democrats' problems in retaining those seats without the strength of an incumbent would seem to give the GOP an edge, but that advantage is offset by the strong challenges being mounted by Democrats elsewhere.

(Continued on Page 6)

Liberal-Conservative Balance Major Issue in Battle for House

Democrats are generally favored to win the political battle for control of the House in the 93rd Congress, but the outcome of the liberal-conservative battle may not be known until the final election returns are tallied.

They go into the election with a commanding 256-179 majority in the House, crediting vacancies to the party last holding the seat. Republicans would need a net pickup of 39 seats in order to name the Speaker of the House, the committee chairmen, the majority of each committee and largely dictate the legislative agenda.

A changeover of that magnitude isn't expected by most political observers, even with allowances for a top-of-the-ticket spillover of Republican votes.

While no one in either party is making concessions, most estimates of a GOP gain fall within a range of 10 to 25 seats. The lower estimate assumes that changeovers will largely be limited to redistricting and local issues; the higher figure anticipates that a large majority for Nixon will tilt most of the marginal House races to the Republicans.

In terms of labor's program, the nature of the changeovers will determine whether the already strong conservative coalition is enlarged to the point that it can block virtually all progressive legislation and threaten a generation of social gains.

Some election contests pit conservatives and moderates against candidates of similar view although of opposite parties. Such changeovers would have only minimal impact.

But each defeat of a proven liberal by a conservative—or the reverse—would be significant

(Continued on Page 7)

NEW PRESIDENT of American Federation of Government Employes is Clyde M. Webber, left. He succeeds John F. Griner, right, who resigned because of ill health after a 10-year term during which AFGE's membership tripled.

Griner Resigns; Webber Named Head of AFGE

John F. Griner has resigned as president of the American Federation of Government Employes because of poor health after a 10-year tenure that saw the AFGE's membership triple to more than 300,000.

His successor is Clyde M. Webber, 52, the union's executive vice president since the post was created in 1966.

Griner, 65, was named president-emeritus by the AFGE's executive council, which hailed his record as the greatest of any president in the union's 40-year history.

A native of Georgia, where he plans to retire, Griner is a former railroad worker who earned a law degree at night while employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. He is an AFL-CIO vice president and was recently re-elected to a sixth term as AFGE president.

Webber, a machinist who served with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training in Denver before his election to fulltime union office, will serve out the balance of Griner's term—until mid-1974.

To succeed him in the number two spot, the AFGE council elected Dennis Garrison of Huntsville, Ala., as executive vice president. Garrison had been national vice president from a five-state district that is the AFGE's largest in membership. He was chosen after Royal L. Sims of Philadelphia declined the post.

Griner was under medical treatment at the Oschner Clinic in New Orleans and submitted his resignation by letter.

Nixon Vetoes Block Labor-Backed Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

provision aimed at making employers document charges that environmental controls would put them out of business.

- An expansion of the federal vocational rehabilitation program aimed at helping many of the 2 million handicapped Americans prepare for jobs. It also would have authorized creation of national centers for treatment of spinal cord injuries.
- New authorization for flood control projects throughout the country, including $50 million authorized in the Appalachian area.
- A pay raise for deputy marshals.
- **Expansion of medical services for veterans and also a separate bill raising the burial allowance for veterans who die of service-connected disabilities.**
- A rise in federal aid to airports, along with additional funds to combat hijacking.
- Two senior citizen bills. One would have expanded the Older Americans Act with additional support for programs to provide hot meals for the aged, provide community public service jobs for those over 55 and job training for persons over 45 who are thrown out of work, along with innovative new pilot programs.

The other vetoed bill would have set up a National Institute on Aging for research into the health problems of the elderly.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, denounced the veto of the two bills as "pitiless and perverse." The legislation rejected by the President, Cruikshank noted, included many of the recommendations made last year by the White House Conference on Aging. Nixon, he said, had promised at the time that the conference recommendations wouldn't "gather dust in the federal archives."

VISTA Veterans Get HRDI Job Aid

Former VISTA volunteers who have been assisting disadvantaged persons in ghetto neighborhoods are now being offered job placement assistance by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

Julius Rothman, president of HRDI, said that all regular services of the institute's manpower program are being extended to the former volunteers. Rothman noted that many volunteers are themselves disadvantaged, making them in need of the institute's services.

HRDI was organized four years ago by the AFL-CIO to provide training, job counseling and placement assistance to disadvantaged workers.

The institute will concentrate on upgrading the skills of the VISTA volunteers for available positions in service industries, building and metal trades, and government jobs.

VISTA is branch of the federal government's ACTION agency,

Labor Costs Decline:

Highly Skilled Workforce Spurs Gains in Productivity

The major factor in productivity gains in the nation's economy over the years has been the vast improvement in the quality of the American labor force.

Today's educated, experienced, skilled workers are highly productive—much more than the workers of 30 or 60 years ago, Markley Roberts writes in the October issue of the American Federationist.

"Better education and the spread of knowledge—through schools, training programs, books, magazines, newspapers, TV and so on—account for about 40 percent of U.S. economic growth in recent decades," the article in the AFL-CIO magazine asserts.

Trade union pressures for better wages, hours and working conditions also have resulted in more efficient business operations. This, coupled with business investment in high technology equipment and plants, Roberts says, has helped bring added productivity gains.

But, he warns, the benefits of increased productivity must be shared fairly to keep the economy healthy.

Roberts, an economist in the federation's Dept. of Research, declares that "if these benefits are not shared adequately by workers, consumers, as well as business, the result can be unemployment and economic recession.

"In the 1920s, rising productivity was translated into booming business profits, but wages and buying power and living standards of the great mass of the American people lagged far behind. Sales of goods and services did not increase as fast as they could be produced. This led to a seriously lop-sided, unbalanced economy—to the 1929 crash and the Great Depression of the 1930s."

Roberts notes that subsequent recessions reflected the same failures to translate rising productivity into rising consumer buying power.

Economic policy must ensure a balanced economic growth, with expanding sales and full employment, Roberts advises. This is achieved through the fair distribution of benefits derived from productivity gains.

He points out that when workers don't get a fair share, their buying power dwindles and sales don't keep pace with production.

As goods pile up in warehouses, employers lay off workers and soon the economy slips into a recession.

"Unemployment — entirely apart from humanitarian considerations —is a terribly inefficient waste of potential productive economic resources. The economic waste of jobless workers and idle machines results in lagging productivity."

And when unemployment remains high, Roberts says, fast-rising productivity may delay a return to full employment unless the economy expands rapidly enough.

The general rise in productivity over the past 60 years has made possible improvement in living conditions, shorter working hours, longer vacations and earlier retirement, he observes.

"American labor unions will continue to seek fair shares for working people in a full employment economy with rising productivity," he writes.

Roberts points out that labor costs don't necessarily go up when wages go up. Although an employer's total payroll costs may rise after a pay raise is negotiated, he notes, because of increasing output per manhour the employer's cost per unit of production could remain fairly stable or even decline.

As an example, Roberts poses a hypothetical situation:

"A 5 percent pay raise for workers in a 'widget' factory might be expected to raise labor cost per widget 5 percent. But if output per manhour also goes up 5 percent, there's no change in labor cost per widget. And if output per manhour goes up 10 percent, there's a 5 percent drop in labor cost even though workers' wages went up."

The article notes that between 1960-65 labor costs in manufacturing declined even though workers' wages rose. This is because productivity increased at a faster pace.

Business takes its share of benefits from rising productivity through profits and such other nonlabor payments as depreciation and interest return on capital.

In 1971, Roberts points out, these nonlabor costs per unit went up more than twice as fast as unit labor costs. "And in the second quarter of 1972, fueled by booming profits, nonlabor costs per unit of production continued to zoom up while unit labor costs were actually falling as a result of big increases in productivity."

Kentucky Labor Elects Smith to Succeed Ezelle

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky AFL-CIO elected Leonard S. Smith to a four-year term as executive secretary-treasurer. Smith, president of the state federation for the past two years, succeeds Sam Ezelle who declined to seek re-election.

Ezelle, a member of the Iron Workers, had been the top executive officer of the State AFL-CIO and the pre-merger AFL state federation since 1952.

The 400 delegates to the 11th state federation convention also elected Charles Pero as president. Pero, a member of the Brewery Workers, was formerly executive vice president.

Joseph Warren of the Iron Workers and an executive board member of the state body was elected executive vice president succeeding Pero.

The convention voted to increase all terms of office from two to four years. A 5.5 percent increase in salaries of the officers was also approved, boosting the executive secretary-treasurer's salary to $21,500 a year and the president's to $15,295

Major speakers at the three-day convention included Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), Pres. Wilbur Hobby of the North Carolina AFL-CIO and H. S. Hank Brown, former president of the Texas AFL-CIO.

Congressional candidates endorsed by the state Committee on Political Education in September also addressed delegates.

In key resolutions, the convention called on Congress to enact the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment bill and urged union members to support the Clothing Workers' boycott of Farah slacks and sportswear.

Ezelle announced that he is joining the American Health Profiles Corp. as a vice president. The firm conducts health screening of workers on the job.

Pennsylvania Boosts Aid For Occupational Illness

Harrisburg, Pa.—Workers disabled by occupational disease will receive full benefits under the newly amended Pennsylvania workmen's compensation act.

The new law, passed unanimously by both houses of the General Assembly and signed by Gov. Milton J. Shapp, takes effect next July 1.

The amendments provide for raising the current maximum benefit of $60 a week for victims of occupational diseases to a full two-thirds of the average weekly wage in the state—or about $94, based on 1971 earnings. Pennsylvania now pays a full $94 for disabling job injuries under the workmen's compensation act.

When the new law takes effect next year, payments may be closer to $100 because the average wage is currently several dollars above the $141 level of 1971.

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, which led the fight in the state legislature for the measure, hailed it as a great improvement for workers.

"For too many years," Boyer stressed, "those workers suffering from occupational diseases had not received the proper benefits or attention which they urgently needed."

He said that when the law takes effect, those injustices will finally be corrected.

The law also provides for partial benefits for workers suffering from occupational disease to the point that they can only work part-time or on lower-paying jobs.

Other improvements provide for substantially higher death benefits to survivors, financing of the compensation program and rehabilitation services for claimants.

Nearly all of the common occupational diseases are covered in the legislation, ranging from poisoning caused by toxic substances and radioactive materials to heart and lung illness resulting from fire fighting. Coal mining diseases, however, are covered by federal legislation.

First Wage Decision:

Pay Cutback Order Affirmed by Court

The Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals affirmed a lower court finding that a wage increase for A & P meat cutters in excess of the Pay Board's 5.5 percent guide was made in violation of the Economic Stabilization Act.

The decision was the first wage control ruling by the appeals court, which was created by the stabilization act. It has handed down several decisions on price and rent issues.

The decision upheld a lower court's action granting an injunction to roll back the wage increase and assessing $2,500 fines against both the company and Meat Cutters Local 117 in Baltimore.

A & P began paying a 15 percent increase to union meat cutters in Baltimore area stores in November 1971, "subject to Pay Board approval." When the Payboard approved an increase of only 7 percent on Mar. 28, 1972, the increase in excess of 7 percent was stopped.

At the time of the lower court's action, the judge said it was not the size of the wage increase itself that violated Pay Board regulations, but the fact that the parties implemented an increase above 5.5 percent without obtaining the board's prior approval.

Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman commented then that the Baltimore local "was not setting any inflationary pattern when it negotiated" for the 77 workers affected by the pay raises.

"Instead, the union negotiated a catch-up pay adjustment for the last group of workers involved in our collective bargaining pattern in that area," he said.

In other developments, the Pay Board cut back to 5.5 percent negotiated wage increases of about 7 percent for 56,000 lumber industry workers in the Northwest.

Negotiated last June, the increases were cut from 32 cents an hour to 26 cents for the first year of contracts covering 19,524 hourly-paid employes represented by the Woodworkers and the Lumber Production & Industrial Workers at six employer-members of the Northwest Forest Products Association.

The cuts also affect some 21,600 IWA and LPIW hourly rated workers of employer-members of the Timber Operators Council, and more than 15,000 non-represented workers in the industry.

The Pay Board said in its finding that the two TOC cases would be a pattern for the Internal Revenue Service to follow in considering tandem cases in California, Washington, and Oregon involving fewer than 1,000 employes each.

IWA Sec.-Treas. William L. Botkin said of the cuts: "All I can hope is that union members get out and vote on Tuesday. If our members haven't got the message yet, cuts like these damned well ought to give it to them."

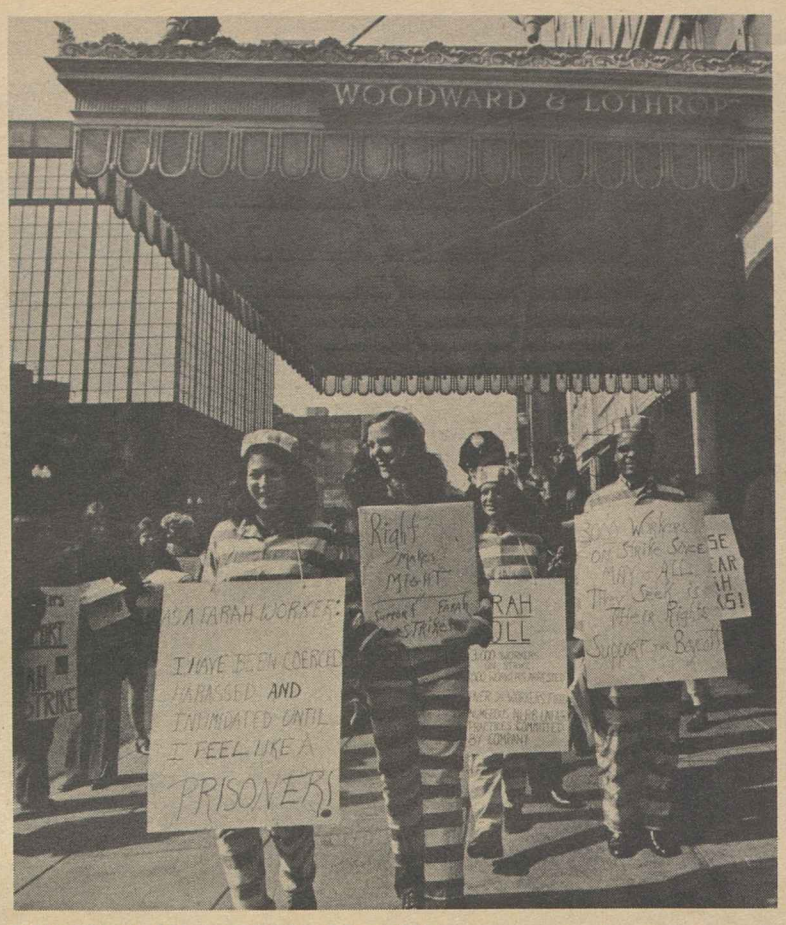
Botkin said his union would consult with LPIW, a division of the Carpenters Union, before deciding whether to appeal the Pay Board's action.

AFSCME Fills Southwest Post

New Orleans—Maynard White of Houston was elected a vice president of the State, County & Municipal Employees for the union's southwestern district at a special one-day convention here.

White defeated T. J. Ray of Baton Rouge, La., by a vote of 11,335 to 8,945 to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Vice Pres. Victor Solito, who is now Houston's city tax assessor. White formerly was business manager of AFSCME Local 1550.

The AFSCME southwestern district is made up of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico with more than 25,000 members.



DRESSED IN PRISON CLOTHES, young trade unionists in Washington picket a Woodward & Lothrop department store because of its continued sale of Farah slacks. Their costumes direct attention to the wholesale arrests of Clothing Workers' strikers without just cause at Farah plants in Texas and New Mexico. Participating in the rally, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., were staff members of the federation and Washington-based unions.

Wage Gains Lower In 1972 Settlements

Average wage increases negotiated in major collective bargaining agreements during the first nine months of the year dropped to 6.6 percent a year over the life of the contract, down from the 8.1 percent average for the same period in 1971, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The preliminary estimate is based on 390 settlements approved during the period by either the Pay Board or the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. They cover 1,471,000 workers—primarily in the aerospace, railroad, construction and maritime industries.

The average effective wage gain showed an even sharper drop—5.3 percent in the first nine months this year as against 10.3 percent in full-year 1971.

The average effective wage gain is arrived at by combining first-year increases under new settlements with scheduled deferred wage increases under existing contracts and cost-of-living escalator adjustments actually going into effect.

BLS said the new contracts had an average duration of 24.7 months compared with the 27.8-month average for the expired contracts. This would indicate some tendency towards shorter contracts since economic controls were imposed.

The decline in contract duration was particularly noticeable in the construction industry, which also registered the sharpest declines in the amount of settlements.

Construction settlements, affecting 312,000 workers, averaged 6.6 percent over the life of the contract, down sharply from last year's 10.8 percent average gain. First-year wage increases dropped to 7.1 percent from 12.6 percent.

In manufacturing, the 495,000 workers affected by major settlements in the first nine months of 1972 received a first-year increase averaging 6.9 percent compared with 10.9 percent in 1971, while the average annual gain measured over the full term of the contracts was 5.6 percent as against 7.3 percent the year before.

For the 976,000 workers involved in nonmanufacturing jobs, the average first-year gain was down from 12.2 percent to 7.3 percent over the year while the life-of-contract annual gain fell from 8.9 percent to 7.2 percent.

BLS said an additional 282 settlements, reached in 1972 and covering 872,000 workers, were excluded from its tabulations because neither the Pay Board nor the CISC had yet acted upon them.

Holiday Fund Drive Set for Farah Strikers

As Thanksgiving Day and Christmas approach, a nationwide appeal is being made to all AFL-CIO organizations for contributions to the Farah strikers Holiday Fund.

The nearly 3,000 Clothing Workers have been locked in a bitter dispute with the Farah Manufacturing Co. since early May over basic job security and trade union rights.

The holiday campaign, coordinated by the federation's Dept. of Community Services, follows up the appeal issued by Pres. George Meany in October.

Community Services Director Leo Perlis said the holidays would be made more enjoyable for the strikers if each family is provided with a turkey for Thanksgiving and a ham and toys for children on Christmas.

He appealed to all state and local central bodies to support the holiday fund campaign. To achieve the objective, Perlis said, each local union is being urged to contribute $25 for a family basket of food and toys. State central bodies are being asked to make contributions for 20 families and local central bodies for 10 families.

Arrangements for the purchase of turkeys and hams from union packinghouses are being made through the Meat Cutters, Perlis reported. The Doll & Toy Workers will be handling the purchases of union-made toys.

Perlis said that checks should be made out to the Farah Strikers Holiday Fund and mailed to Tom Hope at the Amalgamated Strike Headquarters, Post Office Box 26842, El Paso, Tex. 79926.

Deck Officers In Mediation On Walkout

The Masters, Mates & Pilots are cooperating with federal mediators in an effort to reach a settlement in the union's strike against five West Coast shipping lines of the Pacific Maritime Association.

About 2,000 union deck officers walked off their jobs Oct. 25 after several months of contract talks broke down tieing up U.S.-flag cargo ships at West Coast and Hawaii ports. The union's contract with PMA expired June 15.

The MM&P, a division of the AFL-CIO Longshoremen, said it would continue to service passenger ships and vessels carrying vital military cargo. The union's members at East Coast and Gulf ports, whose contracts also expired in mid-June, are also remaining on the job.

The key points of dispute in the contract negotiations are over wages, benefits and working conditions, including the right of the MM&P to assign members in rotation to higher paying jobs.

Other shipping and dock unions are honoring the MM&P's picket lines at the West Coast ports, the union said.

The MM&P negotiations broke down in San Francisco the evening before the strike. After the walkout, the union and the PMA agreed to reopen talks in Washington with the guidance of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Football Owners Draw NLRB Flag On Automatic Fines, Synthetic Turf

Minneapolis—A National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge has found the owners of the 26 teams in the National Football League guilty of an unfair labor practice in automatically fining players $200 for coming off the bench to participate in fights on the field. He recommended that the owners be ordered to rescind the fines.

Judge Melvin J. Welles also found that the installation and use of artificial turf—which the National Football League Players Association contends may be more conducive to injury than natural turf—is a proper subject of collective bargaining.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the pro players' association, said Welles's decision "should be recorded as the first major step toward 'due process for professional athletes,' and the beginning of the end of arbitrary decisions by the owners.

"Judge Welles's decision will have a dramatic effect on the treatment of all players in all sports in the future," said Garvey.

If the decision withstands review, the 106 pro football players who had been assessed the penalty would be entitled to $200 refunds each, plus 6 percent interest retroactive to the day of the fines.

On Mar. 25, 1971, the owners adopted a resolution stating that "any player leaving the bench area while a fight is in progress on the field will be fined $200." The rule was first implemented against 34 players of the Minnesota Vikings and San Diego Chargers who engaged in a free-for-all after a preseason exhibition game on Aug. 14, 1971.

Another 58 players were fined $200 each for similar conduct in a Sept. 19, 1971, game between the Atlanta Falcons and the San Francisco 49ers, and 14 other players were fined the same amount for their conduct at a game between the Chicago Bears and the New Orleans Saints on Oct. 10, 1971.

Garvey testified that he did not know of the bench fine rule until late August of 1971. Judge Welles, concluding that the owners failed to give the players' bargaining representative sufficient or proper notice of the new rule, found that imposition of the fine was a violation of the collective bargaining agreement and federal labor law and must be rescinded.

The players' union demanded a moratorium and bargaining on the installation of artificial turf on Nov. 11, 1971, alleging it caused a large number of player injuries.

Judge Welles found that artificial turf installation is a mandatory subject of bargaining and that the owners cannot install additional artificial turf without negotiating with the players. But he rejected a charge by the players that the owners have already illegally refused to bargain on the subject.

"Judge Welles states unequivocally, for the first time in the history of sports," Garvey said, "that players have a say in their playing conditions.

"This decision goes far beyond most court decisions. It is not just a legal victory, but rather a decisive victory for those concerned about injuries in the game of football.

"Literally hundreds of player-years could be saved by this decision and several thousand potential injuries may be avoided."

For Professional Care!

A Test for Democracy

THE VITALITY of American democracy will be measured on Nov. 7 by the number of voters who turn out to exercise the prized right to cast a ballot in a free election.

The latest reports by pollsters, analysts and others indicate a disinterest, an apathy of sorts after 12 months or more of intense political activity. There is a very distinct possibility that a smaller percentage of eligible voters will participate in this election than in 1968—and four years ago only 60.2 percent cast their votes in the presidential election.

The highly cherished right to vote involves as well the freedom of not voting if none of the candidates measures up. But this has not been a major problem in the past. Look for a moment at the figures for 1968.

Four years ago there were 121 million eligible voters. Only 73 million went to the polls; 47 million stayed away. Of the 47 million non-voters, some 15 million who were qualified to vote passed up the opportunity. Another 10 million would have qualified but didn't bother. Many, of course, were prevented by harsh state residency requirements, by illness or disability, or by being unexpectedly away from home on Election Day.

There have been a number of legislative changes and court decisions to ease the obstacles to voting this year. And the number of potential voters has increased significantly by granting the vote to 18-year-olds.

IN 1972 the number of eligible voters is set at about 140 million by the Census Bureau, and 25.7 million will be eligible to cast their first ballots in a presidential election. These include 11.5 million in the 18-to-20 age group and an additional 14.2 million in the 21-24 bracket who have reached voting age since the 1968 election.

If the same 60.2 percent go to the polls this year as in 1968 there will be a turnout of about 85 million voters while 55 million will have stayed away.

It has become something of a pre-election tradition to focus on why "your vote really counts," but lest anyone forget there are some disturbing statistics:

In 1960, Richard Nixon lost to John Kennedy by less than one vote per precinct out of a total exceeding 69 million votes.

In 1968, Richard Nixon won over Hubert Humphrey by less than three votes per precinct out of more than 73 million votes cast.

The presidential elections dramatize the vote margins but there are hundreds of illustrations of close races for the Senate, House and governorships won or lost by a handful of votes.

Historically, the vote turnout in the United States for major elections has been lower in terms of percentage of eligibles than in any other nation of the free world. After reaching a high point in 1960, the percentage of turnout has been slipping.

This is the year, with the advent of millions of new younger voters, to hope that a greater percentage of Americans will use the right to vote to help chart the course of the nation in the 1970s through the election of a President and a new Congress.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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A Word Edgewise:

Jackie Robinson's Courage Keyed Golden Age of Sports

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE HISTORIAN'S favorite pastimes is to invent a Golden Age that—in fact—never existed. Much of the idle chatter these days, for example, suggests that the United States is sliding down the slippery slope to fascism or a police state.

Yet, in the eyes of intelligent foreign visitors (who do not arrive wearing pink glasses) the country is a rather terrifying place, a "nation of anarchists" as one British friend put it. Indeed, the only people I have met who felt thoroughly at home here were Australians.

However, like most of you, I am thoroughly sick of politics: this has not been exactly a vintage year. And the untimely death of Jackie Robinson provides an opportunity to look at one Golden Age in an essentially non-political context.

Perhaps in the technical sense, there was a Golden Age of baseball a quarter of a century or more ago. Once a rabid Brooklyn Dodger fan, I confess that baseball today seems boresome. What can you think about a baseball team that has the bases loaded with no outs and can't squeeze in at least one run? Does anybody these days know how to bunt? And this business of using six pitchers per game . . . can't any of them keep their stuff for a full nine innings?

Yet, on a different level, I recall cheering Branch Rickey's "daring" decision to put a superbly talented Negro in the lineup—and the flak that it created. Memory is elusive, but my recollection is that virtually all of the major league players back in the 1940s were southern whites. And friends, did they put it to Robinson. The pitchers loved to dust him off, and every time he slid into a base he risked deliberate spiking.

Robinson could probably have broken most of those birds in half, but with the help of Rickey—and his teammates, who soon welcomed him into the brotherhood—he bit his lips, unclenched his fists, closed his ears to the bitter racial slurs, and went on to show them all what a black baseball player could do. He moved with the grace and speed of a leopard: watching him steal a base was an esthetic joy.

The Brooklyn fans took him to their hearts. One day at Ebbetts Field back in 1948—or was it 1949?—he undoubtedly forestalled a riot. He stole second base standing up, but the opposition second baseman made an obvious effort to spike him. The stands rose in a great spasm, ready to lynch the visiting team on the spot. (I confess that, mea culpa, I had murder in my heart.)

Robinson simply turned to the crowd and gestured "sit down" while Leo Durocher persuaded the umpire to bounce the second baseman. He departed to boos which were probably audible in the Bronx, and we all sat down.

JACKIE WENT ON to the Hall of Fame and the consequences of his courage as a pioneer are now visible whenever you watch baseball on TV. But as I see all the black, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other minority ballplayers, I can't help but think of all the talent that was for so long barred by outrageous racial policies.

Particularly of Satch Paige, the great Negro pitcher who in his prime allegedly told his whole team to sit down in a pre-season game with a major league team—and struck out three "big leaguers" with nine pitches. Satch finally made it, but by that time he was well over the hill.

Now Robinson is dead. But I am sure that all the trumpets on the other side welcomed the end of this Pilgrim's Progress. Fundamentally, Jackie's willingness to be a silent martyr made possible a Golden Age of baseball—indeed, of sports in general—where men are judged by their talents, not by the color of their skin. As a nation, we are deeply in his debt: he helped us to fulfill our obligation to our ideals, he forced us to look in the mirror and be ashamed of what we saw.

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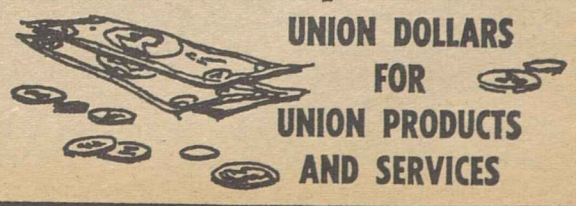

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Bayard Rustin Says:

New Alliances in South Spur Black Hopes for House Seats

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS have elapsed since a southern black sat in Congress. The last to serve, George White of North Carolina, declined to seek re-election knowing full well he could not prevail over the Jim Crow laws and hooded terrorists which together destroyed the political power of the freedmen.

When he left Washington, White spoke prophetically to the nation: "This is perhaps the Negro's temporary farewell to the American Congress; but let me say, Phoenix-like, we will rise up some day and come again. These parting words are in behalf of an outraged, heart-broken, bruised and bleeding people, faithful, industrious and loyal people—full of potential force."

Phrased with an eloquence bred of disappointment, yet tempered with hope, White's words take on a special meaning as this year's election draws upon us. For southern blacks, who endured a longer and more oppressive yoke of discrimination than White ever foresaw, stand on the threshold of realizing that "potential force" of which he spoke.

At least one, and perhaps as many as three blacks will be elected to Congress from the former states of the Confederacy on Nov. 7. Barbara Jordan, a Texas state senator, is expected to win easily in a new congressional district in Houston; Andrew Young, a former aide to Dr. Martin Luther King, is running a strong race in Atlanta; J. O. Patterson, who survived a difficult primary struggle to win the Democratic Party nomination, faces a Republican incumbent in Memphis.

That blacks have made impressive political gains in the South is no particular revelation. The percentage of black registration approaches that of whites; some 900 blacks have won elective office; the whole atmosphere of political campaigning has changed as realistic white candidates seek out the black vote.

While these three congressional races on one level simply represent a continuation of this process, they achieve a special, symbolic relevance of their own as a reflection of our maturity.

To begin with, the work and organization which went into the primary campaigns and which are now going into the general election is particularly heartening in a year which has been something of an ordeal for those with either an ideological commitment to or personal stake in progressive politics.

While much of liberalism has been bitterly divided or apathetic, southern blacks have continued and accelerated building, organizing, widening bases of support and cementing alliances with progressive whites.

The congressional elections are also important because they pose a much more complex and arduous challenge than most of our previous elections in the South. Up until now, many of the elections involved candidates who were certain to win because of their overwhelmingly black constituency. But Jordan, Young and Patterson will need white as well as black support if they are to win election and it is this challenge, of building a truly interracial political movement, which makes these three elections so important.

WHETHER THEY SUCCEED or fail, all three have made significant progress in molding the kind of alliance which will bring blacks much greater political gains in the South. They have won the strong backing of organized labor and of liberals: the success of this coalition on any wide scale could dramatically change the face of the southern political terrain.

They represent, on a narrow level, an attempt to rebuild the type of coalition we will need nationally if liberalism is to reassert itself as the predominant force it was in the mid-1960s.

And they demonstrate that much of what has been written and said about black political objectives is mere myth; that blacks realize that they cannot achieve, or even find desirable a political movement based on "blackness;" that blacks recognize the futility of separatism—of viewing politics as black versus white scrapping to secure a narrow turf.

One of the resolutions adopted at the National Black Political Convention in Gary, Ind., called for a constitutional guarantee of black congressional representation in proportion to black presence in the population to be elected, if necessary "at-large by the black community."

Leaving aside its irrational aspects, I suggest that what is happening in Atlanta, Houston and Memphis is far more significant than this resolution or anything else that went on in Gary.

For we are saying that we can run on our own merits, projecting our own ideas and beliefs, offering all working people an alternative to conservatism and reaction. And we are saying that we reject the notion that blacks can only represent blacks and whites can only speak for whites.

Aid to Widows, Blind, Disabled:

Social Security Improvements Vital to Impoverished Elderly

IMPROVED BENEFITS for widowed, blind and disabled Americans were achieved with the President's decision to sign the labor-supported social security bill passed in the closing days of Congress, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Seidman singled out the boost of widow's social security pensions to the same level as their husbands would have received as the most important improvement in the measure. He pointed out the lowest payments under social security now go to widows—"hundreds of thousands" of whom "are living in poverty."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman listed as other major positive features of the bill, the extension of Medicare eligibility to disabled workers under the age of 65 after two years of disability; higher minimum social security benefits for workers with long service; the boost of payment levels and federalization of public assistance programs for the elderly, disabled and blind, and revision of the formula for computing benefits to allow exclusion of three more years of low earnings or no earnings.

Seidman said that while the social security measure that won near-unanimous approval of Congress does have many good features; it does have some bad aspects as well.

He was particularly critical of cutbacks in the Medicaid program. He pointed out that reduction of the range of services and the potential for states to cut back on services now available under Medicaid are among the worst features of the bill. He said requiring Medicaid payments from low-income and poor families, "who by the very definition are so poor that they just can't afford to make these payments," is particularly harsh.

He also scored the bill's provision that would bar food stamps to those who come under the new Federal Public Assistance Program for the elderly, disabled and blind, urging that it be "repealed by the next session of Congress."

SEIDMAN STRESSED the importance of electing a liberal majority in the 93rd Congress to improve the prospects of enacting vital social legislation. He particularly cited the National Health Security measure introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

"I can tell you one thing," he said, "and that is that the AFL-CIO will be pushing as hard as it can for enactment of a health security bill in the next session of Congress."

Reporters questioning Seidman were Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Spencer Rich of the Washington Post.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS recently sent out 13 press releases, based on the 1970 decennial census, which provide a profile of America.

The releases summarize unusual highlights of the 1970 census in many diverse areas. They include:

Foreign Stock—More than one person in four in the Northeast and one in five in the West are of "foreign stock." Foreign stock consists of persons who were of foreign birth or parentage. Falling in this category are 28 percent in the Northeast, 21 percent in the West, 15 percent in North Central states and 7 percent in the South.

Worker Commuting—Nearly one of every five workers who live in U.S. metropolitan areas must cross county lines to get to work. A total of 18.5 percent of all metropolitan commuters live and work in different counties.

Income of Women—More than seven times as many women received incomes of $10,000 or more in 1969 than in 1959. The income among men was up four times.

There were 1.6 million women who had incomes of $10,000 or more in 1969, compared with 216,000 reported in 1959. Nearly 3.4 million women received between $7,000 and $9,999, compared with 429,000 a decade earlier.

In 1959, only 4,000 black and other minority women received $10,000 or more. This rose to 106,000 in 1969.

Children Living with Parents—There was a decline during the 1960-70 decade in the proportion of children living with both parents. The decrease was 4.1 percent. It showed 69.9 million under 18 living with both parents, 58 million living with one parent and nearly 3 million living with neither parent.

Veterans—A total of 28.1 million veterans of all wars were counted in the 1970 population census. Nearly half of the Nation's veterans served during World War II, 12.5 million, while 863,123 were in both World War II and the Korean War. A total of 4.7 million served only during the Korean War.

In addition, there were 4.5 million Vietnam War veterans, 1.5 million who fought in World War I and another group of 4 million men who served between wars or were among the handful of Spanish-American war veterans.

Women in Labor Force—Four out of 10 women aged 14 years and over in the United States were in the labor force in 1970. This compares with 29 percent in 1950 and 34.5 percent in 1960.

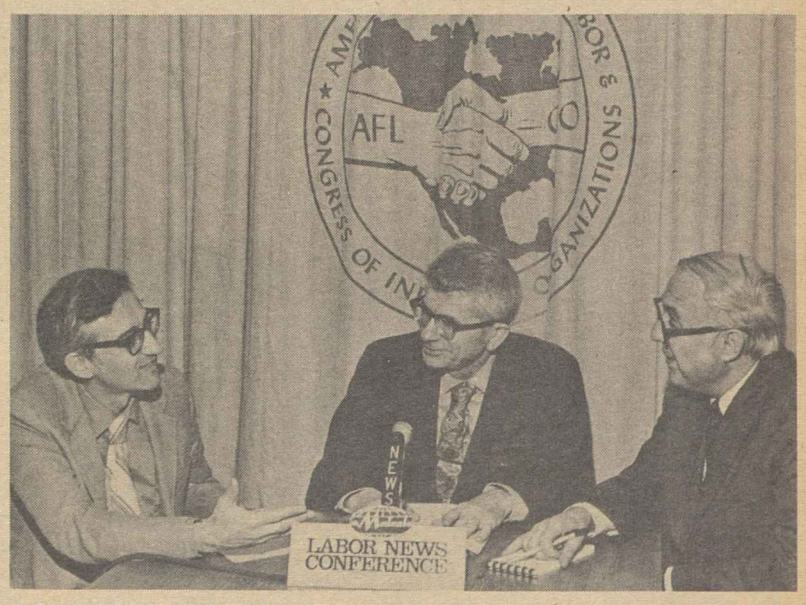
Labor Force Progressions—Men are moving up to professional and technical occupations at a faster rate than women, and women of Negro and other races are moving up to these occupations faster than white women. Also, women, especially women of Negro and other races, are moving out of private household work.

Government Workforce—The number of American men and women working for various federal, state and local government agencies increased by nearly 4.5 million over the 1960-1970 decade.

Work-at-Home—A total of 2,685,144 employed Americans worked at home in 1970. Of these, 1,120,516 worked at home and lived in rural areas and were mostly farmers.

Education—Attendance by men in high schools and colleges increased enough during the 1960-70 period that the 1970 census showed them equal—at 12.1 years—to the median educational attainment of women, who had been staying in school a little longer than men in recent decades.

School Dropouts—School dropouts are more likely to be rural rather than urban dwellers. In 1970, nationally 15.2 percent of the young men 16 to 21 years old were dropouts.



ELDERLY PERSONS—many living in poverty—sorely need the increased benefits provided in the new social security legislation passed in the closing days of Congress, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Spencer Rich, left, of the Washington Post and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The weekly program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

TRADE UNION LEADERS from 32 countries who are in the United States to observe the 1972 campaign and elections take time out for a picnic at the American Institute for Free Labor Development in Front Royal, Va. The foreign visitors are being sponsored by the AFL-CIO, the State Dept. and the Labor Dept.

Major Turnover in Party Advantage Unlikely in Gubernatorial Contests

(Continued from Page 1)

And the 18 races pose far less of a prospect of a major turnover than in 1970, when 35 governorships were contested. The Democratic pickup of 11 seats that year amounted to an overnight reversal of the party advantage, with Democrats going from an 18-32 disadvantage to a 29-21 majority.

In contrast to the difficulties faced by four of the five GOP incumbents in holding their seats, Democrats hold strong advantages in four states—Utah, Arkansas, Kansas and South Dakota — in which they have an incumbent running.

The four Democratic challengers who are making close races against Republican incumbents are Daniel Walker in Illinois, John D. Rockefeller IV in West Virginia, ex-Gov. Albert Rosellini in Washington and Sherman Tribbit in Delaware. All four are endorsed by COPE.

Chicago lawyer Walker, 49, was well ahead of GOP Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie, 49, in early polls, which were presumed to reflect the voters' opposition to the income tax enacted under Ogilvie.

But the race is now considered a tossup, with Ogilvie holding a razor-thin edge of 50.4 percent in the final poll by one Chicago newspaper. That same poll shows Nixon carrying the state with 59 percent, but labor observers feel ticket-splitting will leave the governor's race close.

The contest in West Virginia is attracting national attention because of the emergence of the first Democratic Rockefeller. Jay Rockefeller, 35, the secretary of state, is challenging Gov. Arch A. Moore, 49.

Moore barely won the governorship with 50.9 percent of the vote while Humphrey was carrying West Virginia in 1968.

The plight of the West Virginia worker under the GOP—with large numbers of unemployed and underemployed—has spurred an all-out labor effort for Rockefeller.

A recent poll of the Charleston area, which contains some 10 percent of the electorate, showed Rockefeller with 54.6 percent of the vote. The Democratic registration advantage statewide is slightly heavier than it is in Charleston.

In Washington, Rosellini, a 62-year-old former governor, is seeking to unseat Gov. Daniel Evans, 45, who won a second term in 1968 with 54 percent of the vote.

Rosellini came into the race off an impressive primary victory over a multi-candidate field. A united congressional delegation has led a strong campaign for the Democratic candidates in the state, and Rosellini does not face the kind of overwhelming Nixon lead confronting Democratic gubernatorial candidates in some other states.

Delaware labor has given strong backing to Tribbit, 49, the House minority leader, in his bid to unseat Gov. Russell W. Peterson, 55, who won with only 50.5 percent of the vote in 1968 and raised taxes twice—after vowing in 1969 that the first increase would be the only one in his term.

In Iowa, COPE has endorsed State Treas. Paul Franzenberg, 55, who is making his second race against Gov. Robert Ray, 42. Franzenberg got 45 percent of the vote in 1968 when he opposed Ray, who subsequently won re-election in 1970 with 51 percent of the vote.

Franzenberg has been running a tax reform race against the governor, calling the state's tax structure unfair to workers and stacked in favor of the rich.

The four Democratic governors running for re-election are Dale Bumpers in Arkansas, Robert Docking in Kansas, Richard F. Kneip in South Dakota and Calvin L. Rampton in Utah.

In Arkansas, Bumpers, 47, won 61 percent of the vote in defeating Winthrop Rockefeller in 1970. His opponent this time is Len Blaylock, 53, the state welfare commissioner under Rockefeller.

Docking, 46, has served three terms as Kansas governor, longest in state history. He is up against a well-run media campaign conducted by a former Kansas football player, Morris Kay, 40, the house majority leader.

Docking had a decisive lead in the polls ahead of Kay's closing TV blitz.

Kneip, 39, is seeking a second term as South Dakota governor after winning with 54 percent of the vote in 1970. Republican nominee Carveth Thompson, a 39-year-old state representative, has attempted to make a campaign out of Kneip's tax reforms during his first term.

Rampton, 58, is coming off a successful second term, which he won with 68 percent of the vote in 1968. His opponent is Salt Lake City manufacturer Nicholas L. Strike, 55.

A recent voter sampling by Bardsley, a local polling firm, shows both Nixon and Rampton carrying Utah with 65 percent of the vote.

Among the nine states with no incumbent on the ballot, Republicans are making a major bid in Missouri to carry the statehouse for the first time since 1940.

COPE-endorsed Edward L. Dowd, 54, a St. Louis attorney, is the Democratic nominee in a state where Gov. Warren E. Hearnes cannot run for a third term. The GOP nominee is Christopher (Kit) Bond, 33, the state auditor.

In Rhode Island, COPE-endorsed Warwick mayor Phillip Noel, 41, faces an uphill fight against Republican Herbert F. DeSimone, 42, a former attorney general who lost to incumbent Gov. Frank Licht by only 1,871 votes in 1970. Licht is not seeking re-election.

Vermont Democratic nominee Thomas P. Salmon, 40, has a similarly tough race against former majority leader Luther Hackett, 39, the Republican candidate handpicked by Gov. Deane C. Davis, who is retiring after two terms. COPE has endorsed Salmon.

In Montana, Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Judge, 38, has COPE's endorsement in his bid to keep the statehouse for Democrats, with Forrest H. Anderson retiring after one four-year term. Judge's opponent is state senator Ed Smith, 52.

Dolph Briscoe, 49, a former state representative, won a four-way Democratic primary in Texas, in which he defeated both Gov. Preston Smith and Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes. Briscoe is endorsed by COPE in his race against Houston State Sen. Henry C. Grover, 45.

In North Dakota, COPE-endorsed Rep. Arthur A. Link has strong labor support in his race for governor. Link, 58, has never lost an election, spending 24 years in the state legislature and running successfully for Congress in 1970. With incumbent Gov. William L. Guy, a Democrat, retiring after 12 years and redistricting taking away one of the state's two house seats, Link ran for governor.

In Indiana, COPE has endorsed Matthew Welsh, 60, who served two terms as governor in 1961 to 1965. His opponent is Republican House Speaker Otis Bowen, 54, a physician.

Indiana labor observers rate Welsh as a favorite, depending on the Nixon majority. In his last race for governor, Welsh survived a 160,000 Nixon plurality easily, and estimates are that he could do it again if Nixon doesn't carry the state by more than 300,000 votes.

In New Hampshire, COPE has endorsed the Democratic candidate, Roger Crowley, who is opposed by Meldrium Thompson for the seat now held by Republican Gov. Walter Peterson. There has been no COPE endorsement in North Carolina.

Both Sides See Switches:

Close Races Key To Senate Control

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. The GOP thinks it has good chances also in Rhode Island, Alabama, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Democrats, on the other hand, see three Republican seats as ripe for turnover where the incumbent is leaving the Senate. They are in South Dakota, Idaho and Kentucky. They feel they have a good chance to unseat GOP incumbents, too, in Delaware, Texas, Michigan, and Iowa with possibilities elsewhere.

Here is the outlook on some of the tighter Senate contests just a few days before the elections.

Alabama Sen. John J. Sparkman, one of the more influential Democrats in the Senate because of his long seniority, faces a stiff challenge in his bid for re-election from Winton M. Blount, former Postmaster General in the Nixon Cabinet.

In Delaware, Joseph R. Biden, Jr., has veteran Republican Sen. J. Caleb Boggs worried. Biden, a young Democrat who has only two years of county experience behind him, won't reach the constitutional age of 30 for a Senate seat until after the election is over.

The Georgia race pits another young Democrat against a Republican opponent. Sam Nunn, 34, defeated incumbent Sen. David Gambrell in the Democratic primary. Nunn is in a tight race with Fletcher Thompson, a three-term GOP congressman.

Another close race is under way in Idaho where Congressman James A. McClure (R) and Idaho State University Pres. William E. Davis (D) are vying for the seat of Republican Sen. Len B. Jordan, who is retiring. Davis appeared to be gaining as the election neared.

Democrat Jack Daniels and Albuquerque city chairman Pete V. Domenici (R) are in a neck-and-neck race for the seat being vacated by New Mexico Sen. Clinton P. Anderson.

Rep. Nick Galifianakis (D) is seen as holding a lead in the North Carolina contest. He is running against conservative broadcaster Jesse A. Helms for Sen. B. Everett Jordan's seat. Galifianakis upset Jordan in the Democratic primary.

Ten-term Congressman Ed Edmondson (D) is in a tossup race with former Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett for the seat vacated by Oklahoma Sen. Fred R. Harris, who is retiring.

In Oregon, former Sen. Wayne Morse (D) seeks an upset win over Republican incumbent Mark O. Hatfield.

Rhode Island Sen. Claiborne Pell, in one of the tightest races of the year, has a slight edge in his race for a third term against another "Nixon team" member, former Navy Secretary and ex-Rhode Island Gov. John H. Chafee.

Democrats are hopeful of victory, too, in South Dakota where Rep. James Abourezk (D) and GOP State Sen. Robert Hirsch are battling for the seat of Republican Sen. Karl E. Mundt, who is retiring after being incapacitated for three years with a stroke.

Democrat Dick Clark is forcing a close race on Iowa Sen. Jack Miller (R), who is seeking re-election. Clark has walked most of the state in his campaign based on more jobs and lower prices.

Democrats also see a good chance to win in the Kentucky race to fill the seat vacated by Republican Sen. John Sherman Cooper, who is retiring. The contest is between State Sen. Walter (Dee) Huddleston, a Democrat, and former Gov. Louis B. Nunn.

A party switch is also possible in Michigan where State Attorney Gen. Frank J. Kelley (D) is running a vigorous campaign against GOP incumbent Robert P. Griffin.

In Louisiana, the Republican candidate, Ben C. Toledano, is given little chance. But the Democratic nominee, former State Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, is being pressed by former Gov. John J. McKeithen, a Democrat running as an independent. Sen. Elaine Edwards (D), named to the seat after the death of Sen. Allen J. Ellender, did not seek election.

Liberal Democrat Lee Metcalf is favored in Montana in a close race with State Sen. Henry S. Hibbard, a GOP millionaire. Metcalf is an unrelenting critic of privately-owned utilities.

Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre is under a strong challenge from former Gov. Wesley Powell (R) in New Hampshire. Although Republicans outnumber Democrats about 2 to 1 in the state, McIntyre is seen holding a slight lead.

Tennessee's Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R) appears to have the incumbent's advantage in his re-election bid over three-term Congressman Ray Blanton (D).

Texas Democrats are working hard for ex-White House aide Barefoot Sanders, who is seeking an upset win over the conservative Republican incumbent, John G. Tower.

In Virginia, Sen. William B. Spong, Jr. (D) holds an edge in his run for a second term against Rep. William L. Scott (R).

Labor's Goals On Legislation Set in Vermont

Colchester, Vt. — The Vermont AFL-CIO convention drafted a 13-point legislative program aimed at improving conditions for workers on and off the job.

The far-ranging goals of the program focus on the need to improve labor-management relations, minimum wage coverage, job safety and increased employment opportunities in the state.

It also calls for better consumer protection, prohibition of wage garnishment, elimination of regressive taxes, and election and penal reforms.

The legislative program was among 46 resolutions adopted by the more than 100 delegates to the three-day convention.

Other key resolutions called for repeal of the Economic Stabilization Act because of the unfair wage controls imposed by the Nixon Administration and for enactment of the Burke-Hartke and National Health Security bills.

Delegates also voted to endorse Democrat Thomas P. Salmon in the state's gubernatorial election. Salmon is opposing Republican Luther Hackett.

In the race for Vermont's single congressional seat, the convention endorsed former Rep. William H. Meyer, a Democrat.

Democrats Seen Keeping Control:

Liberal-Conservative Balance Big Issue in Battle for House

(Continued from Page 1)

in a House where a 10-vote margin has often determined the passage or defeat of major legislation.

Thus a switch of eight votes would have salvaged the minimum wage bill that died with the adjournment of the 92nd Congress. And a six-vote switch against labor's position would have scuttled the public service jobs program enacted last year.

Two House seats may have to be filled by special elections. House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, who had no opposition in the general election, and Nick Begich, who had been favored to win re-election in Alaska over his Republican opponent, both have been missing since their plane disappeared on Oct. 16.

If the last hope for their survival fades, a special election will be necessary in the New Orleans area district represented by Boggs. Since Begich remains on the ballot, Alaska voters would have to cast their votes for him to bring about a special election.

On a regional basis, here's how the battle for control of the House appeared to be shaping up on the eve of the elections:

NEW ENGLAND—Republicans hope to pick up seats in Connecticut and Maine, while Democrats see bright prospects in Massachusetts.

Connecticut's delegation to the House is currently 4-2 Democratic and has tended to swing with the presidential vote. Republicans hope that a big Nixon vote will help them take over the marginal districts of William R. Cotter in the Hartford area and Ella T. Grasso in the Bristol-New Britain district. Democrats on the scene are increasingly optimistic that they will hold the seats.

In Maine's 2nd District, with incumbent Democrat William D. Hathaway giving up his seat to run for the Senate, Democratic candidate Elmer H. Violette and Republican William S. Cohen are locked in a close race.

In Massachusetts, Republicans F. Bradford Morse and Hastings Keith are not running for re-election and Democrats see excellent prospects for picking up their seats with John F. Kerry in the Lowell area and Gerry E. Studds in the New Bedford-Cape Cod district. Some other elections may be close, and incumbent Democrat Louise Day Hicks may find her strongest opposition in a largely new district coming from a liberal independent, John J. Moakley.

MID-ATLANTIC — Democrats now hold a 57-40 edge in the House delegations from this six-state region. But reapportionment following the 1970 census has wiped out two congressmen from New York, two from Pennsylvania and one from West Virginia. All but one of the abolished districts had been represented by Democrats.

In New York, at least three incumbent congressmen face tough battles for re-election.

Redistricting added Republican votes to the already marginal districts of Democrats John G. Dow and James M. Hanley. Another Democrat in a close race is Otis G. Pike, whose personal popularity has pulled him through past close elections in a predominantly Republican Long Island area.

In past elections, Ogden R. Reid won with ease as a liberal Republican who attracted many Democratic votes. Now he has switched his party allegiance, and GOP money is being poured into the campaign of his Republican opponent, Carl A. Vergari, who also has Conservative Party endorsement.

There are a number of other close contests, but the strongest hope for a Democratic pickup appears to be the Bronx-suburban seat held by first-term Republican Peter A. Peyser. Richard L. Ottinger, who held the seat for three terms before his unsuccessful run for the Senate in 1970, may return it to the Democratic column.

In an ordinary election year, Democrats could be expected to hold onto their nine House seats in New Jersey with a chance of picking up one or two additional districts.

Republicans see a real possibility of unseating James J. Howard and Henry Helstoski with the help of a spillover of Nixon votes. Several other New Jersey contests could be closer than usual.

A reshuffle of Maryland districts cost the Democrats one Baltimore seat and created a sprawling new suburban district that is considered a tossup politically.

SOUTH AND BORDER STATES—Some of the close contests in this region are between ideological soulmates who happen to be of different parties. But in most cases the Democratic candidates are considered more likely to support at least a portion of labor's program.

Florida is a key battleground this year, with three additional House seats resulting from reapportionment. The present lineup is 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans. Early form charts point to each party adding one seat, with the third rated a tossup.

In Louisiana and Mississippi districts with no incumbents running, Republicans see a good chance of picking up at least one seat in each state. Several others may be close.

Democrats hope to hold on to the no-incumbent 6th District in Kentucky, but the contest is close. The same is true of the 4th District in North Carolina, currently represented by the Democratic senatorial candidate, Nick Galifianakis. The Democratic candidate, Ike F. Andrews, is a moderate liberal who faces a conservative opponent in this Raleigh-Durham district.

There is a chance in Tennessee for Democrat Howard B. Sompayrac, Jr., to oust LaMar Baker from the House seat he won in 1970 with a slim 51.3 percent of the vote. That would make up for the loss of a Democratic district through reapportionment.

Texas Republicans hope to tilt the party lineup by beating conservative Democrat Earle Cabell in Dallas with moderate Alan Steelman. And redistricting has matched two incumbents in a close race—Democrat Graham Purcell and Republican Robert Price.

If liberal Democrat Charles Wilson wins his expected victory in the Texas 2nd District, it will be a big plus even though the party alignment won't change. He would succeed John Dowdy, who had an 87 Wrong, 14 Right COPE record before a bribery conviction pushed him out of politics.

Another legislative plus would be the almost certain election of State Sen. Barbara C. Jordan in a new Houston district. She would be the first black member of Congress elected from the South in this century.

There is a possibility that Georgia might match that by sending civil rights leader Andrew Young to Congress from an Atlanta district. But he is in an uphill although close contest with a moderate Republican.

If the expected heavy Nixon vote in Virginia doesn't have coattails, Democrats there have a chance in two districts represented by Republicans who are not running for re-election.

MIDWEST—If the House seats in Illinois remain evenly split at 12-12 after the election, mark it as a major plus for the Democrats. Largely because of redistricting, four districts are vulnerable to a GOP pickup.

Two Democratic congressmen, Frank Annunzio and Abner J. Mikva, are in uphill battles in entirely new districts. Both are campaigning vigorously against Republican opponents who attack them as carpetbaggers.

In addition, the GOP has high hopes of picking up a new largely suburban Chicago area district. And upstate, incumbent Democrat George E. Shipley has been hurt in his try for an eighth term in a normally Republican area by the addition of another bloc of GOP voters to his district.

Indiana is another state where redistricting has hurt incumbent Democrats. Liberal Andrew Jacobs, Jr., seeking a fifth term, has lost worker neighborhoods in Indianapolis and acquired Republican suburban communities. Also in a tight race is Democrat J. Edward Roush, a veteran campaigner in a marginal district facing a well-financed Republican.

If the potential student vote at the University of Indiana and Ball State University turns out on Election Day, Democrats see a chance of beating incumbent Republicans John T. Myers and David W. Dennis, particularly the latter.

Iowa, which lost a seat to reapportionment, holds hope for the Democrats. In a contest between incumbents, Democrat Neal Smith is given a slight edge over Republican John H. Kyl.

A marginal district in Iowa, represented by Republican Fred Schwengel, is a prime target. Democrat Edward Mezvinsky, who came within 765 votes of beating Schwengel two years ago, thinks he can turn the trick this year.

For the past six years, Republicans have held a 12-7 edge in Michigan's House seats even though the statewide vote for Democratic candidates has consistently exceeded the GOP vote.

This year, redistricting has added Democratic votes to create at least the possibility of picking up two additional seats. Democratic hopes are centered on a no-incumbent industrial suburb of Detroit where Daniel S. Cooper is their candidate and on the Ann Arbor district where Democratic strength at least points to a closer than usual race for incumbent Republican Marvin L. Esch.

In Wisconsin, where reapportionment cost the state one House seat, two incumbents are fighting it out. Liberal Democrat David R. Obey, 33, is the clear favorite over liberal Republican Alvin E. O'Konski, 65, who only narrowly won renomination.

Republicans may be able to pick up the Missouri district long represented by the retiring conservative Democrat, W. R. Hull, Jr. In Minnesota, incumbents are favored, but some races are close, and each party sees a chance of taking over a seat. There is at least a chance of a Democratic pickup in Ohio of the district represented by retiring Republican Frank T. Bow.

MOUNTAIN AND PLAINS STATES—In the Great Plains area of the upper Midwest, the best prospect for a Republican pickup seems to be in South Dakota, where Democrat James Abourezk gave up his House seat to run for the Senate. The contest to succeed him is considered close.

In the mountain states to the West, a possible pickup of five seats by the Republicans is partially offset by prospects of two switches to Democrats.

Colorado gained a seat from reapportionment, and Republicans think they can take it. They also have targeted the district long represented by Wayne N. Aspinall, who was beaten in the Democratic primary. The energetic Democratic candidate, Alan Merson, has come on strong and the contest is now rated a tossup.

Arizona also gained a House seat and conservative Republican Jack E. Brown is given a slight edge.

Nevada's lone seat is up for grabs with the primary defeat of conservative Democrat Walter S. Baring. A victory by Democrat James H. Bilbray would probably be a plus in terms of votes.

Liberal Democrat Teno Roncalio gets elected from Wyoming in strong Democratic years. His 28-year-old Republican opponent, Bill Kidd, is likely to win if the top-of-the-ticket vote goes as expected.

It looks better for the Democrats in Utah and Idaho. Incumbent Republican Sherman P. Lloyd narrowly won a third term two years ago, but Democrat Wayne Owens is given a good chance of blocking his try for a fourth term. And in Idaho, Democrats hope for an upset victory by Edward V. Williams in a Republican district without an incumbent. GOP candidate Steven D. Symms has been passing out free salads to protest the boycott of non-union lettuce.

PACIFIC COAST — California, with 20 Democratic and 18 Republican House members, gained five seats from the census reapportionment and is a prime two-party battleground.

In the absence of major upsets, Democratic candidates are expected to win 21 districts, Republicans in 17. In two districts, Democrats are believed slightly ahead and two other districts are regarded as narrowly Republican. Maverick Republican Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., who ran against Nixon in Republican presidential primaries, is particularly vulnerable in a largely new district.

Another district is considered an even-money bet. The target of the Democrats is Rep. William S. Mailliard, a 10-term veteran whose hold on a San Francisco and suburban district has been made more shaky by redistricting. Roger Boas, a former state Democratic chairman, has been conducting an aggressive, well-financed campaign.

In Washington, it is a Democratic incumbent who is in trouble. Mike McCormack won an upset victory in a traditionally Republican district two years ago, but 40 percent of the voters this year will be new to the district and the Republican candidate, Stewart Bledsoe, is his party's leader in the state legislature.

Chamber Wants 4% As Wage Ceiling

A 5.5 percent ceiling on wage increases is too high in the opinion of the chief economist of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Carl Madden said the limit on pay raises should be dropped to 4 percent in order to bring about "a slower rise of prices."

He complained in a speech that inflation is being fueled "by rapidly growing social outlays" and by "a full employment commitment imposed on an antiquated labor union structure."

New Democrats Hold Key To Canadian Coalition

Ottawa—The New Democratic Party, endorsed by a large segment of Canada's unions, held the balance of power after a parliamentary election that saw the two largest parties end up in a virtual dead heat.

The Liberal Party of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau lost its majority in Parliament, dropping from 147 to 108 of the 264 seats. The Progressive Conservative Party moved up from 73 to 109 seats, still 23 short of a majority. It couldn't govern even if it got the support of the 15 members of the Quebec-based Social Credit Party and two independents.

Key to formation of a government appears to be the NDP, similar in ideology to the British Labor Party, which boosted its strength from 25 to 30 seats in the new Parliament.

David Lewis, NDP leader, said the party would be prepared to support any government that pledges "to deal with the priority items of a fairer tax system, lower inflation and unemployment, and higher old-age pensions."

Unemployment in Canada has risen to a record 7.1 percent of the workforce. During the election campaign, Lewis lashed out at the "corporate welfare bums" who use loopholes to avoid paying their fair share of taxes "while you and I have to pay more and more."

Georgine Appointed To Benefits Plan Panel

Sec.-Treas. Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. was appointed a member of the Advisory Council on Employe Welfare & Pension Benefits Plans by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson.

Others representing labor on the 13-member council are Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers, Willard E. Solenberger of the Auto Workers and Charles N. Schaeffer, Jr., of the Teamsters.

Third Quarter Reports:

Profits Shoot Up, Labor Costs Down

(Continued from Page 1)

quarter and 5.2 percent in the first three months of the year.

Unit labor costs in the private nonfarm sector declined 0.3 percent in the third quarter, following a 0.5 percent drop in the second quarter.

Productivity has spurted upward in the past two years at a rate substantially greater than that for the previous 25 years. This rise, and the accompanying holddown in unit labor costs at a time of rising prices, helps explain the sharp surge in corporate profits.

The BLS report shows that productivity in the total private economy rose 3.7 percent during the third quarter, down from the 6.2 percent gain of the second quarter but well above the long-term growth rate of 3 percent over the last two decades.

Manufacturing productivity went up 3.3 percent, a dropoff from the 6.6 percent rise in the second quarter but still above the longterm average.

For the past year—from September 1971 to September 1972—there was an increase in productivity of 4.3 percent for the total private economy, 5.3 percent for the private non-farm sector, and 3.6 percent for manufacturing.

The two profits surveys showed that much of the rise in earnings was due to a considerable impetus from the steel industry, which staged a sharp comeback from the third quarter of 1971. Nine of the nation's 10 largest steel producers have reported third-quarter results and, with only one exception, they show major earnings gains from a year ago.

In the auto industry, General Motors alone registered a decline—a 43.8 percent drop from the $217 million earnings level of the like period in 1971. GM blamed the steep drop on high start-up costs on 1973 models, expenses of new safety items and loss of production at a major plant because of strikes.

Among other industry groups, privately-owned utilities posted profits gains averaging 20 percent, with approval of rate increases coming more easily.

Earnings are increasing so rapidly that Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson said about one company in five may be "at or near their profit-margin ceilings" set by the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program.

Metals producers fared well. Kennecott Copper, for example, was up 203 percent over the same 1971 period. Most electrical-equipment manufacturers also did well as exemplified by RCA, whose profits were up 96.3 percent.

Leaders in profit gains included Chrysler, with a rise of 414.5 percent, and Chesapeake & Ohio Railway with a 622.2 percent increase.

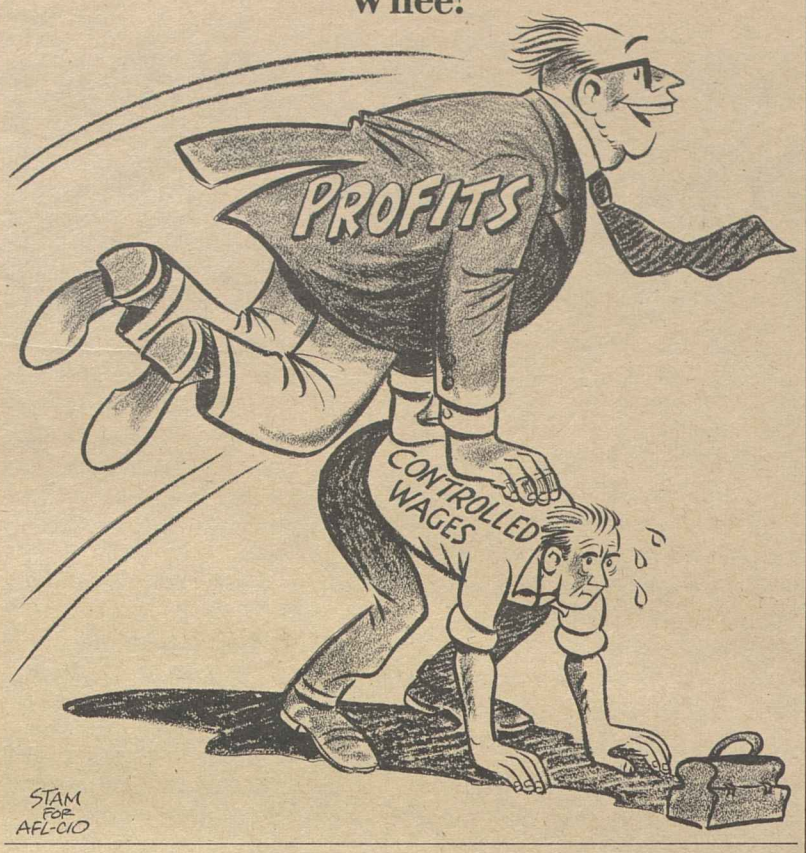
Wholesale Prices Stable in October

The Wholesale Price Index rose one-tenth of 1 percent during October on a seasonally adjusted basis. In actual figures, it dropped two-tenths of 1 percent during the month, largely because of a 2.4 percent decline in raw food and other farm products.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said the wholesale price index has gone up at an annual rate of 5.2 percent during the first 11 months of Phase 2 of the Administration's economic stabilization program.

That's exactly the same rate recorded during the 11-month period just before wage-price controls were imposed.

'Whee!'



New Approaches Urged For Labor Education

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis has outlined a proposal for the development of "several models of a labor education system to which unions and universities may address themselves."

Speaking at a Maritime Trades Dept. lunch in Washington, Davis recommended establishing a national task force working under the direction of the AFL-CIO to develop the models and end "the present fragmented system which makes little contribution toward strengthening our movement or our individual union affiliates."

"It is time that we get on with the task of training union officers and staffs, who have a wealth of experience and expertise in trade union affairs, to teach those now entering the ranks of labor," Davis said.

As a step in that direction, he said, the AFL-CIO is developing a short course on teacher training in cooperation with Columbia University's Teacher College.

Another step will come when the Labor Studies Center moves to its permanent location at Silver Spring, Md., Davis said. The facility will offer top quality labor education, and will be the equivalent of a graduate school in labor education, he said.

He observed that "labor education does not yet enjoy the full attention of university administrators." Only 30 major universities in the United States have shown "a real commitment to the education of union representatives," he noted.

"Most universities, however, have huge investments in schools of business—training corporate executives at the expense of taxpayers," he said. 'Well, we, too, are taxpayers, and it is time to cry for a piece of the action."

Davis said that some unions are moving towards educational benefits in their collective bargaining agreements. A number of present contracts offer a benefit to the employe so long as the education program is job-related, he noted. Future trends indicate moving beyond this limited scope, he said, asking:

"What about educational benefits flowing to the children of employes?"

Unions concern themselves with educational issues at all levels, Davis observed, because experience has shown that the learning process never ends, and that to serve their members unions must continue to be channels of education for workers and their families.

"The trade union movement will remain viable and strong so long as its commitment to education remains strong," he said. "We will ride through the turbulent times ahead and continue to effectively represent the best interests of America's workers because we will be equipped to apply reason and intelligence to our problem-solving.

"In the final analysis, there is no alternative to the labor movement. Let us never forget that."

Split Looms On Congress, Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)

can majority, it is likely that attractive bait would be set out to lure some conservative southern Democrats to switch parties.

A big question mark in this election is the size of the vote. In numbers, it will undoubtedly set a record since the population has grown and 18-year-olds for the first time have the right to vote. If it slips below the 60.2 percent of the potential turnout that voted in the 1968 election, it could throw all polls out of kilter—depending on who stays away. If the absentees are normally Democratic voters unenthusiastic about either McGovern or Nixon, the congressional outlook could be upset.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council declined to endorse either presidential candidate. A number of unions supported McGovern, others endorsed Nixon and a number remained neutral.

In the key congressional and senatorial contests, the labor movement has been united.

Endorsements, backed up with campaign help, have gone to candidates with records of support for the labor movement's broad legislative goals. Most have been Democrats; a few have been Republicans who have steered a course independent of their party's leadership.

And on Election Day, volunteers in hundreds of union offices will be on the telephone, urging members and their families to vote.

11-4-72

Nixon Advisers Argue On Employment Goals

Two members of the President's Council of Economic Advisers appeared caught in contradictory statements on Administration goals for the economy.

Council Chairman Herbert Stein and member Ezra Solomon argued with Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) at a Joint Economic Committee hearing over whether the Administration had abandoned its objective of cutting the unemployment rate to 4 percent, which it once regarded as "full employment."

While Stein refused to set a "numerical target" for unemployment, which has been at about 5.5 percent for the last four months, Solomon became embroiled in a dispute over whether he once indicated that a more realistic target might be as high as 5 percent.

Denying that he had ever said that, Solomon conceded "it's my voice" when Proxmire had a staff assistant play a tape-recording of a speech in which he was heard to say: "If four (percent unemployment) was correct then (in 1965), it can't be correct now; 4.5, five (percent) is correct now." The tape was made at a December 1971 institutional investors conference in New York.

Later Stein said the Nixon Administration "has never put forward any employment target, as a long-run goal, above 4 percent. He said that getting down "to the neighborhood of 5 percent" was set as the Administration's goal for the end of 1972 rather than as "an ultimate target."

Stein said in his testimony, and again several days later, that "the goal, as we see it, is employment for everyone able and willing to work," a goal that organized labor long has maintained cannot be reached if full employment is defined as a 4 percent jobless rate.

A week earlier, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger told the same congressional committee that businessmen, academicians, and politicians ought to stop "playing games" with the objective of full employment, and concentrate on cutting back the jobless rate to 2 percent.

Those talking in terms of a 4 to 5 percent unemployment rate "may have reasons for such a choice," Goldfinger said, "but their objective is not full employment."

Charles Donahue Dies, Retired Labor Lawyer

Dublin, Ireland—Charles Donahue, 60, a former research director of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and solicitor of the Labor Dept. from 1961 to 1969, died here of cancer.

He was a partner in a Washington, D.C., law firm before retiring to Ireland last year.

Pressmen, Stereotypers Reach Merger Accord

The executive boards of the Printing Pressmen and the Stereotypers agreed to terms for the merger of the two graphic arts unions.

The agreement, announced jointly by Pres. Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen and Pres. James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers, is the culmination of discussions between the two crafts over several years.

The merger agreement is subject to approval by members of both unions. A simple majority is needed for ratification by the Printing Pressmen, but a two-thirds majority is required by the Stereotypers' constitution.

The merger, with a target date of next June 1, would create a union of 135,000 members. The Pressmen currently have about 125,000 members and the Stereotypers 10,000.

Rohan and Sampson said that members of the two unions have had a close working relationship over the years. The merger will not only strengthen relations, they stressed, but will also provide increased services to members in an industry which has become highly concentrated.

Rohan said the action is another step toward the eventual merger of all graphic arts unions, which has been under serious consideration by a number of crafts for more than a decade.

The Stereotypers had previously negotiated a merger agreement with the Lithographers & Photoengravers in the mid-1960s. but the pact failed to win the necessary two-thirds approval of the membership in a referendum.

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Nixon's Lone Victory Keys Clash With New Congress

2-Seat Democratic Gain:

Senate Upsets Add Liberal Strength

By David L. Perlman

A string of upset victories by liberal Democrats thwarted an expected swing to the right in the Senate and brightened the outlook for labor's programs.

Ten of the 33 Senate seats up for election this year changed party.

Six moved from the Republican to the Democratic column, four of them through the defeat of high-seniority incumbents who sought re-election.

Three of the four Democratic-held seats that shifted Republican were in states where the incumbent senators had retired or were defeated in primaries.

The huge margin of Pres. Nixon's re-election had little effect on the Senate or House contests.

Democrats were elected to the Senate in states where the Nixon majority was overwhelming. And in Massachusetts, the only state carried by McGovern, labor-backed Republican Sen. Edward W. Brooke won re-election in a walkaway.

Although Republicans had 19 Senate seats at stake in the election to 14 for the Democrats, they were favored to gain seats from supposedly vulnerable Democrats. A number of pre-election forecasts had given the GOP a chance to pick up a net gain of five seats needed for control of the Senate—particularly if Pres. Nixon won in a landslide.

The Republicans did win Democratic seats as predicted in New Mexico and Oklahoma. They won what was billed as a close race in North Carolina. And they scored a mild upset by winning the Virginia Senate race.

But they couldn't oust Democratic incumbents in Rhode Island, Alabama or New Hampshire. Nor could they take over a Democratic-held seat in Georgia.

Meanwhile, Democratic candidates took Republican seats in what had been considered toss-up contests in South Dakota and Kentucky. They upset favored Republicans in Delaware and Iowa. And they astounded political observers with the defeat of entrenched GOP senators in Colorado and Maine.

Here's a closer look at the states where Senate seats changed parties:

COLORADO — Gordon L. Allott, seeking a fourth term, was chairman of the Republican Policy Committee and senior minority member of the Senate Interior Committee. He had a cumulative COPE record of 24 Right and 85 Wrong votes.

His opponent, Floyd K. Haskell was a maverick Republican member of the legislature until he switched parties in 1970, and had sponsored the state's first truth-in-lending legislation. He was given little chance to win. But he attacked Allott as "out of touch" with a changing state, challenged his vote to confirm Harrold Carswell, "a known racist" for the Supreme Court, and hit Allott's votes against Medicare, mass transit and tax reform.

Haskell won, despite the massive Nixon majority in the state.

DELAWARE—There were hard-to-believe pre-election reports that

(Continued on Page 3)

CHEERS OF CAMPAIGN WORKERS are acknowledged by Pres. and Mrs. Nixon and Vice Pres. Agnew at an election celebration in Washington after Sen. George McGovern conceded.

Despite Slight GOP Gain:

House Races Result In Virtual Standoff

Elections for 435 House seats brought only a modest shift in party lineups and virtually no change in the close liberal-conservative division that marked the 92nd Congress—and most of its recent predecessors.

The conservative coalition of the bulk of Republicans and most southern Democrats remains strong, but apparently no stronger despite a 12-seat Republican pickup.

There will be 244 Democrats and 191 Republicans in the new House. The previous lineup, assigning vacancies to the party last holding the seat, was 256-179.

Reapportionment and redistricting following the 1970 census cost the Democrats most of their lost seats. But Democratic candidates generally did astonishingly well in holding on to districts that had been expected to go Republican, particularly with a landslide of Nixon votes. A few upsets of favored Democrats were at least matched by Democratic pickups of supposedly safe Republican districts.

There was no strong tide of party change in any section of the nation. Reapportionment lessened Democratic representation from the big industrial cities of the East and Midwest, and increased the number of congressmen from suburban districts throughout the country.

Many of the Republican gains—particularly in the South—merely replaced conservatives with conservatives. In fact, the House lineup from the South and border states is likely to be a shade less conservative in the 93rd Congress, even though the GOP added eight seats in the region to four for the Democrats. Some of the new Democrats are markedly more progressive than Democrats they replaced.

Only 13 incumbents who survived the primaries and were candidates for re-election were defeated—eight Democrats and five

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Sees Majority for Progress

By John M. Barry

Pres. Nixon achieved his campaign goal of "four more years"—but it will be four more years of conflict with a Democratic Congress over federal expenditures, social programs and the course of national policy.

The President achieved a smashing personal victory in his bid for re-election, carrying all but one state — Massachusetts — and the District of Columbia while amassing 521 Electoral College votes and just over 60 percent of the popular vote.

But, as one writer put it, it was a "lonely landslide."

In defeating his Democratic challenger, Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, by an overwhelming margin Nixon failed to contribute any measurable strength to other Republican candidates, and Congress remained solidly Democratic.

In the Senate, the Democrats actually widened their margin by two seats, making the new lineup 57 to 43. And the Republican pickup of 12 seats had little effect on the political complexion of the House, although it narrowed the Democrats' organizational control to 244-191.

Nixon thus became the first president in history to start two terms

(Continued on Page 8)

Jobless Rate Still Stuck at 5.5 Percent

For the fifth month in a row, the nation's unemployment rate held fast at about 5.5 percent in October, despite a slight rise in the number of people who had jobs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that total employment last month was 82.7 million—260,000 more on a seasonally adjusted basis than in September. BLS said the higher number of persons with jobs was offset by a continuing influx of new workers into the labor force, thus holding the seasonally adjusted jobless rate at 5.5 percent.

The unemployment rate hovered around 6 percent most of last year and this year until June when it fell to 5.5 percent. It has stayed there since, except for a rise to 5.6 percent in August.

The Labor Dept. said the number of unemployed workers actually de-

(Continued on Page 8)

Democrats Win 11 Governorships To Raise Statehouse Lead to 31-19

By James M. Shevis

Democrats retained their hold on the majority of the nation's statehouses, emerging from the Nov. 7 elections with a net gain of one governorship for a total of 31 against 19 held by the Republicans.

The gain came as Democratic candidates won governors' seats in three states—Illinois, Vermont and Delaware—previously held by the Republicans, and the GOP took over two statehouses—in North Carolina and Missouri—that had been Democratic.

All told, the Democrats won 11 of the 18 gubernatorial races, and the Republicans seven. With 20 Democratic and 12 Republican holdovers, the Democrats will have a 12-statehouse margin.

The results offered added evidence that most contests for governor are decided over state issues rather than national political trends.

For example, in Illinois, a state which Pres. Nixon won handily, incumbent Republican Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie lost to Democrat Daniel Walker largely because of voter opposition to the state's first income tax, enacted under Ogilvie.

A 49-year-old Chicago attorney, Walker gained national attention as head of the commission that studied the causes of violence at the 1968 Democratic convention. He was backed by the state's AFL-

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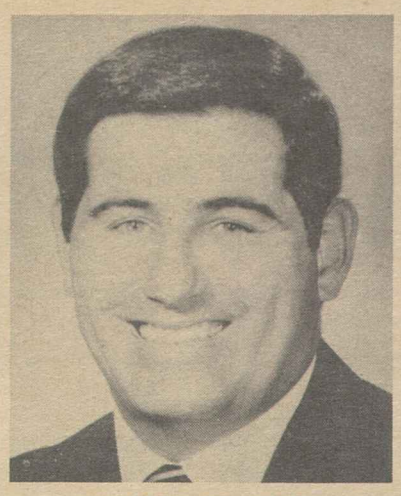
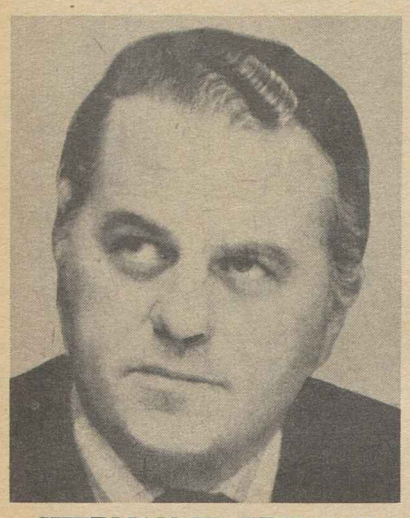
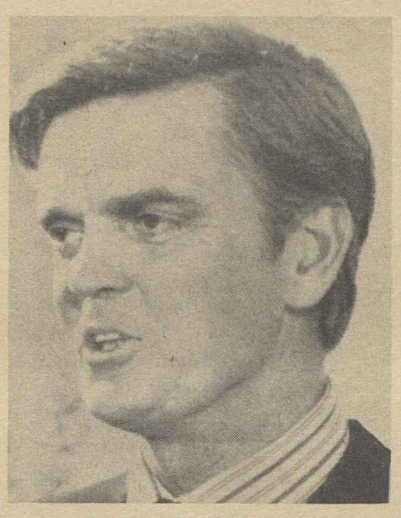
THOMAS P. SALMON



PHILLIP W. NOEL



SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT



DANIEL WALKER

11 of 18 States Elect Democratic Governors

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO Committee on Political Education.

COPE-backed candidates as a whole did well in the state contests. Of the 17 gubernatorial candidates endorsed by COPE units, 11 won their races. There was no endorsement in North Carolina.

The biggest surprise came in heavily Republican Vermont, where Thomas P. Salmon, 40, became the state's second Democratic governor in 116 years. With Nixon carrying Vermont by nearly 2-to-1, Salmon upset the GOP challenger, Luther Hackett, 39, the handpicked choice of retiring Gov. Deane C. Davis.

Salmon, former minority house leader, is a protege of three-term Democratic Gov. Philip H. Hoff. The governor-elect focused his campaign on Hackett's opposition to expansion of public electric power.

Another upset for the Democrats was Phillip Noel's win over Republican Herbert F. DeSimone in Rhode Island. Noel, the mayor of Warwick since 1967, began his political career while working in the office of Rhode Island's senior senator, John O. Pastore (D), as a Georgetown Law School student.

Polls had Noel trailing substantially behind DeSimone, who lost by only 1,871 votes two years ago to incumbent Gov. Frank Licht. Licht chose not to seek a third term.

The third turnover to the Democrats occurred in Delaware, where Sherman W. Tribbitt, house minority leader and a former lieutenant governor, defeated Republican Gov. Russell W. Peterson. Tribbitt, 49, had strong labor support.

Peterson, 55, barely won renomination in the GOP primary and was hurt by Delaware's fiscal problems.

In Texas, Uvalde rancher Dolph Briscoe kept the state in the Democratic column by edging past Republican millionaire Henry C. Grover, a strongly anti-labor state senator. Briscoe, who was expected to have an easier time of it in defeating Grover, emerged the winner with a narrow margin.

Montana's Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Judge, 38, had no difficulty turning back a challenge from Republican state senator Ed Smith, 52. Judge will fill the seat left vacant by Democrat Forrest H. Anderson.

Rep. Arthur A. Link (D), who has never lost an election, kept his winning skein intact by defeating Republican Richard F. Larsen in a tight race in North Dakota. Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the first time in 1970, Link took 51 percent of the vote.

The Democrats' biggest disappointment was in West Virginia where Sec. of State John D. Rockefeller IV, 35, the one Democrat in the Rockefeller clan, tried in vain to unseat Republican incumbent Arch A. Moore.

North Carolina elected its first Republican governor since 1896, choosing state legislator James E. Holshouser, 38, over Democrat Hargrove Bowles, Jr., 53, to succeed Democratic Gov. Robert W. Scott.

In Indiana, where Nixon took two of every three votes cast in a record turnout, his coattails may have helped Dr. Otis R. Bowen, a physician and speaker of the state house of representatives. Bowen defeated former Democratic Gov. Matthew E. Welsh.

Missouri chose a Republican governor for the first time since 1940, giving State Auditor Christopher S. Bond the victory over 54-year-old St. Louis Attorney Edward L. Dowd. At 33, Bond will be the state's youngest governor in history.

New Hampshire, which usually picks Republican governors, ran true to form, electing a conservative, Meldrim Thomson, Jr., to the seat now held by Gov. Walter Peterson, who lost out in the GOP primary.

Seven of the nine incumbent governors won re-election, including Democrats Dale Bumpers in Arkansas, Robert Docking in Kansas, Richard F. Kneip in South Dakota, and Calvin L. Rampton in Utah, and Republicans Robert Ray in Iowa, Moore in West Virginia, and Daniel J. Evans in Washington.

Conservatives Contained:

House Outlook Unchanged Despite Republican Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

Republicans. And most of them were victims of unfavorable redistricting.

On a regional basis, here's where the House action took place:

NEW ENGLAND—A series of switches resulted in only a modest one-seat pickup for the Republicans.

In Connecticut, the two seats considered most in danger stayed Democratic with the re-election of William R. Cotter and Ella T. Grasso. But a small redistricting shift helped Republican Ronald A. Sarasin upset seven-term incumbent John S. Monagan.

Democrats had hoped to pick up two Massachusetts districts where Republican incumbents were not seeking re-election, but took only one of them. Gerry E. Studds won his race, but anti-war activist John E. Kerry was a surprise loser to Paul W. Cronin, considered a moderate Republican. Louise Day Hicks won the Democratic nomination in a more liberal district than the one she previously represented. But she lost the election to a liberal Democrat running as an independent, John J. Moakley.

In Maine, while William D. Hathaway moved to the Senate, Republican William S. Cohen walked away with his former House seat. Cohen, the mayor of Bangor, capitalized on the new technique of conducting a walking campaign in the district.

MID-ATLANTIC — Reapportionment following the 1970 census wiped out two seats in New York, two in Pennsylvania and one in West Virginia, for a dropoff of four Democratic and one Republican seat before the first ballots were cast.

Reshaping of remaining districts—particularly in New York and New Jersey—was expected to help Republicans pick up a large handful of new congressmen. The actual GOP gain was a mere one seat each in New York, New Jersey and Maryland.

The only Democratic incumbent defeated in the region was John G. Dow, in a New York district made even more Republican this year by redistricting. The successful Republican, Benjamin A. Gilman, was considered too liberal to get the Conservative Party endorsement.

All other New York incumbents who had been considered in danger survived the election, including Democrats Ogden R. Reid (who was last elected as a Republican but switched parties), James M. Hanley, Otis G. Pike and Lester L. Wolff. On the Republican side, Peter A. Peyser beat back the attempt of Democrat Richard L. Ottinger to regain the House seat he gave up for an unsuccessful run for the Senate two years ago.

The threatened Democratic incumbents in New Jersey all were re-elected but new districts gave the Republicans a one-seat pickup to trim the Democratic margin in House seats to 8-7.

A new Maryland district — replacing a Democratic seat lost from Baltimore—was won by Republican Marjorie S. Holt.

There were no party switches in Pennsylvania, West Virginia or Delaware.

SOUTH AND BORDER STATES—By party lineup, Republicans added eight seats in this region to four Democratic gains. But in terms of the conservative coalition, the number of moderates and liberals appears to have increased slightly at the expense of hard-core conservatives.

Thus, Republican takeovers of two Democratic seats in Mississippi and one in Louisiana merely replace conservatives with conservatives. Nor is the Republican replacement for House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan in South Carolina likely to change anything—although if the Democrat who beat McMillan in the primary, John W. Jenrette, Jr., had won the general election, it would have been a liberal plus.

The South lost a liberal voice with the defeat of William R. Anderson of Tennessee, who held a seat on the important House Rules Committee.

But it gained two liberal voices in the first blacks elected to Congress from the South in this century.

Barbara C. Jordan won her expected victory in a new Houston district. And civil rights leader Andrew Young won an unexpected victory in an Atlanta district previously represented by conservative Republican Fletcher Thompson, who gave it up for an unsuccessful try for the Senate.

In Texas, the replacement of conservative Democrat John Dowdy by liberal Democrat Charles Wilson rates as a plus, even without a party change. And the replacement of conservative Democrat Earle Cabell in Dallas by moderate Republican Alan Steelman at least balances out the defeat of moderate Democrat Graham Purcell by conservative Republican Robert Price in a redistricted battle between two incumbents.

An upset victory by a moderate Democrat in the conservative Republican stronghold of Tulsa, Okla., is a plus, while one more Virginia Republican in Congress won't make the state's delegation any more conservative than it has been.

Florida gained three seats through reapportionment, and two of them went Democratic. Voting patterns will have to be watched before the change in political complexion can be determined.

MIDWEST — Reapportionment complicates the arithmetic, but the Republicans did poorer than expected.

In Illinois, Democrat Abner J. Mikva lost his uphill battle in a completely new district to Republican Samuel H. Young and moderate Republican Robert P. Hanrahan took a new, largely suburban district edging Chicago. But Democrat Frank Annunzio held a seat the GOP was counting on.

Too many Republicans were added to the Indiana district of liberal Andrew Jacobs, Jr., and the Rev. William H. Hudnutt III, a conservative Presbyterian minister, took the seat. But threatened liberal Democrat J. Edward Roush won re-election.

Iowa was a Democratic plus. With one seat lost in reapportionment, a battle between two incumbents saw Democrat Neal Smith beat Republican John H. Kyl. And Democrat Edward Mezvinsky, who came close to defeating incumbent Fred Schwengel two years ago, succeeded this time.

Reapportionment cost the Republicans an Ohio seat. And it cost them a Wisconsin seat in a matchup of two liberal incumbents. Democrat David R. Obey (32 Right, 3 Wrong) beat Republican Alvin E. O'Konski (84 Right, 28 Wrong).

MOUNTAIN AND PLAINS STATES—Reapportionment added two seats in this region and the Republicans took them both. Otherwise, three seats previously held by Democrats shifted Republican and two Republican seats were taken by Democrats.

In Colorado, Republican William L. Armstrong won as expected in a new district and James T. Johnson picked up for the GOP the district previously represented by House Interior Committee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall, who was defeated in the primary. Johnson was the only Colorado candidate endorsed by the liberal Republican Ripon Society. In an upset, an incumbent Republican from Denver, James D. McKevitt, was beaten by Patricia Schroeder, a 32-year-old attorney.

The South Dakota seat given up by James Abourezk for his successful Senate bid shifted Republican with the election of former Lt. Gov. James Abdnor.

Arizona's new congressional district was won as expected by a conservative Republican, John B. Conlan. And in Nevada, Republican David Towell took the seat held by conservative Democrat Walter S. Baring, who had been defeated in the primary.

Democrats scored in Utah, however, as Wayne Owens ousted incumbent Republican Sherman P. Lloyd.

There was no party switch in Wyoming's lone House seat, and that ranks as an upset. The re-election of liberal Democrat Teno Roncalio breaks a pattern of the seat changing hands in line with the top-of-the-ticket vote.

PACIFIC COAST — Democrats outgained Republicans in California and won an upset victory in Washington to strengthen the party's lead in the region's House delegation.

California gained five seats through reapportionment and ended up with 23 Democratic and 20 Republican congressmen. That's a three-seat gain for the Democrats and a two-seat pickup for the Republicans.

All incumbents of both parties who were on the ballot won re-election, including several who were considered in danger. One of the new districts elected Democrat Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, who joins Shirley Chisholm of New York and newly-elected Barbara Jordan of Texas as one of the three black women in Congress.

In Washington, two upsets dashed Republican hopes. Democrat Mike McCormack, a surprise winner in a normally Republican area two years ago, won re-election against a favored Republican opponent. And a traditionally GOP district, represented for 10 terms by retiring Republican Thomas M. Pelly, was won by labor-backed Democrat John Hempelmann, 30-year-old former aide to Sen. Henry M. Jackson.

Hempelmann's slim lead, however, could be overturned by the absentee ballot count.

Alaska's voters re-elected Democrat Nick Begich even though hope that he will be found alive from a plane crash has virtually been abandoned. A special election will have to be held to fill that vacancy and the New Orleans seat of House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, who had no Republican opponent.

Liberal Democrats Post Senate Gains

GOP Hopes Dashed By Election Upsets

(Continued from Page 1)

J. Caleb Boggs was having trouble in his bid for a third term. Boggs, a Republican moderate with a 41 Right, 39 Wrong COPE record, had won easily his last time out and no one seemed to be really mad at him. An August poll showed him with a 47-19 percent lead over his Democratic opponent Joseph R. Biden, Jr., a liberal Wilmington lawyer who wouldn't even be 30—the minimum age for a senator under the Constitution—until after the election.

But if Boggs hadn't alienated many voters, he hadn't excited many either. Biden's vigorous campaign, heavy on radio spot commercials, asked whether it wasn't time that Delaware "had a spokesman who shouted" about taxes, ecology and other issues instead of just "going along."

By the second week in October, the polls showed the Boggs lead down to 43-40. By late October, it was a dead heat. And on Election Day, it was 115,500 votes for Democrat Biden to 112,500 for Boggs.

IOWA—Dick Clark wasn't exactly a household name in Iowa when the campaign began. He had been away in Washington as administrative assistant to Democratic Congressman John C. Culver and previously had taught at Upper Iowa College. Furthermore, he was running against Jack Miller, who had a 12 Right, 65 Wrong COPE record—but who had easily won a second term six years ago with 60.9 percent of the vote.

So Clark, taking a tip from the success two years ago of Florida's Sen. Lawton M. Chiles, started walking last June and got himself known in just about every county in the state. He hoofed it close to 1,000 miles and talked to people—about the need for the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill and about tax reform. The 57-20 lead in the polls that Miller started with began to shrink. In head-to-head debate, Clark attacked and Miller defended the capital gains tax loophole; Clark attacked and Miller defended the oil depletion allowance.

It was an upset victory for Clark, but those who had followed the campaign closely had correctly tabbed it as a possible pickup for the Democrats.

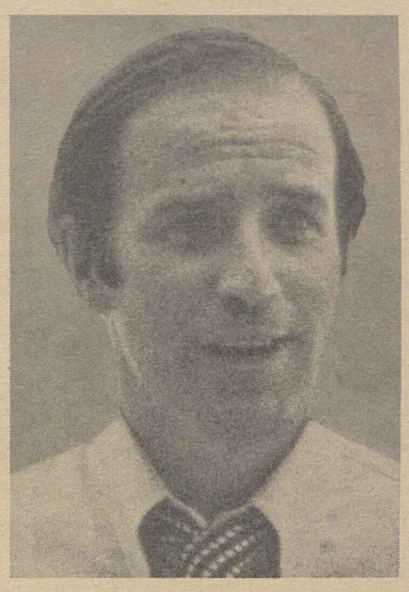
KENTUCKY — The retirement of moderate Republican John Sherman Cooper set the stage for a slugging match between Republican Louis B. Nunn and Walter (Dee) Huddleston, the Democratic leader in the state Senate.

Huddleston succeeded by ripping into Nunn's record as governor and stressing that the Democratic legislature had just repealed the 5 percent sales tax on food imposed under Nunn. He charged that Nunn—no relation to the successful Democratic candidate in Georgia—was allied with "fat cats" and was "playing footsie" with special-interest lobbyists. His election breaks a long Republican monopoly of Kentucky's Senate seats.

MAINE — The sympathy for Democrat William D. Hathaway proved premature. He had given up a safe House seat to take on the seemingly invulnerable Margaret Chase Smith who had never received less than 59 percent of the vote in four previous elections to the Senate.

Mrs. Smith had a 60 Right, 62 Wrong COPE record as compared with Hathaway's 59 Right, 2 Wrong record in the House. But she was respected for her independence, and Hathaway's gamble was based on the assumption that Maine's Edmund S. Muskie would be the Democratic presidential candidate, strengthening the ticket in his home state.

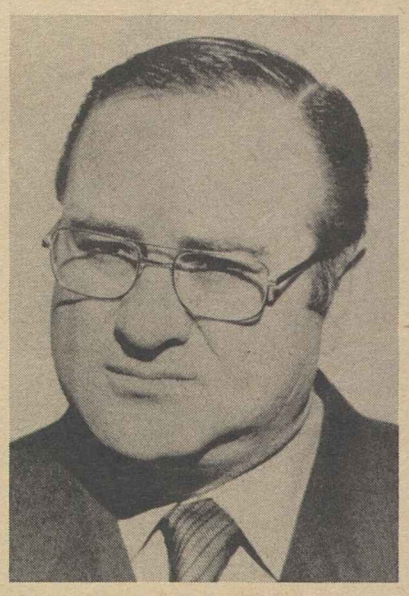
WALTER HUDDLESTON



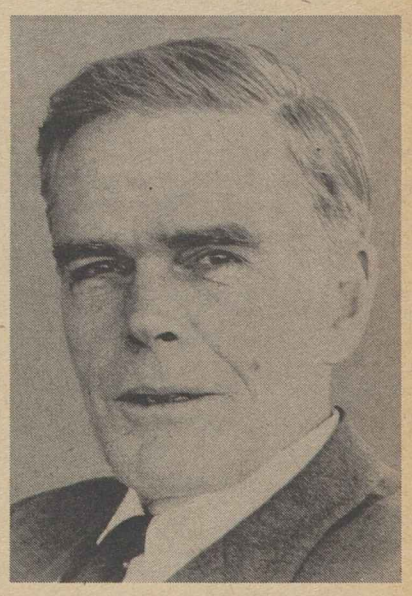
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.

WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

DICK CLARK



JAMES ABOUREZK



FLOYD K. HASKELL

Hathaway campaigned vigorously, visited each of Maine's 495 cities and towns during the first half of the year and revisiting most of them during the pre-election period. And perhaps the clue to the election upset can be found in the pointed comment of a political columnist for the Maine Telegram a few weeks before the election: "Sen. Smith says blandly that she doesn't intend to discuss issues in the campaign," he noted. Nevertheless, he wrote, "she appears to be invulnerable." But she wasn't.

NEW MEXICO—With veteran Democrat Clinton P. Anderson retiring from the Senate, Republicans were favored to win the seat with Pete V. Domenici, former mayor of Albuquerque. As did other GOP candidates, he sought to pin a "McGovern radical" label on Democratic Candidate Jack Daniels while identifying himself as a "Nixon Republican."

Domenici trailed far behind Nixon's vote in the state, but he succeeded in taking the Senate seat for the GOP.

OKLAHOMA — Incumbent Democrat Fred R. Harris didn't seek re-election because it seemed evident that he was too liberal for an increasingly conservative state this year. So, it turned out, was veteran Democratic Rep. Ed Edmondson, who had a more moderate image while mustering a solid 92 Right, 18 Wrong COPE record.

Former Republican governor and oilman Dewey F. Bartlett was described by one political reporter as "a colorless, staunchly conservative Republican who has fixed his race to the Nixon banner."

That was the winning strategy in Oklahoma this year.

NORTH CAROLINA—In terms of votes for labor-supported programs, Republican winner Jesse Helms can't be much worse than incumbent Democrat B. Everett Jordan, who had a 20 Right, 67 Wrong COPE record.

But the Democratic candidate was the more moderate Rep. Nick Galifianakis—clearly superior in labor's view to the ultra-conservative Helms.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Incumbent Republican Karl E. Mundt's COPE record for the 92nd Congress is a complete blank. He missed every key vote because of an illness that incapacitated him and forced his retirement. But his previous record was 10 Right and 84 Wrong votes.

By contrast Sen.-Elect James G. Abourezk compiled a 17 Right, 2 Wrong record during his single term in the House.

Abourezk, son of an immigrant Lebanese peddler, campaigned as an unabashed liberal, spoke up strongly for National Health Security, and defeated Republican Robert Hirsch, former majority leader in the state Senate and a one-time national debating champion.

VIRGINIA—Incumbent Democrat William B. Spong, Jr. had COPE endorsement for a second term despite a 16 Right, 31 Wrong record.

The Republican pickup counts as a conservative gain since the winner, William L. Scott, had a 4 Right, 44 Wrong voting record in the House.

Spong was considered an early favorite, but the Republican Party has become the dominant force in Virginia politics. Spong never endorsed either presidential candidate, but a newspaper account quoted him as having told a college student who pressed him on the issue that he planned to vote for McGovern.

Perhaps equally important in the Senate races were the switches that did not take place.

Thus, Republican John H. Chafee—a former governor and recently Secretary of the Navy—was considered an early favorite to oust Rhode Island Democrat Claiborne Pell, whose COPE record is 74 Right, 4 Wrong votes.

Pell gained strength as the campaign progressed and ended up with a comparatively easy victory.

Even more one-sided was the reelection of veteran Alabama Sen. John J. Sparkman—one of the last of the old New Deal southern Democrats even though his voting record has become more conservative during the Wallace regime in Alabama. Sparkman trounced Republican Winton M. Blount by a 2-1 margin. Blount is a former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and served as Pres. Nixon's postmaster general.

In New Hampshire, liberal Democrat Thomas J. McIntyre was re-elected over a strong challenge from former Republican Gov. Wesley Powell in another seat the GOP hoped to pick up. And in Georgia, Democrat Sam Nunn beat Fletcher Thompson, whose record as a Republican congressman was 7 Right, 37 Wrong.

On the other side of the coin, strong Democratic candidates weren't able to defeat Republican Senators Robert P. Griffin in Michigan or John G. Tower in Texas. Nor could they beat Rep. James A. McClure for the seat vacated by retiring Republican Len B. Jordan in Idaho.

33 Senate Winners

Alabama—John Sparkman (D)*
Alaska—Ted Stevens (R)*
Arkansas—John L. McClellan (D)*
Colorado—Floyd K. Haskell (D)
Delaware—Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D)
Georgia—Sam Nunn (D)
Idaho—James A. McClure (R)
Illinois—Charles H. Percy (R)*
Iowa—Dick Clark (D)
Kansas—James B. Pearson (R)*
Kentucky—Walter (Dee) Huddleston (D)
Louisiana—J. Bennett Johnston, Jr. (D)
Maine—William D. Hathaway (D)
Massachusetts—Edward W. Brooke (R)*
Michigan—Robert P. Griffin (R)*
Minnesota—Walter F. Mondale (D)*
Mississippi—James O. Eastland (D)*
Montana—Lee Metcalf (D)*
Nebraska—Carl Curtis (R)*
New Hampshire—Thomas J. McIntyre (D)*
New Jersey—Clifford P. Case (R)*
New Mexico—Pete V. Domenici (R)
North Carolina—Jesse A. Helms (R)
Oklahoma—Dewey F. Bartlett (R)
Oregon—Mark O. Hatfield (R)*
Rhode Island—Claiborne Pell (D)*
South Carolina—Strom Thurmond (R)*
South Dakota—James Abourezk (D)
Tennessee—Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R)*
Texas—John G. Tower (R)*
Virginia—William L. Scott (R)
West Virginia—Jennings Randolph (D)*
Wyoming—Clifford P. Hansen (R)*

* Incumbent

Economist Oswald Joins SEIU Staff

Rudolph A. Oswald, an economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research since 1963, has been appointed research director of the Service Employes.

Oswald succeeds Will Smith, Jr., research department director for the past two years, who has been named special assistant to SEIU Pres. George Hardy.

Oswald received a doctorate degree in economics from Georgetown University in 1965. He holds a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin and a bachelor's degree from Holy Cross College.

Smith joined the SEIU staff in 1963 as a research assistant. He became assistant research director in 1967 and director of the department in 1970.

'Loud and Clear'

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have made their choice. In the weeks and months to come there will be many interpretations of what they have said in this election. We, on our part, believe they have spoken in a loud and clear voice.

In the presidential race, the American people have overwhelmingly repudiated neo-isolationism as a basis of their foreign policy. They have shown that they want peace in Vietnam, but not surrender and not dishonor.

In the congressional elections, the American people have spoken out for a continuation of social progress—for tax reform, health security, aid to education, improved social security, and all the other programs for which the AFL-CIO has fought.

We reject any interpretation of the election results as a sign that the American people have become conservative or reactionary—or that they are politically obtuse or morally insensitive.

They have said that they are not prepared to hand over power to those who would make social progress at home conditional on an American retreat before the enemies of freedom throughout the world.

ALL THE EVIDENCE so far indicates that American workers and their families were sharply divided in the presidential contest. Under these circumstances, we believe the AFL-CIO truly reflected the feelings of our rank-and-file when we declined to endorse either candidate. That decision has been vindicated by events.

All the evidence also indicates that American workers and their families were united in their desire for a progressive Congress. We believe we truly reflected their feelings in vigorously supporting congressional candidates who are committed to the interests of working people.

We are proud of our Committee on Political Education. We think COPE did a magnificent job under very difficult conditions. The results in the Senate and House more than adequately reflect the effectiveness of COPE's efforts.

We have said many times that while we are non-partisan, we are not non-political. We are very political, and we intend to continue to be political.

The AFL-CIO is not a monolith. We have had differences within our family. That's inevitable in a democratic organization. But we believe that there is a fundamental unity within the labor movement that is based on the common interests of working people. We are confident that, in the months and years to come, that unity will give us strength in the political arena as well as at the bargaining table.

—Statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Nov. 8, 1972.

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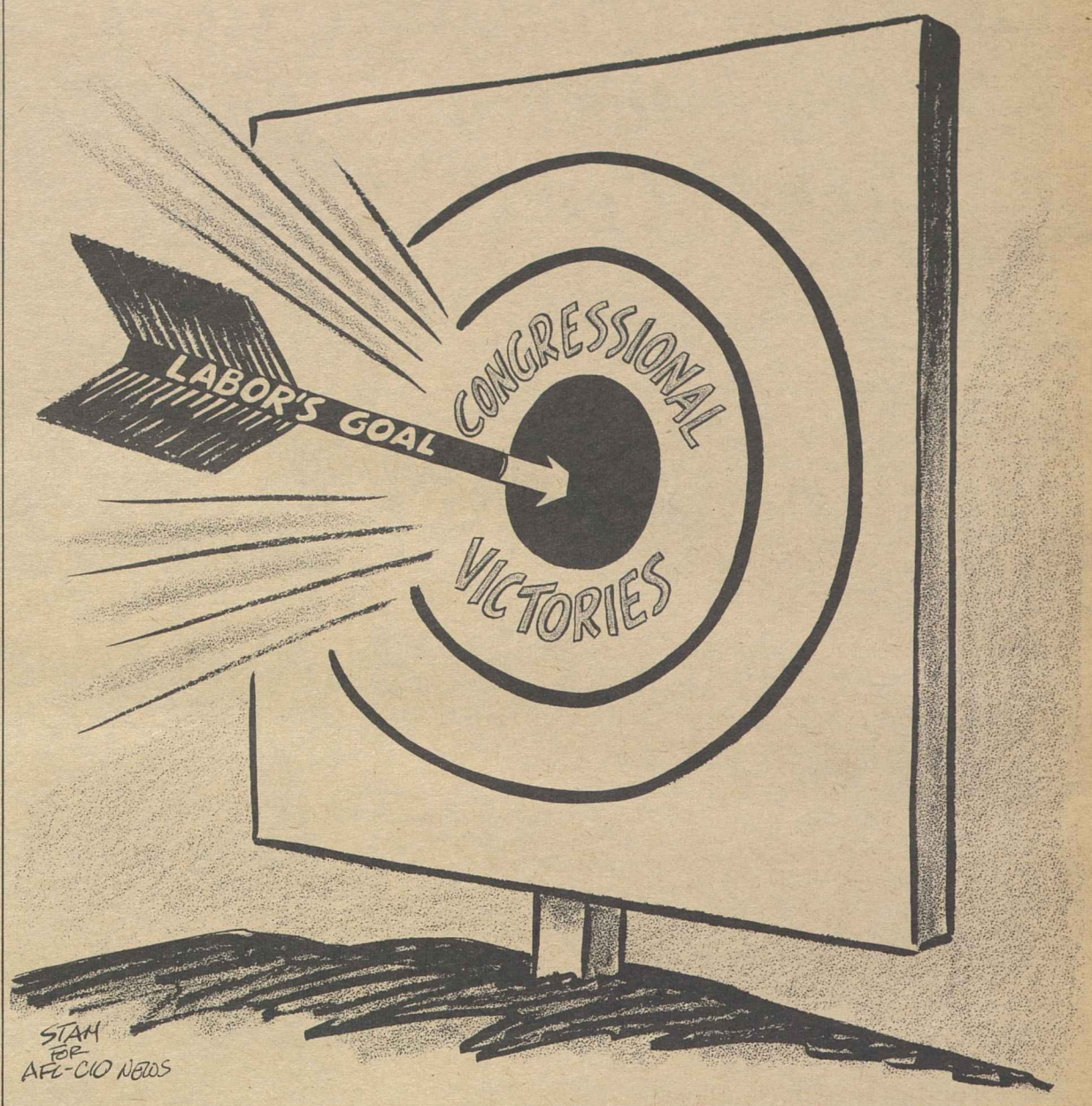
Bull's-Eye!



A Word Edgewise:

Generation Gap Hits Home In Aunt Rosemary Complex

By John P. Roche

A NUMBER OF LETTERS from readers has put me in an introspective mood. They are not nasty communications, but rather simple, usually very polite requests for information.

For example, a neatly printed note from Chicago which said: "I am a high school student interested in politics. In one of your editorials (a common term, I find) you referred to Henry Wallace and I would like to know who he was and what he stood for. Was he related to George Wallace? Your help would be appreciated."

My generational conditioned reflex was "Henry Wallace! Who in the United States doesn't know about Henry Wallace?"

Then, on second thought, Wallace ran in 1948, a number of years before this young man was born. Why should he know anything about the Progressive Party? As a matter of fact, it wasn't even on the ballot in Illinois, a neat legal ploy that probably saved the state for Harry Truman, who won Illinois by less than 35,000 votes. But there I go again. Who was Truman?

The point was rammed home—literally—by my almost 18-year-old daughter who wandered in the other day to ask "What was the Cuban missile crisis?"

I confess I looked at her in astonishment. After all, it was only 10 years ago that we held our collective breath for a week waiting to see whether World War III was about to erupt. "Don't you remember?"—I asked— "We were in Chicago and Khrushchev put Russian missiles into Cuba and Pres. Kennedy forced him to remove them."

"Who was Khrushchev?"

By now I had my bearings. She had been 7 in the missile crisis and almost 10 when Khrushchev was deposed. But one thing she did remember; that several of the neighbors in Chicago had rushed off to the Co-op and filled their basements with food. (I had settled for a case of Scotch.) In short, the Cuban missile crisis was when Sandra and Jimmy's mommies had loaded up on emergency rations.

This, I think, is the real generational gap, the absence of shared experience. My wife and I, who celebrated our 25th wedding anniversary last June, can conduct conversations in a variety of short-hand language. "Do you think it will be a 64?" "No, a 56."

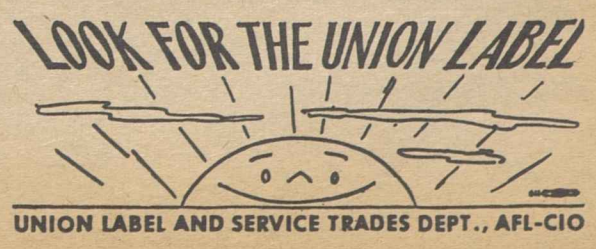
Code? No, the question asked whether I thought the whole Democratic ticket would be demolished by a bad licking at the top, and the answer was that I think voters will behave as they did in 1956, when Pres. Eisenhower got a massive majority but the Democrats retained control of the Senate and House. It was a perfectly intelligible exchange between two middle-aged political activists, but it would have taken 20 minutes to explain to our daughter.

WE SEE A VERSION of this generational abyss in the political activities of former White House staffers, particularly knights emeritus of Camelot. That credit line is dead: Who cares if Mr. X once worked for John Kennedy? Or, for that matter, for Lyndon Johnson?

In an earlier column I mentioned the ultimate putdown which left my ego quivering for several days. A young woman came up to me after class to inquire "What was it like to work for Pres. Nixon?" Zap.

But in retrospect I think it was good for me. We all suffer from what my father called the "Aunt Rosemary complex": somewhere in the family there was tucked away Aunt Rosemary who lived to an incredible age like 99. To the end of her days she considered the Philippine Insurrection the only significant war of the century, including two World Wars. Her husband, a regular army non-com, was killed fighting the insurgents.

In writing a column it is useful to keep Aunt Rosemary in mind—I just wish I had a picture of her to hang over the typewriter.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Drive for Human Progress:

Forces Uniting Labor Stronger Than Ethnic, Racial Differences

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council annual awards banquet in Philadelphia on Oct. 20, 1972.

FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS, a distorted picture of our national life has been portrayed by the mass media, under the influence of a New Journalism that more or less parallels the New Politics. This journalism holds that the important thing is not the accuracy or objectivity of the story you present, but how sensitive and committed you are. That, plus the demands of pure showmanship, produced a picture filled with the capers of glamorous personalities, protests of affluent college youth, the ego trips of instant TV leaders, and the life styles of the bizarre.

There was no room left in this picture for ordinary working people, black or white, the people whose kids were actually getting drafted and risking their necks in Vietnam, instead of going to Canada or to college deferments.

Nobody wrote about or pictured their day-in, day-out struggle to make ends meet, to pay their taxes, to cover their mortgage payments, to keep their kids decently clothed, in school and out of trouble.

Now they have suddenly discovered that there is this other America, that most of the people live there, and that they have minds of their own and will not blindly follow the leadership that the avant garde of the New Politics in its superior wisdom chooses to bestow upon them. They have found that politicians need them in order to get elected; that, at the last campaign trumpet, comes their turn to speak, and to judge.

So now the publicists and the New Politicians are trying to analyze and to dissect that unfamiliar specimen, the working man, the man in the street. They are trying to find the particular nerve to strike to cause a knee-jerk response in their favor.

So they are trying to subdivide him into neat little hyphenated ethnic categories. They are looking for something peculiar and responsive, that they can flatter, tickle and titillate, among Catholic Americans, Jewish Americans, black Americans, Polish Americans, Italian Americans and so on.

They go to the most absurd lengths in this strategy of subdivision and reduction to the least common denominator, in order to avoid dealing with the greatest common denominator, the quality and character of working people as working people, with common problems and shared interests and aims.

For that would require the acknowledgement of a legitimate leadership role for labor, the sharing of the power of decision, and the development of major programs of common sense action rather than mere micro-promises to fractionated groups.

Of course, there are differences among workers —and among AFL-CIO unions and their members—cultural differences, generational differences, wage differences, industrial differences, regional differences, educational differences. This is a big wide country, and any movement with 18 million members will encompass those differences.

But the very existence of the labor movement testifies that the forces uniting workers as workers are more powerful than the ethnic differences that separate them. Perhaps that's why those who devote themselves to splitting ethnic hairs have so little to say about unions.

For, if black workers do not have more in common, with white workers than they have in common with black capitalists, there is no need for a trade union movement, and our principles and premises are all wrong.

AND IF WHITE WORKERS do not have more in common with black workers than white capitalists, then there is no sound basis for the existence of a trade union movement.

The same is true of Polish workers, or Greek workers, of Croatian or Latino workers. And if this is not true, then all of the principles and precepts of trade unionism are a snare and a delusion.

The labor movement has survived all the assaults of its enemies and all the gloomy predictions of its sideline critics. And it will be here tomorrow and the day after, working at its job, fighting the good fight for human progress, as long as working people stick together, and do not abandon their brothers for fancy friends and overnight saviors.

Our strength depends, in the final analysis, on our solidarity—not on recognition by the media, or the patronage of the elite, or fine speeches by politicians. Perhaps it is because of our very independent and self-reliance that we find so little favor in some of those quarters.

But loved or not, we have a job to do. And in doing that job, as we shall, we give voice and force to the common man and substance to democracy's best ideals.

Sweeping Reforms Needed:

Congress Sets Pace for States To Improve Job Injury Benefits

CONGRESSIONAL UPDATING of the federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Act may well be the forerunner of long-sought modernization of the workmen's compensation system that protects most U.S. workers.

That hope was expressed by James O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who was a member of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws that recently urged Congress to make sweeping reform of the now state-administered systems.

O'Brien said every amendment made this year in the federal system that provides wage-loss protection resulting from job-related injuries for some 800,000 workers is consistent with the recommendations the commission made toward modernizing the wider-ranging state systems.

The improved federal act can be used as a model for workmen's compensation, he declared, and there are "definite indications that its provisions may be extended to workers throughout the nation" if the states continue to stall on bringing their programs up to par. O'Brien appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

O'Brien said the commission's year-long study documented the inequities and inadequacies of state workmen's compensation laws. He said the more than 60 years of state failure or refusal to shape modern programs proves they won't do the job without a federal mandate. He said that lack of understanding and concern is a major obstacle to improving state laws.

"Most state legislators simply do not take enough interest in workmen's compensation to clarify, in their own minds, the work-injury program and the goals it's supposed to meet," he asserted. Many state lawmakers, O'Brien said, "are not aware of the difference between unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation."

He noted that the strong influence of vested interest groups on state legislators and the political nature of appointments to state agencies administering the laws, add emphasis to the need for action at the federal level.

Reporters questioning O'Brien on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs interview were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE WAS A TIME when the Nixon Administration talked about a 4 percent unemployment rate as its goal as compared with the 6 percent rate that was then prevalent.

The 4 percent goal has now been put into the deep freeze.

Administration press releases talk of the "significant" drop in unemployment to today's 5.5 percent rate and Administration spokesmen seem content to settle for that or a 5 percent rate.

Latest evidence to this effect is testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Instead of setting a low level unemployment goal, Stein said that the setting of any specific target would be "counter-productive."

Stein's reasoning was that if the nation set too low a rate more inflation would be caused. On the other hand, he contended, setting too high a desirable rate might cause an Administration to become complacent and not fight hard enough to keep unemployment down.

While Stein used economic arguments to avoid setting a specific goal, there is strong reason to believe that the continued high 5.5 percent rate which has persisted for many months despite Nixon's New Economic Policy was the real reason.

This down-playing of a specific target was in sharp contrast with the Economic Report of the President submitted to Congress in January of this year. In that report, the President said that the 6 percent unemployment rate, then prevailing, was too much and that he was determined to bring the rate down "significantly."

In the same report, the Council of Economic Advisers, headed by Stein himself, said:

"The desirable and feasible path was believed to be one that would bring the unemployment rate down to the zone of 4.5 by the middle of 1972."

Further evidence that the Administration has long since abandoned the 4 to 4.5 percent unemployment goal as its concept of a "full employment economy" was a dispute over whether Ezra Solomon, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, had ever set 5 percent as a more "appropriate" jobless rate than the 4 percent that had been cited by economists early in the Administration.

Solomon insisted that he never had talked of a 5 percent level as a goal of the Administration only to be confounded by a tape-recording of such a statement made at an investors conference in New York in December 1971.

"It's my voice," Solomon conceded, "but if there was something about a 5 percent unemployment goal, I misspoke if I did say it, or the tape was stuck, or jimmied, or something. I don't remember saying it."

THE TAPED VOICE then went on to say if 4 percent was unrealistic even in 1956, even 4.5 percent would be too optimistic now and that the rate would be closer to 5.

Whatever the precise figure—if any—of the Administration's unemployment goal, it is clear that there is a wide discrepancy between it and what organized labor regards as "full employment," which should be the national goal—between 2 and 2.5 percent.

In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee the AFL-CIO said:

"A careful examination of the American job market would show that, under current conditions, full employment in the American economy would probably involve an unemployment rate in the neighborhood of 2 percent or 2.5 percent.

"Each percentage point now amounts to about 860,000 workers. This difference is not slight. And if unemployment can be cut down to 2 percent or 2.5 percent, it would mean the substantial reduction in unemployment from 4,800,000 workers to 1,700,000 or 2,200,000."

CONGRESS SHOULD USE the newly updated Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Act as a model to shape long-sought modernization of the workmen's compensation system, declared James O'Brien, center, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates Inc. and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

FOUR YEARS OF PROGRESS in job placement programs of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute are reviewed at the annual meeting of the HRDI board of trustees. Despite the high level of unemployment, HRDI reported steady gains over the past year in developing training programs and placing disadvantaged persons in jobs.

Back Pay Ordered For Sugar Workers

A federal judge upheld charges that the Dept. of Agriculture and Louisiana sugar cane growers cheated thousands of harvest workers last year.

District Judge John Pratt ordered the Dept. of Agriculture to hold up multi-million dollar federal subsidies to the sugar plantation owners until back wages are paid to the workers.

The case, brought by a public service law group with an assist from the Meat Cutters, stemmed from what the union termed at the time a "fake increase" that flouted the intent of the minimum wage provision of the Sugar Act.

Under this law, the sugar growers who get the big subsidies must pay their workers not less than the amount the Agriculture Dept. each season determines is "fair and reasonable."

Normally the increases go into effect by the beginning of October, the start of the harvest season.

But in the summer of 1971, the Agriculture Dept. first said it couldn't put any raise into effect until mid-November because the 90-day wage-price freeze was still on. Then it spent considerable time pondering the relationship of a higher minimum to the Pay Board guidelines and finally came up with a meager 10-cent hourly raise. It set the effective date as Jan. 10, 1972—when the harvest was completed in Louisiana and well past its peak in Florida.

The suit on behalf of the migrant workers was brought by attorney Peter Schuck, a consultant with the Center for the Study of Responsive Law.

Judge Pratt's decision directed the Agriculture Dept. to refigure the amount of increase the workers should have been granted—without being bound by a 5.5 percent guideline. The money, he said, should then be paid by the growers on the 1971 harvest for the hours they worked between Oct. 1, 1971, and Jan. 10, 1972.

In a letter of protest to Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz at the time, Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman noted that Congress had specifically exempted substandard wages from controls and had directed retroactive payment of wage increases withheld during the Phase 1 freeze.

There's still another chapter to the dispute still to be resolved.

This year, the Agriculture Dept. said the sugar workers were entitled to a 20-cent hourly increase—which would still leave the Louisiana rate below $2 for even the highest-skilled harvest jobs. But it delayed the effective date of the increase until Oct. 23, about three weeks after the start of the harvest season.

The union called on Butz to move the effective date to the start of the harvest, terming the lag both "absolutely immoral" and contrary to Judge Pratt's decision on the 1971 harvest.

N.Y. State Police Vote for AFSCME

Albany, N.Y.—New York state's 3,100 highway patrolmen have picked the State, County & Municipal Employes to bargain for them.

The Fraternal Order of New York State Troopers, AFSCME Local 1908, won a 1,457 to 1,327 victory over the unaffiliated Police Benevolent Association which previously represented the troopers.

Local 1908 officers said negotiations will begin promptly to correct "a lengthy list of job inequities and injustices." The union announcement said the New York State Troopers are the first highway patrolmen unit in the nation affiliated with an AFL-CIO union.

Carpenters Get New Job Corps Training Grant

The Carpenters received a new $2-million grant from the Labor Dept. to continue the union's training program in carpentry skills at Job Corps centers across the country. Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and Carpenters Pres. William Sidell signed a 21-month contract to provide for an additional 900 training opportunities at 27 centers.

The centers train young men and women who are out of work, out of school, and cannot get jobs because they lack employable skills. Last year, all 542 enrollees who completed the carpentry training programs were placed in jobs paying from $3.13 to $4.33 an hour, the union said.

The Carpenters also have a $2.5-million on-the-job training contract under the Manpower Development & Training Act to train 3,235 jobless or underemployed in 44 states, with emphasis on Vietnam veterans, minority groups and the disadvantaged.

Six other unions currently participate in the Job Corps training programs. They are the Bricklayers, Marine Cooks & Stewards, Operating Engineers, Painters, Plasterers and Railway Clerks.

City Workers' Fringes Put at 28% of Payroll

The nation's cities earmarked an average of 28.2 percent of payroll costs for fringe benefits during 1970, according to a survey made for three municipal government organizations. The tally did not include policemen and fire fighters, whose fringes were estimated at 33.8 percent of payroll.

The survey, described as the first of its kind, was sponsored by the Labor-Management Relations Service of the National League of Cities, the Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Counties.

It concluded—on the basis of a comparison with a U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey of private employers—that municipalities pay a somewhat higher percentage rate of fringes than the average for private corporations.

The business average was put at 27.4 percent of payroll, and the consultant who prepared the municipal survey, Edward H. Friend, concluded that the gap was even greater because private pension systems tend to be financed on a more costly, fiscally sounder basis.

The State, County & Municipal Employes, while welcoming the statistical data made available by the municipal government survey, challenged the conclusions regarding the private industry comparison.

Among other points the union made was that the actual money per hour worked put into fringes by private employers exceeded that of public employers. Because of higher pay levels in private industry, it said, the slightly smaller percentage of payroll in the private sector still represented $1.04 an hour as compared with 93 cents an hour for city employes.

The local government survey showed that city employes in the Northeast averaged the highest level of fringe benefits and those in the South the lowest. It also found larger cities paying higher benefits than small cities.

Earl Benjamin Retires From Cement-Lime Post

Earl Benjamin, a long-time vice president of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, retired as vice president emeritus of the union. Woodrow C. Neff, former international representative, was elected to succeed Benjamin at the union's convention in Las Vegas.

To Combat 'the Blues':

Union Role Stressed In Job Enrichment

American workers through the years generally have expressed satisfaction with their jobs. A 1971 Gallup Poll, for instance, showed that four out of five were reasonably content with their work. Yet, today, a decline in job satisfaction is becoming more and more evident.

Labor historian Thomas R. Brooks, writing in the October issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, agrees that something has gone wrong and that workers are indeed becoming increasingly alienated.

"When one considers, in addition, the other indices of disaffection—a rise in manhours lost in strikes, contract rejections, the vote for Alabama Gov. George Wallace, absenteeism and the like—there are grounds for concern," says Brooks in an article titled "Job Satisfaction: an Elusive Goal."

"New urgency is given to some pertinent questions: Who is dissatisfied? Why? And what, if anything, ought to be done?"

Brooks, the author of Toil and Trouble, one of the outstanding histories of American labor, writes that trade unionists have a particular interest in the answers to these questions. Dissatisfied workers frequently tend to be apathetic about participation in their unions and in politics, he points out.

He notes that those more likely to suffer "the blues" are working people—in the service and wholesale-retail industries as well as in manufacturing.

The author cites other studies dealing with today's worker and his attitude toward his job. One such study, conducted by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, polled 1,500 employed workers, and turned up some striking findings.

"By far and away," writes Brooks, "the most dissatisfied with their jobs were black workers under 30, with 37 percent expressing negative attitudes toward their jobs.

"The second most dissatisfied group was workers age 29 and under with some college education. Women under 29 were third."

The Michigan study further reveals that work dissatisfaction appears to diminish as workers grow older, a finding Brooks suspects is a reflection of simple acceptance of a hard lot and the improvements that come with growing older and gaining work experience. Other survey findings:

- Seventeen percent of blue-collar workers expressed a negative attitude toward work as compared to 13 percent of their white-collar fellows.
- Women are considerably more likely to express discontent than men, but within the same income ranges the differences between the sexes tended to disappear. Observes Brooks: "This confirms the essential rightness of the feminist demand for equal pay for equal work."
- Worker dissatisfaction increases slightly with greater education, stepping up a percentage point or two as the education level rises from elementary school to high school and beyond.

Brooks writes that, not unnaturally, 70 percent of the workers with the blues felt that their jobs were without variety, autonomy and responsibility.

He expresses "profound unease" over what he detects as "an underlying contempt for working people and a scorn for their unions as well as the creation of a new myth and a new conventional wisdom."

According to the new myth, the sociologists of alienation tend to view unions as part of the establishment, while the new conventional wisdom holds that young workers will not be kept in line.

Brooks refutes such thinking. Legend, he says, now has it that the recent strike at the Chevrolet Vega plant in Lordstown, Ohio, was part of the "youth rebellion."

"In fact, it was another strike in the long struggle of auto workers to improve their lot," he says.

"Young workers today are in a position of the young lad seated on his father's shoulder to view the passing parade. He can see further than his father but that does not mean that the father is less perceptive than the son.

"When workers protest today's work conditions, they stand on gains won in the past. The workers at Lordstown, for example, were able to strike with some success because their union long ago won the right for auto workers to strike over local unresolved grievances."

Contrary to what the new ideologists of job enrichment and humanizing work say, trade unions are very much a part of the workers' own efforts to make work more tolerable if not fully enjoyable, Brooks stresses.

"But their efforts were—and are—circumscribed, to put it politely, by management and the limits of industrial production," he writes. "The machine is in place before the worker is hired; he is not consulted about its design or use.

"Indeed, this is the classic difference between the craftsman, who owns his tools and has a good deal to say through his union about their use, in contrast with the factory worker.

"This fact of industrial life is what made the period of the late 1950s so crucial in labor history. For the first time, as management automated and re-tooled on a large scale, factory workers had an opportunity to affect the very fundamentals of their jobs.

"Unions called for advance consultation whenever employers planned major job changes, job transfers and retraining rights, negotiation of new job classifications and a more equitable distribution of the gains resulting from greater productivity.

"These issues go to the very heart of the alienation and blue-collar blues now being studied so assiduously by a new generation of industrial sociologists and psychologists."

Brooks concludes with the observation that his study of labor history reinforces his belief that "job enrichment without union involvement is apt to be an illusion."

"Collective bargaining gives working men and women some say about the condition of their employment. No other technique of job enrichment has done as much," he writes.

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the
UNION LABELS

In Picket Line Case:

Strikers' Rehiring Upheld by Court

Employers must rehire and give full backpay to strikers who were falsely told they were fired after refusing to cross a picket line, the Supreme Court ruled.

The unanimous decision reversed a ruling by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that the strikers were not entitled to unconditional reinstatement with backpay as the National Labor Relations Board had ordered.

The case stemmed from a 1967 dispute between the Teamsters and International Van Lines over an organizing campaign in Santa Maria, Calif.

In writing the high court opinion, Justice Potter Stewart said unconditional reinstatement of the discharged workers was proper because they were victims of an unfair labor practice by the employer.

The organizing drive was started in August 1967 and five of six of the company's employes signed authorization cards. The union said the employer at first agreed to a representation election, but later reneged.

In October 1967, the union struck and set up picket lines. Four of the six employes refused to cross the picket line and the next day, three were informed by the company that they had been permanently replaced—even though the employer did not actually hire permanent replacements.

Before the end of the year, the employes offered to return to work, but were refused reinstatement.

The Teamsters filed an appeal with the NLRB, which reasoned that the original economic strike against International Van Lines became an unfair labor practice strike when the company sent telegrams informing the workers they had been replaced. The NLRB held that unfair practice strikers were entitled to unconditional reinstatement with backpay.

Under previous rulings of the Supreme Court, an employer may refuse to reinstate economic strikers if he has hired permanent replacements. But the court has also ruled that in unfair practice strikes, employers must rehire strikers unconditionally with backpay even if replacements were hired in the interim.

In another case, the Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision that personal campaign expenses of a union official running for union office are not tax deductible.

James B. Carey, former president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, contended that the decision barring the deductions discriminates against union officers because corporate directors are allowed to deduct proxy election expenses.

The Internal Revenue Service had disallowed Carey a $14,000 federal income tax deduction he had claimed in 1964 for his unsuccessful re-election campaign for the presidency of the IUE.

The Landrum-Griffin Act forbids unions to pick up the campaign expenses of their officers during union elections. But the IRS decided that such expenditures are not deductible as personal business expenses and the tax court agreed. The U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., affirmed the ruling, on which the high court turned down the hearing.

TRAILER LOAD of unclaimed clothing from Kent Cleaners in New York and New Jersey is prepared for shipment by the Cleaners & Dyers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers for ACWA members on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co. at plants in Texas and New Mexico. Nearly 3,000 Farah employes have been involved in the walkout since early May.

Tax Breaks to Multinationals Cited As Major Drain on U.S. Economy

Pres. Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers & Cement Masons called for passage of the Burke-Hartke import restriction bill "to stop the folly of permitting American-owned multinational corporations to write their own ticket while American taxpayers and the American economy pay the consequences."

Power, speaking at a luncheon of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., said that unregulated imports and government policies that encourage companies to build plants abroad have seriously affected the American economy and workforce.

"I'm disturbed that America is losing billions of dollars of tax revenue every year because multinational corporations get tax breaks that are denied workers. And I'm worried when America's number one export becomes jobs, instead of the products produced by American labor."

Power noted that U.S. corporations invest more than $15 billion abroad every year, and he asked a series of rhetorical questions to point out how American industry has suffered because of this:

"How many plants would have been built in the United States if this money were invested here, instead of abroad? How many new homes? How many shopping centers?

"How many unemployed workers would be working today, drawing paychecks instead of welfare checks?

"And what about the cities that have had to lay off employes because there was no more tax base when the plants closed?"

He suggested that this $15 billion invested overseas annually "would finance one heckuva lot of jobs at home."

And, he said, the "most sickening thing about it is that these corporations also get a tax break from the U.S. government for setting up foreign operations.

"Many of these corporations are larger than some countries. They respect no international boundaries. Their only allegiance is to profits and more profits. They manipulate governments, exploit workers and thumb their noses at regulatory agencies.

Power rejected the argument espoused by opponents of the bill that the only one to blame for the import problem is the American worker with his high wages and lack of productivity.

"That's just so much garbage," he declared, "Yes, the wages of American workers are high, when you compare them to the 15-cents-an-hour sweatshops of Taiwan and Hong Kong. Industry seems to forget that the dynamic economy that has served so well to fatten up the captains of industry was built on workers earning enough to purchase what they produce."

Concerning productivity, he said that American workers produce more and better goods than any country on earth and this is borne out by government reports.

Power also rejected the argument that consumers would be hurt if imports are restricted to save American jobs.

"Who is the consumer but an American worker? And without a job he cannot afford to purchase any goods, whether made in the United States or in a foreign country," he said.

He pointed out further that "consumers aren't getting any break in prices from imports. They are paying American prices for American brand name products that are made abroad."

In addition to these reasons for supporting Burke-Hartke, Power said he knew it had to be a good bill for the American worker when he saw the groups that were opposed to it.

"When I see that the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are against Burke-Hartke, then I know I'm backing the right bill. When in hell did they ever do anything to help workers?"

Illinois State Employes Win Ruling In Battle Against Political Firings

Springfield, Ill.—The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a landmark decision reversed a judgment of a lower court which upheld politically motivated firings of nearly 2,000 state workers in Illinois nearly two years ago.

The appeals court ruled that the U.S. District Court for Southern Illinois erred in its summary judgment agreeing with Sec. of State John W. Lewis that he had the right to dismiss 1,946 non-civil service workers in January 1971 because they were not supporters of the Republican Party.

The state employes—building employes, clerical workers, license examiners, and the like—received letters terminating their employment without any stated reason. Council 34 of the State, County & Municipal Employes subsequently filed a class action against Lewis alleging that such discharge violated the workers' constitutional right to due process.

"The record does not support a factual finding that no plaintiff was dismissed for an impermissible reason or the legal conclusion that the defendant (Lewis) was justified in prescribing active support of the Republican Party as a condition of continued public employment," wrote Judge P. Stevens in the 2-1 majority opinion of the appeals court.

"Plaintiffs (the discharged employes) are entitled to an opportunity to prove their case," Judge Stevens said in remanding the case to the district court for further proceedings.

"We, of course, do not decide that plaintiffs' version of the facts is the correct one. But since there has been no trial, in order to test the legal sufficiency of their claims, we must assume that they can prove their case."

When the union brought its case against Lewis, he denied that the employes were let go for political reasons, but contended that, anyway, such a reason is sufficient until political tradition—at least the patronage aspects of the "spoils" system—is superseded by appropriate legislation.

"We conclude that neither defendant's factual nor his legal defense has been established in this case," said the appeals court.

In its suit, the union filed 94 affidavits of employes who claimed that their discharges had been politically motivated. Five of the workers said that they had been contacted and requested to change their affiliations to the Republican Party if they wanted to retain their jobs.

Lewis, appointed to his post by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie upon the death of Sec. of State Paul Powell in late 1970, stated that "the efficiency of the office was at such a low ebb that in order to protect the public and to prevent a total breakdown of the Secretary of State's office, it was vitally and immediately necessary to make large-scale changes in the manner in which the office was being run and in the ranks of personnel that were then employed."

In its review, the Appeals Court summed up:

"Accepting the premise that state interests may justify some curtailment of the political activities of public employes, it seems perfectly clear that the abject and complete surrender of a citizen's First Amendment rights could never be justified.

"No state interest could justify a requirement that an employe falsely swear allegiance to an offensive religious or political faith, or a requirement that he actively work for, or speak out in favor of, a political cause he deemed obnoxious.

"The basic rights of citizenship survive acceptance of public employment."

Larry Reinold, director of AFSCME Council 34, said the appeals court ruling shows that "the time has passed for a person to get fired because of his or her politics. We think there's a principle worth fighting for here. We're staying with this one all the way."

Steelworkers Get COL Hike Under '71 Pact

Pittsburgh — Hourly wages for approximately 500,000 Steelworkers went up 2 cents an hour on Nov. 1 under a cost-of-living provision in their 1971 contract with the basic steel firms.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel said an earlier 1-cent adjustment under the same provision became effective last Aug. 1. This brings to 3 cents an hour the total amount of wage increases so far for basic steel industry employes because of rising living costs.

The 1957-59 index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose 1.4 points since the June 1972 base figure of 145.4 used in the basic steel settlement. Under the formula, the adjustment is recalculated every three months.

The cost-of-living clause in the Steelworkers' contract provides every employe a guarantee of not less than 12.5 cents in wage adjustments by Aug. 1, 1973—no matter what happens to the cost of living.

Also covered by cost-of-living provisions are Steelworkers in the container and aluminum industries. They, too, have become entitled to the pay adjustments.

Meany Sees Call for Progress:

Nixon's Lone Victory Poses New Conflict with Congress

(Continued from Page 1)
with both houses of Congress held by the opposition party.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany saw the election results both as a repudiation of "neo-isolationism" as a basis for U.S. foreign policy and as a call by the American people "for a continuation of social progress—for tax reform, health security, aid to education, improved social security, and all the other programs for which the AFL-CIO has fought." **(Text, Page 4.)**

The federation president also had high praise for COPE's performance in the election, calling it "a magnificent job under very difficult conditions" as reflected in the Senate and House results.

Meany also sent Nixon a congratulatory telegram expressing the hope that the President would have the support "of all the American people in meeting the pressing foreign and domestic problems that we face in the days and months ahead."

McGovern conceded the election to Nixon shortly before midnight of election day, sending a telegram to the President pledging support in the quest for peace abroad and justice at home.

Nixon, in a brief televised response from the White House, thanked the voters for their overwhelming endorsement at the polls, but said his landslide victory would be meaningless unless it could be translated into "a victory for America."

He set as his three major goals peace in Vietnam, prosperity without war, and equal opportunity for all citizens.

The dimensions of Nixon's landslide were impressive. His Electoral College total was only two short of the 523 won by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 in carrying every state except Maine and Vermont. And Nixon's popular vote of 60.83 percent was just under the 61.09 percent given Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964.

In only five of the states that he won did Nixon's vote total fall below 55 percent. By contrast, McGovern's percentage was above 40 percent in only nine of the states that he lost. Nixon's biggest percentages were produced in southern and border states, with Mississippi the highest at 79 percent.

McGovern was given 79 percent of the total by the predominantly black voters of the District of Columbia, which has three Electoral College votes. And he received 55 percent in traditionally Democratic Massachusetts to bring his electoral vote total to 17.

Nationwide, the turnout at the polls was only 55 percent of the number of Americans of voting age, based on unofficial returns and with absentee ballots still to be counted in many states. This was 6 percent below the proportion in the 1968 presidential election and the lowest since 1948.

With 18-to-20-year-olds eligible to vote in a presidential election for the first time, the actual vote total of about 77 million was roughly 4 million more than in 1968.

But the youth vote itself was a factor in the percentage dropoff. A post-election survey taken for CBS News by George Fine Research, Inc., indicated that only about 47 percent of the new young eligible voters actually went to the polls as against an estimated average of about 60 percent among other adults.

McGovern and his running mate for vice president, Sargent Shriver, had based their campaign at least in part on an appeal to the youth vote. They had hoped for a turnout of about 18 million first-time voters and were confident they would have the support of at least two-thirds of these.

The youth vote, however, actually totaled only about 12 million and was split almost evenly between Nixon and McGovern, the CBS survey found.

Nixon's victory margin undoubtedly was enhanced by the absence from the ballot of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace as a third-party candidate. In 1968, Wallace drew 13.5 percent of the popular vote as Nixon narrowly won his first term with 43.4 percent, a razor-thin edge over Hubert Humphrey.

The results showed, too, that many groups of voters hitherto considered mainstays of the Democratic Party shifted in large numbers this year to cast their ballots for the Republican presidential candidate. This was particularly evident among blue-collar workers and various ethnic groups, the polls showed.

Meany, in his comment on the election, took note of the apparent sharp division among workers on the presidential contest and said that "under the circumstances, we believe the AFL-CIO truly reflected the feelings of our rank-and-file when we declined to endorse either candidate."

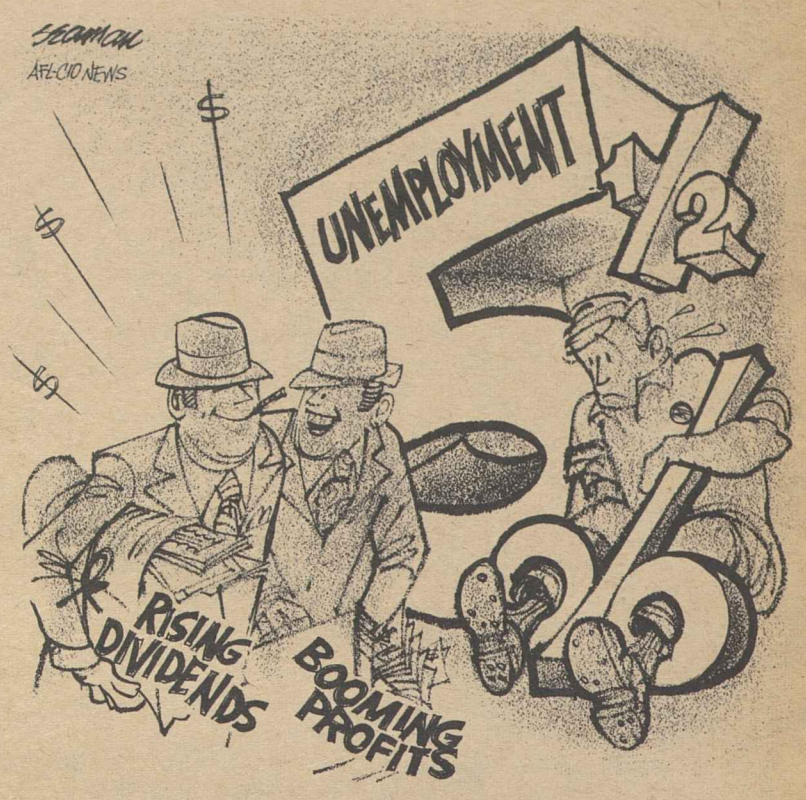
A number of AFL-CIO affiliates did make endorsements—some going for McGovern and others for Nixon—but most followed the federation's position of neutrality on the presidency.

In the weeks leading up to the election, Nixon as the incumbent President was able to dominate the news through his official actions and made only brief ventures onto the campaign trail. Most of the heavy campaigning for the Republican ticket was done by Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew and various "surrogate" candidates drawn from the Cabinet.

Nixon's appearance of standing above the battle may well have contributed to his big plurality. But it may also have damaged his party's chances for major gains in the House and Senate.

As a result, the President's own programs will continue to face close scrutiny by an often hostile Congress.

'I'm Fine! How About You?'



5.5 Percent Joblessness Continues in October

(Continued from Page 1)
creased nearly 200,000 to 4.5 million during October, but this was a normal reduction for the time of year.

Unemployment rates for most of the major worker categories showed little or no change over the month. The jobless rate for adult men was 3.9 percent, up one-tenth of 1 percent. For adult women, the rate also increased one-tenth of 1 percent to 5.5 percent. The rate for teenagers, however, declined from 16.5 to 15.3 percent.

While the jobless rate for white workers remained the same at 5.0 percent, Negro workers experienced a slight decline of one-tenth of 1 percent to 10.1 percent over the month.

Unemployment rates also were basically unchanged for most other major labor force categories, including full-time workers, part-time workers, white- and blue-collar workers, and workers in nearly every major industry group.

Joblessness among construction workers, however, rose sharply, from a rate of 9.2 percent in September to 10.6 percent in October. More farm workers also were out of work in October, as the jobless rate for this category went from 8.9 to 9.6 percent over the month.

BLS said the unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans 20 to 29 years of age was a seasonally adjusted 6.4 percent, a drop of two-tenths of 1 percent over the month.

The average duration of unemployment was 11.6 weeks in October, down from 12.2 weeks in the previous month, the bureau said.

BLS also reported that the average weekly earnings of some 50 million rank-and-file nonfarm workers remained unchanged over the month at $139.13. Average hourly earnings were the same as in September, $3.73.

The average workweek of rank-and-file workers held steady in October at 37.3 hours. The workweek also remained unchanged in manufacturing, at 40.7 hours.

Pres. Nixon's chief economic spokesman, Herbert Stein, told a press conference the October employment figures showed "a record and rapidly rising number of people employed, for a record and rapidly rising level of real wages. . . ."

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, said Stein's description of the month's figures as good news was "not only ridiculous but . . . cruel."

California Voters Turn Down Plan To Hamstring Farm Labor in State

San Francisco—California voters rejected an anti-labor proposition that would have outlawed certain types of strikes, picketing and boycotts by farm workers.

The rejection was a stinging setback for growers' organizations which poured upwards of $600,000 into the campaign for passage of Proposition 22.

With almost all ballots counted, Californians were turning down the proposition by better than 57 percent of the vote.

The 7,000-word proposal, drafted by the farm growers' lawyers, also would have denied more than two-thirds of the farm workers the right to vote on their own working conditions and severely restricted organizing efforts of the United Farm Workers.

Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the California AFL-CIO termed the rejection of the proposition "a great victory for Cesar Chavez, for the United Farm Workers, for the AFL-CIO and for the free labor movement of America."

Chavez, head of the UFW, said it also was a victory for the voters who "were not fooled by all of the lies and fraud the growers were trying to pass off."

The growers' organizations claimed that the proposition, the so-called Agricultural Labor Relations Act, would guarantee bargaining rights for farm workers and bring order to farm labor relations.

But Henning said the proposition was grossly unfair, citing as an example one section limiting representation elections to "a time when the number of temporary agricultural employes entitled to vote does not exceed the number of permanent agricultural employes."

Henning noted that about 90 percent of the state's farm workers are temporary and that the proposal would thus deny the vast majority of them the right to vote in representation elections.

Coupled with other provisions, the proposition would have destroyed farm unionism in the state, Henning charged.

The California AFL-CIO and other labor groups spent about $50,000—less than one-tenth the amount expended by the growers—in the campaign to defeat the issue.

But labor had the backing of major religious leaders and the support of the Los Angeles Times and San Francisco Examiner and other newspapers in the state.

11-11-72

COPE-Backed Candidates Win Majority of Contests

The AFL-CIO improved slightly on its 1968 batting average in the 1972 congressional elections with nearly six out of every 10 candidates endorsed by the Committee on Political Education victorious.

Of the 391 candidates endorsed by COPE for the House and Senate, 234, or 57.5 percent, won their contests. In 1968 the figure was 56.4 percent. In the 1970 congressional elections COPE had a 60 percent win record.

Including candidates for the governorships running with COPE endorsement, the winning percentage came to 60 this year, higher than the 56 percent scored four years ago. Eleven of 17 endorsed candidates for governor were winners this year.

In 1964, COPE-backed candidates set a record-high victory margin of 67 percent, topping the previous mark of 62 percent in the 1962 congressional elections.

COPE endorsements are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO groups. The endorsements are based primarily on the records or espoused programs of the candidates in terms of a wide number of economic, welfare and labor issues.

In 1972 COPE endorsed 362 House candidates, of whom 218 won, and 29 Senate candidates, of whom 16 won.

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Democrats Outpace GOP In State Legislature Shifts

NEWSPAPER GUILD delegates to a district council meeting joined in a pre-election rally in San Francisco calling for the defeat of the anti-farm labor issue on California ballots. Voters turned down Proposition 22 by better than 57 percent of the vote. Dozens of unions participated in the march and rally.

Party Hold Changes in 13 States

By David L. Perlman

Democratic success in bucking a Republican tide in elections to Congress carried over to the elections for 43 state legislatures.

An AFL-CIO News survey spotted 13 states where party control changed in one or both houses of the legislature—with Democratic pickups in seven of the states.

Democratic gains in Minnesota, Montana and Nevada raise to 16 the number of states in which the Democrats control both houses of the legislature as well as the governorship. If, as appears likely, Democrats can take organizational control of the evenly-divided lower house in South Dakota, the number will rise to 17.

A Republican pickup of the Connecticut legislature leaves nine states with both a GOP legislature and governor. The remaining states have either a divided legislature or a governor and a legislature of different parties.

The South remained largely one-party Democratic at the legislative level, although Republican gains in Tennessee came only a few votes shy of capturing the lower house. There was a substantial increase in the number of blacks elected in both northern and southern states. Georgia now has 14 black House members—the most of any state—as well as two in the Senate. And the number of Negroes in the

(Continued on Page 12)

Corporate Profits Set New Highs

A two-year surge in corporation profits hasn't been slowed by continued high unemployment.

Two new surveys confirmed initial reports that every business indicator during the third quarter of this year was up sharply over the same period of 1971. The 1971 profit figures, in turn, had been substantially higher than the previous year.

The stock market reflected the expectations of still bigger profits by climbing to an all-time high.

Business Week magazine opened its survey of third quarter profits with the statement: "There is no longer the slightest doubt that the surge in corporate profits . . . has grown into a full-fledged boom."

It reported that "profit margins in most industries improved dramatically" in addition to the dollar gain.

The overall increases came about despite a sharp 44 percent slump in earnings of General Motors, the nation's largest corporation, which Business Week attributed in part to "an extra-long shutdown at model change time."

Business Week's survey of 880 large corporations showed a 10 percent rise over a year ago. And a survey of 1,848 leading corporations by the First National City Bank of New York reported an even bigger 18 percent rise in profits for the year.

The larger survey showed the greater gain because, the bank's economic letter reported, the earnings record of small and medium-sized firms "outstripped those of the giants."

If General Motors was dropped from the survey list, the City Bank survey found, the profits for the largest companies would be 20 percent above the previous year and for the remaining 1,194 manufacturing firms in the tally would be 26 percent over the 1971 period.

The bank's economic letter attributed the rise in profit margins both to a rise in sales and to sharply reduced increases in unit labor costs. The bank termed it "impossible to say what part of this slowdown is attributable to wage controls and what part to forces already at work in the economy."

A Federal Reserve Board report for October showed industrial production a strong 9.3 percent above a year ago.

The City Bank survey found the biggest profit gains to be a 72 percent jump in nonferrous metals industries, a 50 percent rise in paper and allied products, a 39 percent profits jump for textile products and 34 percent for machinery. Auto companies, paced by GM, showed the only decline among manufacturing industries.

No Clear Pattern:

Referendum Ballot Results Yield Mixed Gains, Losses

There were gains and losses from labor's viewpoint in the scores of referendum issues that were decided by voters on Election Day.

On strictly labor issues, the big victory was California's decisive rejection of an employer-backed law aimed at crushing Farm Worker organizing with restrictions on strikes, boycotts, picketing and the right to vote in representation elections. Also rejected in California was a compulsory arbitration law for state employes.

But in Arkansas, on the fourth such try, railroads and shippers succeeded in repealing the state's full-crew law. Arkansas was the last state that had a minimum crew requirement for trains. Voters last rejected repeal just two years ago. This time, despite opposition from the State AFL-CIO and rail unions, the repeal was adopted.

In another setback, Arizona voters approved a labor-opposed proposition allowing children under 16 to work at night.

Tax changes were a major ballot issue in a number of states, with voters generally choosing to go along with the present laws.

In Ohio, labor vigorously campaigned against a conservative-sponsored attempt to replace the state's graduated corporate and personal income tax with a flat-rate tax in which those with big incomes would pay the same rate as middle- and low-income families.

Ohio voters rejected this proposal by a margin of more than two-to-one. But in the adjoining state of Michigan, an equally large majority voted the other way—against a labor-supported attempt to repeal a constitutional ban against a graduated income tax.

A progressive income tax was also rejected by a big margin in Massachusetts, despite labor support. A similar proposal had been rejected in 1962 and 1968. It cannot be put on the ballot again before 1976.

Despite some inequities in property taxes, unions in most states have opposed attempts to substitute higher sales taxes as an alternative.

Californians rejected a plan to raise the sales tax from 5 to 7 percent as a tradeoff for holding down property taxes and Michigan voters turned down a proposal that labor said "would have given business a $500 million property tax reduction at the expense of wage earners."

Oregon voters rejected a labor-opposed ban on the use of property tax revenue for schools. Colorado unions generally supported a plan to shift school financing from the property tax to a combination of

(Continued on Page 3)

Workers Underpaid $102 Million As Wage Chiseling Hits New High

Federal investigators found that more than 500,000 American workers were underpaid $102.5 million by their employers in the fiscal year ended June 30.

Violations of laws covering minimum wage, overtime, equal pay and age discrimination were at a record high, both in the number of workers affected and the dollar amount in wage chiseling, the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Division reported.

A total of 517,142 workers were illegally short-changed $102,586,647 during Fiscal 1972, the Labor Dept. said. This is a substantial increase over the preceding fiscal year when 473,327 employes lost $99,469,364 to wage chiseling by employers.

But less than half the money due workers was actually recovered, the Labor Dept. noted.

In Fiscal '72, the Labor Dept. reported that $49.9 million was restored to 353,704 underpaid workers.

This, however, is an improvement over the $38.5 million recovered for 278,895 workers in the preceding year.

The Labor Dept. said efforts are being made to recover the "other amounts" of lost wages through conciliation and litigation.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research noted that while the number of violations detected by federal investigators is at a record high, millions of dollars continue to be lost by workers in violations that remain undetected or unreported.

(Continued on Page 3)

Board Chops Pay Hikes on N.Y. Dailies

The wages of nearly 24,000 workers on New York City newspapers and in commercial print shops was cut up to $10 a week by order of the national Pay Board.

It was the second action in two months affecting newspaper workers on major big city dailies. In September the board had ordered pay cuts at the Washington Post and the Washington Star-News.

The latest order cut back wage increases from 11 to 8 percent for 12,212 editorial and mechanical employes of the New York Times, Daily News, Post and Long Island Press and 11,575 workers of about 300 commercial printing firms in the New York City area.

The 11 percent increases at the Times, Post and Daily News be-

(Continued on Page 12)

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES affecting workers in the entertainment and broadcasting industries are explored at the sixth congress of the Inter-American Federation of Entertainment Workers in Bogota, Colombia. The U.S. delegation included, seated from left, John Hall, Jr., Theatrical Stage Employes; Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard and Pres. Hal C. Davis, Musicians, and Pres. Frederick O'Neal, Actors & Artistes. Not appearing in the photo is Albert O. Hardy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Standing is Joe Guttenburg, South American coordinator of the federation.

Long Island Teachers Score Gains in Strike

Roosevelt, N.Y.—A major victory for public employe collective bargaining has been won by 259 teachers in this suburban Long Island community. New York State United Teachers (NEA/AFT, AFL-CIO) successfully concluded a 20-day strike with a negotiated contract containing significant gains in wages and job security.

The new three-year contract provides for binding arbitration of grievances, no reprisals against the strikers, substantial increases in medical and disability benefits, and a 19 percent salary increase over the life of the agreement.

The striking teachers drew solid support from the parents and taxpayers of this nearly all-black, low- and middle-income community after a union analysis of the school district's budget revealed that more than $900,000 was available for salaries and educational improvements. Despite Roosevelt's high tax rate, teachers' salaries here ranked 53rd among 56 school districts in Nassau County last year.

The Roosevelt Board of Education had avoided meaningful bargaining for eight months. On the eve of the strike, the board's first salary offer was rejected by the staff as "insulting and totally inadequate."

The board subsequently threw up new roadblocks to serious bargaining by first calling on the teachers to give up retroactive pay withheld during the Nixon wage freeze of 1971 and then demanding the right to fire the strikers before discussing any money items.

Led by RTA Pres. Vera Lehman, the Roosevelt teachers resisted all intimidation and harassment. Not one crossed the picket lines after the first day, despite losses totaling more than $20,000 a day in wages and penalties under the state's restrictive Taylor law prohibiting public employe strikes.

The New York State United Teachers threw its full support behind the strikers, with Co-Presidents Thomas Hobart and Albert Shanker arranging financial and legal aid. Eleven full-time staff members assisted the RTA in negotiations, public relations, organizing and legal work.

In the last week of the strike, NYSUT and the UFT together contributed $200 in direct grants to each striker. Interest-free loans were also made available. More than $25,000 was collected by teacher locals in surrounding Long Island districts.

Pilots Demand Action to Halt Air Hijacking

The Air Line Pilots Association demanded strong government action to prevent further hijackings and warned of the possibility of a strike if effective measures aren't taken.

ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell said a proposed shutdown of air service will be discussed at an ALPA board of directors' meeting on Nov. 27. He said that if the strike is called it would occur after the first of the year, probably in January.

O'Donnell's remarks came at an ALPA press conference in which he assailed FBI Director Patrick Gray's decision to shoot the tires of a Southern Airways DC-9, which was hijacked to Cuba last week. O'Donnell said the action violated an agreement the late J. Edgar Hoover made promising no FBI intervention in a skyjacking "without the express approval of the pilot in command."

ALPA, which represents 31,000 U.S. airline pilots and 15,000 flight attendants, was joined in its criticism of the FBI by the Transport Workers, which represents an additional 14,000 flight attendants.

Earlier, O'Donnell sent a letter to Pres. Nixon calling for federal officers to be present at every scheduled air carrier departure gate, and asking him to negotiate an accord with Cuba providing "at least for the mandatory extradition" of hijackers who now regard that country as a sanctuary.

Board Halts 'Lectures' by Management

The National Labor Relations Board has told an employer to stop singling out union members for special lectures on plant rules and penalties for violations. Such special meetings are "invidious" and "coercive" and constitute an unfair labor practice, the board said.

The decision came in a case brought by the Ladies' Garment Workers against Greenfield Manufacturing Co., a division of Kellwood Co. of Greenfield and Dresden, Tenn. The company also was told to stop a number of other unfair labor practices against the union.

The case arose after the company called a special meeting of 34 union members. They were summoned from their workplaces and told, among other things, that "you and other employes in this plant must not let your efforts either for or against the union interfere with your work, the work of others, or with plant rules."

A spokesman for the company further warned them that "you will not receive favored or privileged treatment and you will be subject to disciplinary action, including discharge . . . if you violate plant rules and regulations."

The administrative law judge who heard the charges found that this special lecture did not violate the Labor Management Relations Act on the theory that union members at times assumed special privileges for themselves. But a three-man panel of the NLRB disagreed.

"In our opinion," the board panel said, "the modus operandi used by the company in arranging this separate, exclusive assembly of announced union sympathizers appears to be more antithetical to these employes' rights than the actual content of the message read to them.

"We find that this singling out of union supporters by calling them out from the midst of their coworkers to attend such a special meeting is invidious, and that it amounts to discriminatory treatment of them and is thus coercive."

Burden on Low-Income Group:

Sales Tax Proposal Branded Regressive

Raleigh, N.C.—The so-called value-added tax advocated by some Administration spokesmen "would be a cure worse than the disease," AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor told a Tax Institute of America symposium here. Cantor termed the VAT "clearly regressive," and added:

"When judged from the vantage point of equity and the principle of ability to pay—terms which I consider synonymous—the VAT fails miserably."

Cantor said that while the need for an increase in federal revenues is obvious, the budgetary crisis "can best be solved through policies that lead to a balanced, healthy, growing economy."

The federation tax expert said that "a consumption tax—whether called a retail sales tax, an excise, an indirect levy or a VAT—starts off with a huge, gaping loophole already built in.

"Such a tax says, simply and directly, that a certain form of income—that earmarked for savings—shall enjoy the privilege of total tax immunity.

"The tax burden, therefore, is shifted towards lower-income groups, since: (1) a smaller percentage of a smaller income is saved than of a larger income; (2) at lower-income levels, a smaller percentage of any additions to income tends to be saved, and (3) at the low end of the income scale, consumption expenditures frequently exceed income."

Cantor said that last year's "business tax-cut binge" by the Administration, coupled with recession and unemployment, resulted in a series of huge federal budget deficits. At the same time, he said, widespread taxpayer dissatisfaction with the property tax has surfaced, and the courts are questioning the constitutionality of the ways in which the nation's public schools are financed.

But, he said, "to link the critical need for reforms and improvements in the financing of education with a VAT is, to me, nothing more than an exercise in deceit of the highest order."

"Why should an increase in the federal role in financing schools justify a new tax, any more than increased outlays for rebuilding our cities, cleaning up the environment, providing health centers, or any other federal expenditure that is in the nation's interests?" he asked.

"The only real issue raised by VAT is the age-old and continuing battle between those who feel that our tax structure should bow more toward encouraging capital investment as the means to growth, prosperity, and what-have-you, versus those who feel that the U.S. economy gets out of whack most frequently because of the failure of demand to keep up with our productive capabilities. On this the labor movement has traditionally taken the latter position.

"In the light of these actions, and the clearly unbalanced recovery we are currently going through," Cantor said, "the notion of any government policies—tax or otherwise—designed to reward savers and investors at the expense of less privileged citizens strikes me as totally indefensible, economically and morally."

The labor economist said even the VAT collection mechanism is questionable, and that the list of candidates for possible exemption and exclusion grows with each study.

"For example, it would seem contrary to current federal policy—and perhaps unconstitutional — to tax state and local government purchases of goods and services.

"Will we tax religious organizations? Charitable institutions? Small businesses? And what is the 'value added' of financial institutions or life-insurance companies?

"The labor movement remains firm in its belief that the most serious issues confronting the nation are rooted in the marked differences in economic advantage and opportunity that prevail in our society," Cantor concluded.

"A tax, no matter what its name, that would in any way aggravate these differences is totally without justification."

Labor Review Explores Arbitration 'Shortcuts'

New developments in grievance handling and arbitration are described in a series of five articles in the November issue of Monthly Labor Review, the magazine of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sam and John Kagel, San Francisco attorneys, explain in one of the articles how they are successfully combining mediation with arbitration to resolve contract disputes. They call the technique "med-arb." The two arbitrators also report on a special factfinding step being used in contract grievance procedures. The Kagels cite several instances in which use of this factfinding step has reduced sharply the number of cases that need to be arbitrated.

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery reports on experimental programs intended to increase the number of arbitrators that both management and labor will find acceptable. Their intent is to reduce the delays and cost which plague arbitration.

James F. Power of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, in a third article, points out that the FMCS and other agencies can help in the improvement of arbitration, but labor and management bear the main responsibility. He offers suggestions for making better use of arbitrators.

Ben Fischer, director of the Contract Administration Dept. of the Steelworkers, describes a two-year steel industry experiment in which "routine" cases are handled in a special arbitration procedure which requires hearings within 10 days and an award within two days of the hearing.

In the final article of the special section, William Kilberg, an associate solicitor of the Labor Dept. and Attorneys Thomas Angelo and Lawrence Lorber report on the developing grievance procedures in labor management contracts covering employes of the federal government.

No Clear Pattern:

Ballot Issues Mix Gains with Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

other taxes including increased corporate and personal income taxes, but that too was rejected.

West Virginia voters did approve elimination of the nuisance tax on personal property and household goods; its repeal had been a longtime goal of the state AFL-CIO.

Washington state voters had an opportunity to repeal, by 1977, all state and local tax loopholes, exemptions and deductions that weren't specifically re-enacted by the legislature. But they turned it down by a slim margin. A similar proposal for the federal tax code was made in Congress this year but not acted on.

There were bond issues in a number of states and it appeared that more of them won voter approval than the pattern for recent elections. The biggest one was approved in New York—to raise $1.15 billion to combat water and air pollution, preserve state lands and provide solid waste disposal plants.

New Jersey voters, however, rejected a transportation bond issue that would have provided $410 million for highways and $240 million for mass transit projects.

Most bond issues in other states were approved. Some were rejected for seemingly unfathomable reasons. Thus, the Rhode Island AFL-CIO, which endorsed all eight bond issues on the state ballot plus two proposals extending existing financing authority, reported:

"It appears the voters got weary of voting for the bond issues and passed the first five and defeated the rest."

Colorado voters approved a "sunshine law" to open all meetings of public bodies to the press and public, but rejected a labor-supported no-fault auto insurance plan.

California voters overwhelmingly approved a labor-criticized initiative prohibiting busing to achieve racial integration in schools. And refusal of Detroit voters to approve a school tax posed a threat of an eight-week school closing to stay within the budget.

Texas voters approved four-year instead of two-year terms for the governor and other statewide offices, but voted down pay raises for members of the legislature. And Idaho voters turned down a proposal to have legislative salaries set by a nine-member citizens commission.

South Dakota also approved four-year terms for governor and provided that the governor and lieutenant-governor be voted on as a team so that both will be from the same party. A joint ticket for the two offices was also adopted in Idaho and Minnesota with labor support.

In Maryland, a state lottery won approval but Rhode Island voters rejected betting on dog races. Maryland voted down a state aid program for children attending nonpublic schools that do not discriminate on racial grounds.

Despite opposition from the California AFL-CIO, voters approved a moratorium on coastline construction.

A labor-endorsed proposal for annual sessions of the legislature was rejected in Alabama. Louisiana labor opposed a shift to 60-day annual sessions and that plan also appeared defeated, although the count was still incomplete.

Nevada turned down a labor-opposed plan to have Supreme Court justices appointed instead of elected.

Oregon labor and the state's voters rejected an initiative to end the state's monopoly on liquor sales.

There were scores of other referendum issues acted on and labor did not take a position on all of them.

Michigan voters refused to ease strict curbs on abortions. Californians voted to restore the death penalty. Colorado voters turned their backs on the Olympics. And Oklahoma refused to legalize liquor by the drink in restaurants.

Trudeau Gains Edge, NDP Still Holds Balance

Ottawa — Revised tallies from Canada's recent parliamentary election gave Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Liberal Party a 109-108 edge over the Conservative Party.

But the balance of power in Parliament will be held by the New Democratic Party, which was endorsed by a number of Canadian unions. It won 31 seats by the latest tally, a gain of six from the previous Parliament.

'One More Blow Against Inflation!'

Shapp Rebuffs Doctors, Backs Insurance Chief

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gov. Milton J. Shapp has given strong support to Pennsylvania's pro-consumer insurance commissioner, Herbert S. Denenberg, whose resignation has been demanded by the state's medical and trial lawyer's groups.

The 12,000-member Pennsylvania Medical Society, boiling over Denenberg's fight to lower health-care costs, has threatened to boycott state medical programs unless Denenberg is fired.

Dr. George P. Rosemond, president of the medical group, said in a letter to Shapp the society was "strongly considering" asking doctors to refuse to handle paperwork connected with Pennsycare, the state's $500-million medical-aid program, if Denenberg is not ousted.

"This is an attempt to dictate public policy," Shapp said at a press conference. "It's a threat, a bluff, and it will cave in."

Dr. Leonard Bachman, the state's health services director, said that if the doctors would not fill out the forms under the Pennsycare program, some one million persons covered by it would be turned away from hospitals.

Denenberg, whose office has prepared a number of shopper's guides on surgery, auto insurance, and life insurance, has charged that doctors have a stranglehold on the state's health-delivery system, which forces medical costs to go up.

The Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association also has asked for Denenberg's resignation for what it called "intemperate language" by the insurance commissioner in recommending state adoption of no-fault auto insurance and reform of the state's legal system.

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO supported Denenberg's efforts, and has testified on several occasions at state hearings on no-fault auto insurance and health care and delivery reform.

Workers Lose $102 Million to Pay Chiseling

(Continued from Page 1)

Federation economists pointed out that Labor Dept. investigators visit only a small percentage of business places each year. Their investigations are largely based on complaints by workers.

Most of the violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act involved employes who fail to receive the time-and-one-half wage rate for overtime work. In the last fiscal year, 265,027 workers were underpaid $53 million because of overtime violations. Another 220,839 workers were underpaid $28.8 million in violations of the minimum wage provisions of the act.

Currently, the federal minimum wage is $1.60 an hour for nonagricultural workers and $1.30 for farm workers.

The Labor Dept. said that wage violations because of sex discrimination resulted in underpayments totaling $14 million for 29,022 workers—nearly all women.

Sex discrimination in wages is prohibited by the Equal Pay Act, which provides that men and women performing substantially the same kind of work in a workplace must receive the same pay.

The Labor Dept. also reported that 964 workers age 40 and older were found underpaid $1.6 million during Fiscal '72 because they had been illegally denied jobs, promotions, fringe benefits or other conditions of employment because of their age.

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act prohibits employers from firing or refusing to hire 40-to-65-year-old workers because of their age.

Bakery Union Strikes Over Split Workweek

Los Angeles—Company and union negotiators attempted to reach an agreement in a strike and related lockouts involving some 12,000 West Coast members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and three of the nation's largest bakers.

The union, which struck the ITT-Continental Baking Co. on Nov. 4, is protesting a split workweek and demanding two consecutive days off a week. ITT-Continental, which produces Wonder Bread and Hostess products, is a 70-plant subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Interstate Brands Corp. locked out workers at its seven California plants in sympathy with ITT-Continental, and a third company, American Bakeries Co., also shut down. Production sites involved are in California, Washington, Colorado, Oregon and Utah. The companies produce about 50 percent of the bread used in the western states.

The union, represented here by B & C Exec. Vice Pres. Joseph Kane, won a legal round when U.S. District Judge Warren Ferguson denied a management request for an injunction to block the strike.

A union-negotiated contract last May granted pay increases and improved fringe benefits, but failed to resolve the workweek issue.

The contract, however, stipulated that management and the union would set up joint committees to study the issue on a plant-by-plant basis and submit reports by Oct. 1. Otherwise, the agreement provided, the workweek could constitute a strike issue.

The baking industry traditionally has insisted that its workers take off only one day at a time, contending that a six-day workweek is necessary to insure the public fresh-baked goods.

The union says that the demand from younger workers for two consecutive days off is overwhelming, and that they want those two days off to be Saturday and Sunday.

"What we're striving for is a Monday through Friday workweek," said the B & C. "Our people have never had a normal weekend as other workers do."

SAG Elects 14 To National Board

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild in a mail referendum elected 14 Hollywood section directors to three-year terms on the union's national board.

They are Dennis Weaver, Claude Akins, Robert Lansing, William Windom, Marie Windsor, Jack Ging, Fritz Feld, Paul Comi, Robert Wilke, Jerry Fitzpatrick, Carmen Zapata, Mako, Marian McCargo and Kent McCord.

The guild's top officers had been elected earlier without opposition following nominating committee action. They are Pres. John Gavin, Vice Presidents Robert Easton, Joe Flynn, Kathleen Nolan and Karl Weber, Executive Sec. John L. Dales, Recording Sec. Kathleen Freeman and Treas. Gilbert Perkins.

AZTEC AWARD of the Mexican-American Opportunities Foundation is presented to AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman at the foundation's 10th anniversary dinner in Los Angeles. The award noted the federation's efforts through apprenticeship outreach programs in placing more than 400 minority youths in building trades positions in Southern California. From left are Pres. J. J. Rodriguez of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO, Slaiman, Executive Director Dionicio Morales of the Opportunities Foundation, Executive Sec.-Treas. Sigmund Arywitz and Albert Hernandez of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO.

Democracy Slips

THERE ARE STILL a few votes straggling in and absentee ballots to count, but the results will not be changed and the upshot is that, regardless of who won or lost, the democratic process did not come off well at the polls.

Only 55 percent—a little more than half of all Americans of voting age—exercised the right to cast ballots for federal, state and local officials. In terms of numbers, about 77 million Americans voted while 63 million, for one reason or another, including ineligibility, passed up the chance to make their voices heard in a democratic way.

The 55 percent turnout is the lowest since 1948, about six percentage points below the turnout for the last presidential election in 1968 and a full nine points below the record high turnout in 1960.

The New York Times has noted that the slippage is depressing enough "but it becomes positively embarrassing when contrasted with voting practice in other democracies." In Canada, just one week before the American election, 74 percent of the voting population participated in the parliamentary elections. The story is much the same in the western European democracies where the normal turnout ranges from 75 to 95 percent.

The fall-off in voter participation this year and the slippage back to 1948 is especially upsetting because in that 24-year period the landmark Voting Rights Act, the extension of the ballot to 18-year-olds and a number of other public laws and private campaigns have all been designed to make it easier to vote, to remove discrimination in voting—to extend the franchise.

THERE ARE, of course, still many barriers that stand in the way of those who want to vote. The changes voted by Congress or ordered by the courts still leave a maze of needless restrictions to voting. As the Times noted, "cumbersome residence and registration requirements keep millions from the polls, especially among those of low income and limited education."

One of the barriers is the involved and confused state systems of registration. Estimates of the 1972 turnout are that about 80 percent of those registered actually voted. The job obviously is to make registration simple and easy for the millions of voting age who are not registered.

The AFL-CIO has long urged the revision of outmoded and arbitrary state registration and residency requirements, unnecessarily stringent rules on absentee voting and other archaic laws that discourage voting.

In the 92nd Congress the AFL-CIO strongly supported legislation that would have enabled persons to register to vote in federal elections by mailing a simple postal card form to local voter registration offices. The program would have been operated by the Census Bureau, and in addition to the postcard registration approach, would have reduced the residency requirement to 30 days.

The legislation cleared the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee but was defeated in the Senate 46 to 42 by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats.

If the democratic process is not to be the loser in the next presidential election, the 93rd Congress should give high priority to a national voter registration program that will bring a large and proud majority of Americans of voting age to the polls in bicentennial 1976.

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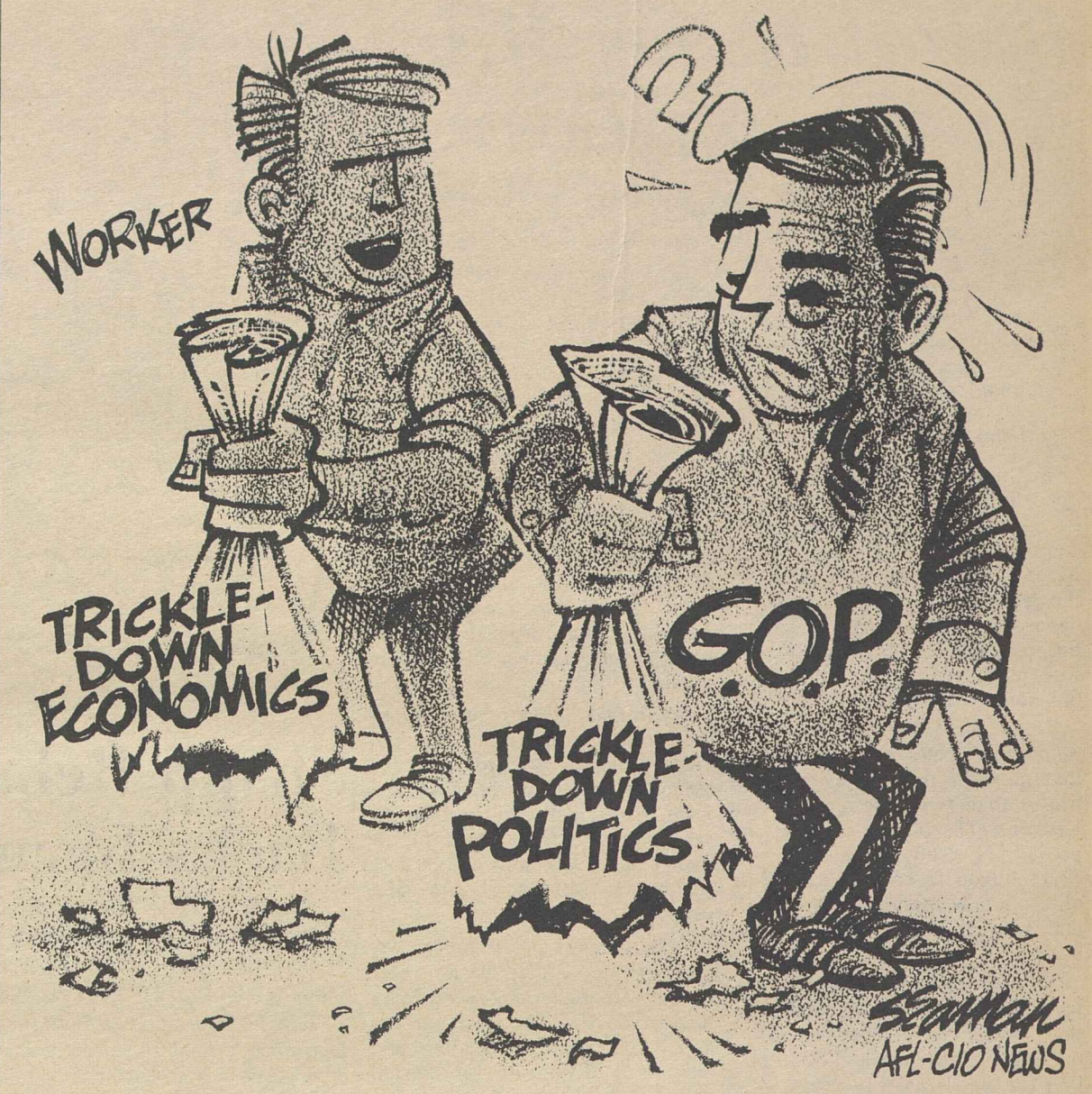


A Word Edgewise:

Trade with Soviets Should Be Limited to Non-Strategic Goods

By John P. Roche

THE QUESTION of whether or not we should do business with the Soviet Union has been under inspection by a number of commentators. Predictably some at the liberal end of the spectrum argue that doing business with the Soviets is all to the good, that it is another index of the end of the Cold War and the beginning of an era of detente. At the other end conservatives are very leery of the whole operation, reminding us, for example, that the scrap iron we sold Japan in the 1930s was returned in the form of bullets.

We have even seen a unique united front of William F. Buckley, Jr., and Sen. George McGovern suggesting that we should not sell the Russians wheat until they stop persecuting minorities.

In a completely cold-blooded analysis, the Soviet Union has always followed a policy of rolling capitalist drunks. Lenin once observed contemptuously that the capitalists would sell the Communists the rope to hang enemies of the revolution.

Thus one should assume at the outset that the growth of trade relations has no necessary ideological consequences—neither the Soviets nor the Chinese Communists can be bribed. But at the same time one can on humanitarian grounds support the sale of foodstuffs.

If it came to a choice between dismantling their police apparatus and starving 10 or 20 million people, I don't believe the Politburo would hesitate for 15 minutes. They have taken massive reprisal actions before and there is still plenty of room in Siberia.

Buckley has, in my judgment, made a grievous miscalculation of the will and capacity of the peoples of the Soviet Union to fight the regime. The notion of the angry masses rising against their oppressors has a certain nostalgic charm, but in realistic terms (as Friedrich Engels was astute enough to point out in the 1890s) this concept of revolution is obsolete in the modern state. The American revolutionary with his musket was in a very different position with respect to the British regulars than the citizenry of contemporary dictatorship. Who can keep a tank in his garage?

In other words, internal pressures will not bring down the Soviet police state. On the contrary, as events indicate, the rise of intellectual agitation has led to increased repression.

Putting Russia aside for the moment, it is clear that the East German dictatorship is terrified of detente and, because human beings with rifles were often too compassionate to shoot escapees to the West, has now installed a whole automatic killing system along the border of the German Federal Republic. Electronically activated by trip wires and sensors, these "automatic killer devices," or "robots," will not fire over the heads of fleeing people.

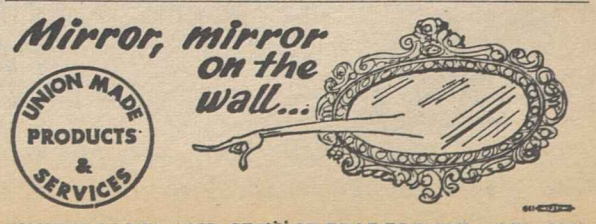
IT IS CLEAR that most East Germans despise their rulers, but what are they going to do? It is easy to talk of revolution while sitting in New York or Boston, but to get the full flavor of the atmosphere of repression, and of the extent to which it makes human beings feel like isolated atoms, you should read Steven Kelman's "Behind the Berlin Wall" (Houghton Mifflin).

Kelman managed (at considerable personal risk) to spend a summer in East Germany and he has brilliantly conveyed the environment of terror.

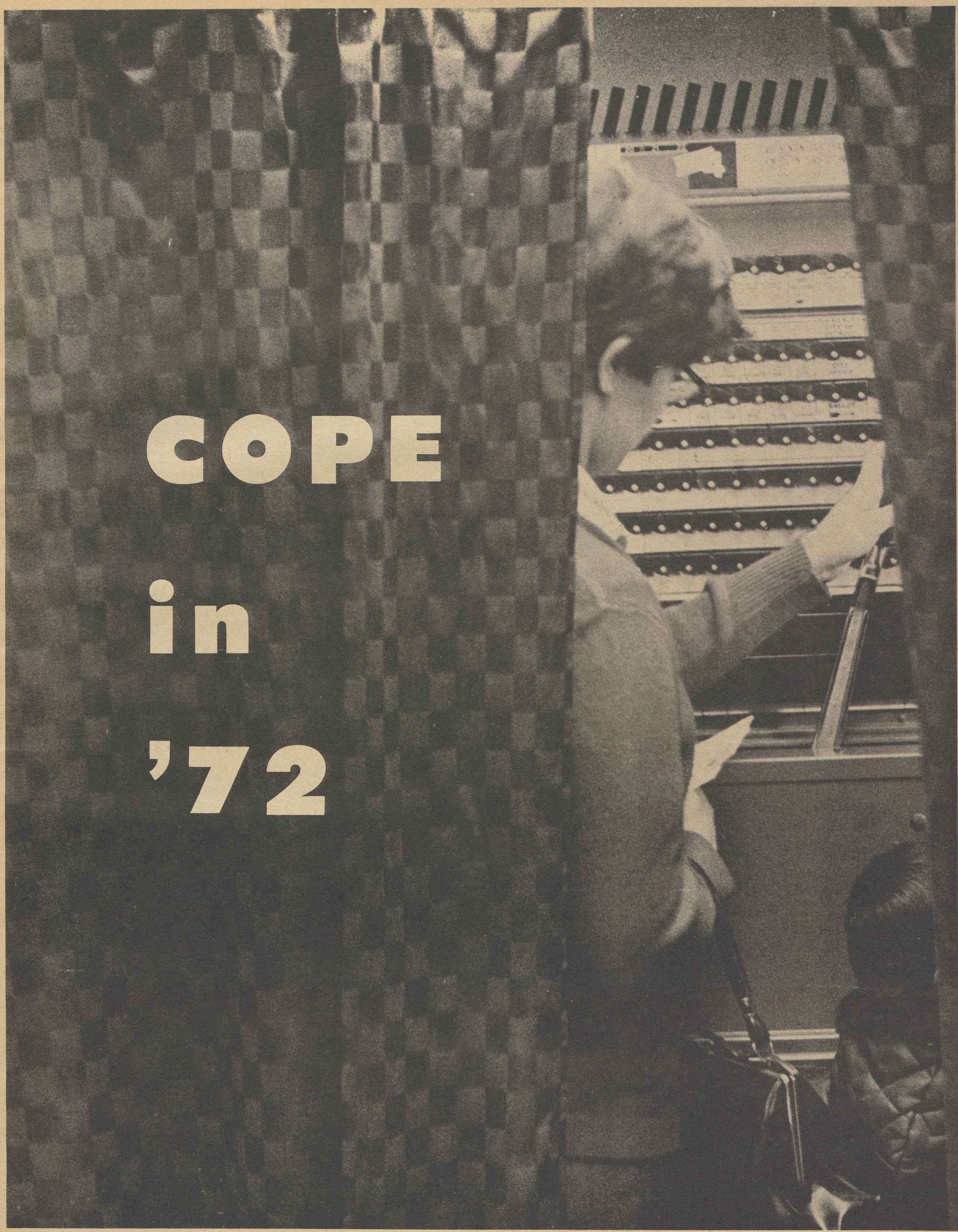
Should the United States "do business" with people like this? Or, for that matter, with the repressive whites in South Africa? Or with any dictatorship? I would answer with a carefully qualified "Yes."

"Yes" obviously in the case of food, medicines, and what have been described as non-strategic goods. On the other hand, and with a full recognition of the definitional problems involved, I would do no favors for the repressive elites.

It would be preposterous, for example, if the United States provided the Soviets with the advanced computers the latter need properly to aim their SS-9s. Feeding the Soviet people is one thing. Sending Brezhnev a shipment of Lenin's rope is in a completely different category.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



COPE in '72

THE AFL-CIO'S GOAL in the 1972 election was staked out early in the campaign.

The top political objective of the federation would be the election of a Congress committed to the interests of working men and women. For regardless of the outcome of the presidential race, the election of a progressive Congress would be imperative to the success of labor's legislative program.

As in past elections, the job of coordinating the drive went to COPE—the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. Under the supervision of COPE national director Alexander E. Barkan, an unprecedented campaign got under way.

The plan was to zero in on 83 races in the House of Representatives and 19 in the Senate that were considered critical. These were contests in which victory margins were either close in the previous election or expected to be narrow this year.

COPE felt these races held out the best opportunity for increasing pro-worker strength in Congress.

Thousands of trade unionists, leaders plus rank-and-file members, pitched in to produce the best performance ever achieved by labor in an election year.

In every area of activity—from voter registrations and getting out the vote to voluntary contributions of funds and materials—AFL-CIO members surpassed their previous efforts to insure the election of congressional candidates favorable to the aims of the labor movement.

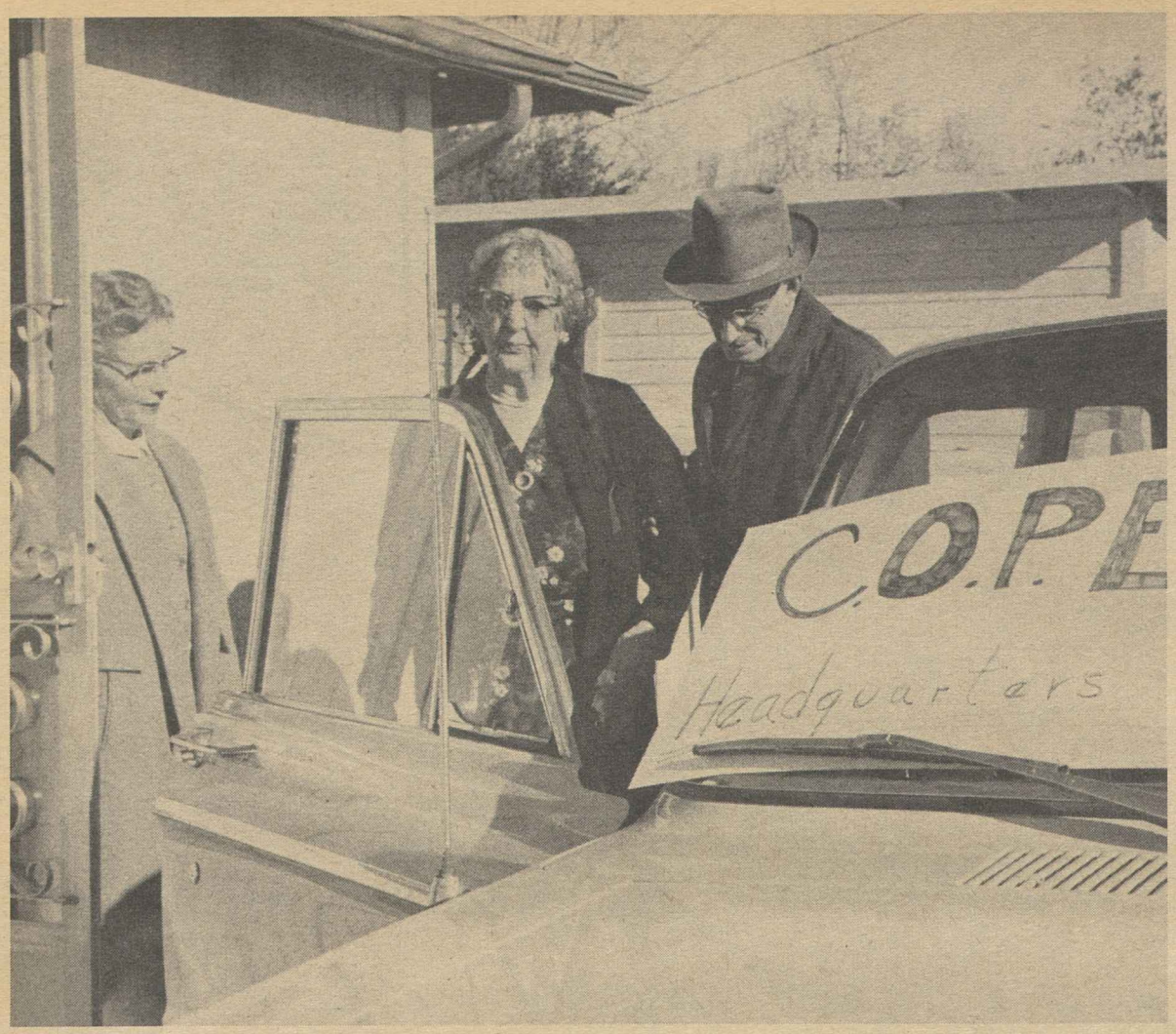
Using sophisticated techniques, including computers, COPE put together a highly effective political operation which made the difference between victory and defeat to many labor-backed candidates in tight races.

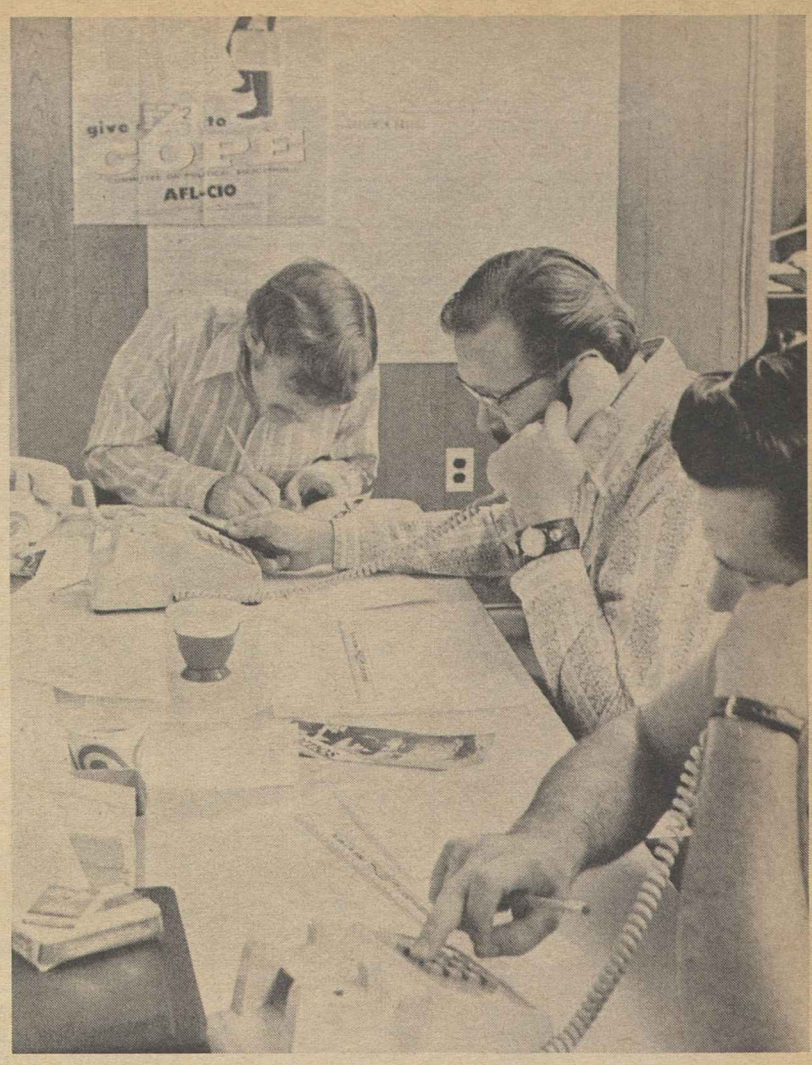
COPE endorsements were made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO groups. Then COPE went to work, pulling out all the stops in support of these candidates.

Nationwide, COPE'S 1972 operation resulted in the registration of more than 75 percent of the federation's members; over $2 million for voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives and direct contributions to candidates; 500 union people working full-time on the register-and-vote effort, and thousands of trade union members volunteering their services on Election Day.

More importantly, COPE's efforts saw the election of a Congress more responsive to the needs of working people.

How COPE did the job is detailed in the following three pages.





Registration

Between 75 and 80 percent of all AFL-CIO members were registered to vote in this year's elections, a substantial increase over 1968 and 1970 registration drives that resulted in a 65 percent registration.

COPE laid the groundwork for this achievement well before the elections by working for improved state registration and election laws. As a result, 11 states had later closing dates for registration. Other states changed their laws to provide for door-to-door deputy registrars and mobile registration.

Two other developments, which COPE also pushed hard for in the past two years, proved highly valuable in this year's registration programs: (1) the liberalization of laws governing the duration of residency required to become a registered voter, and (2) the lowering of the voting age to 18. The latter, of course, made almost all AFL-CIO members potential voters.

Computerized data processing centers in 23 states and the District of Columbia allowed COPE to sort and print the names of nearly 10 million AFL-CIO members in a format compatible with local registration records. Combined with manual systems in most of the remaining states, COPE's computers greatly facilitated the registration of record numbers of voter-members.

Getting Out the Vote

On the day that counts, Election Day, COPE was better prepared and better mobilized in 1972 than in any other election year.

COPE Director Al Barkan estimates that final reports could show well over 100,000 AFL-CIO workers helped get voters to the polls on Nov. 7. Some served as drivers, babysitters or telephone operators, others as canvassers, poll watchers—you name it; COPE covered it.

Additionally, COPE furnished state and local central bodies more resources than ever before in terms of financial help and full-time staff people recruited from international unions and the staff of the federation and its regional offices.

Financial Aid

With final figures still not in, COPE's financial report for the 1972 campaign already shows more money collected in voluntary contributions, more spent on voter-registration, get-out-the-vote, and education programs, and more disbursed directly to candidates in Senate and House races than in any previous year.

Total funding amounted to more than $2 million—a record exceeding that of 1970, the best previous year, by more than $400,000.

Many unions easily reached or exceeded 100 percent of their quota—Steelworkers, the Bakery Workers, Boilermakers, Elevator Constructors, Seafarers, Marine Engineers, Plumbers, Sleeping Car Porters, Pottery Workers, Pulp-Sulphite Workers, Rubber Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Transport Workers and Teachers, to name a few.

Materials

Besides manpower and money, COPE assisted state and local central labor bodies by providing other tools needed to conduct an effective political campaign.

Hundreds of thousands of leaflets and flyers, special radio announcements in support of labor-backed candidates, a million copies of voting records in various marginal races—these were some of the services COPE made available to help elect labor-endorsed senators and congressmen.

Layouts and photographs of the candidates were prepared for use by unions as special inserts in their official journals.

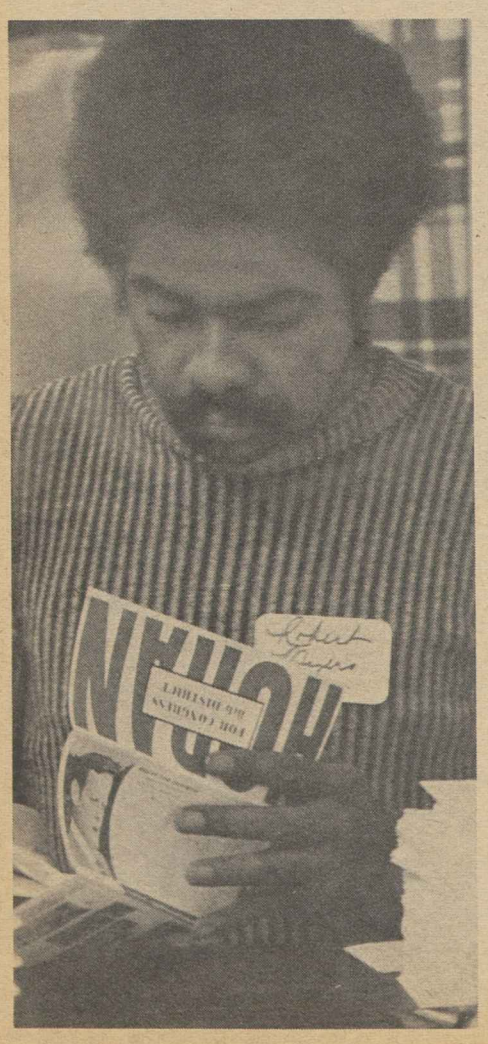
The AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations helped in developing and producing materials promoting COPE-endorsed candidates. The hundreds of thousands of letters and other literature generated under this program were paid for, signed and distributed to their members by local unions.

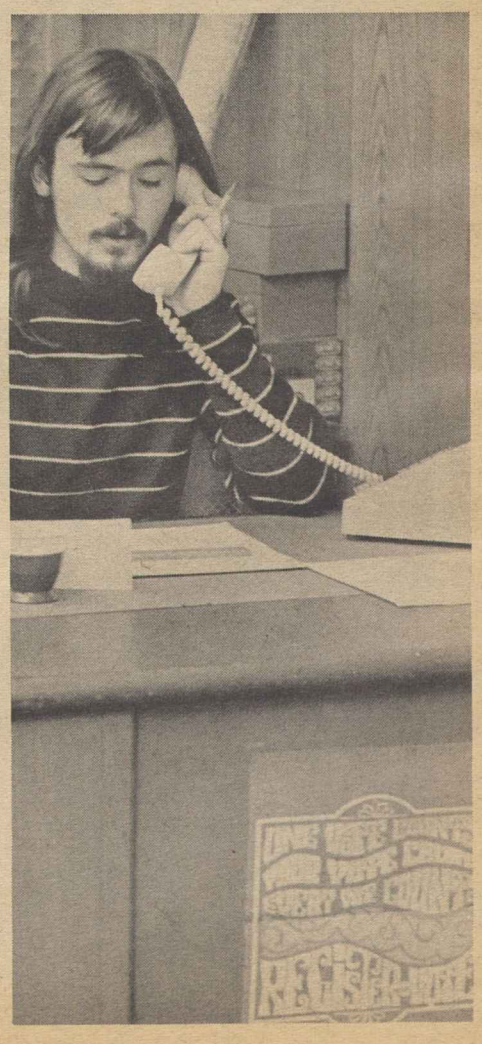
The Youth Vote

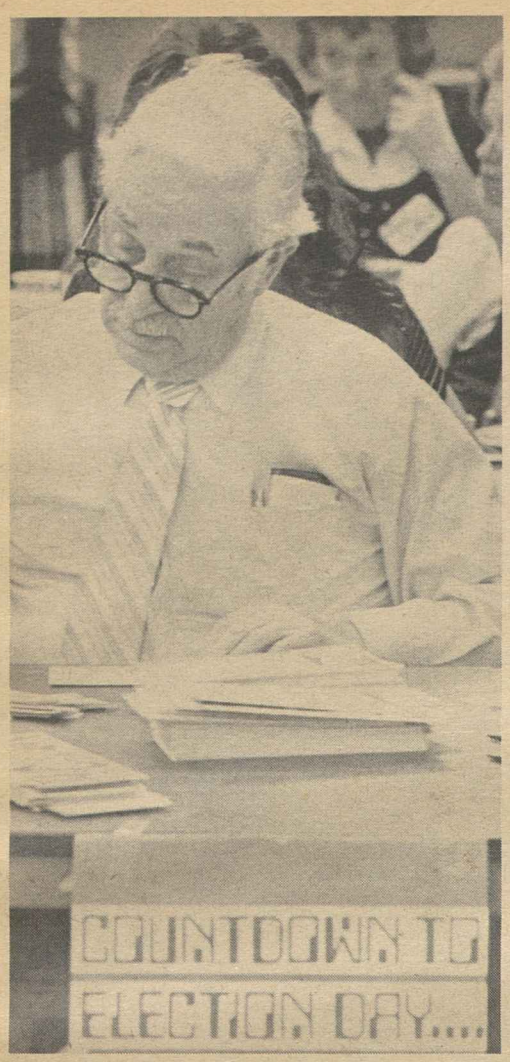
In its coverage of the youth vote, the media dwelt largely on college students. But a labor-supported program called Frontlash focused its attention on those newly enfranchised young voters between the ages of 18 and 21 who hold down jobs.

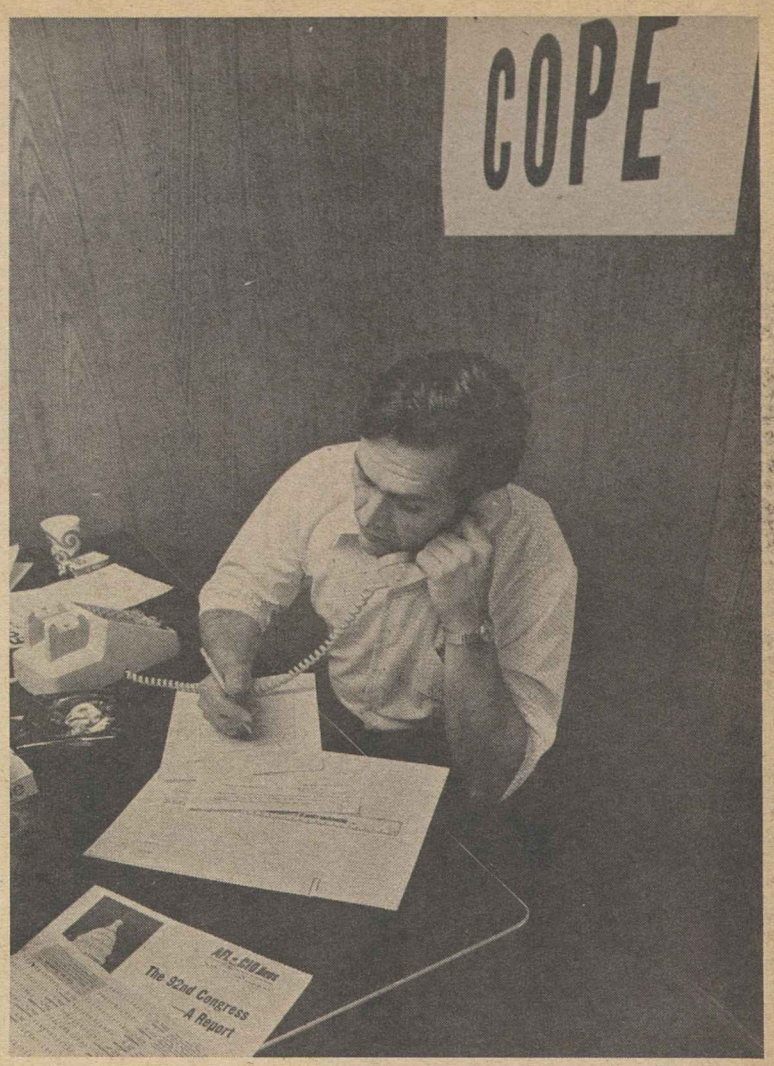
Actually larger than the college vote, the young-worker bloc proved of critical importance in several closely contested congressional races.

Frontlash helped organize nonpartisan register-and-vote campaigns in 25 states and hundreds of communities. More than 930,000 young and working-class voters were added to the voting rolls through the efforts of Frontlash—and the final results in some states are still to be tabulated.









Frontlash was run by young people, many of them from trade-union families. The operation was set up in conjunction with the state organizations, and worked directly under the supervision of the executive officers in each area.

Senior Citizens

COPE's senior-citizens operation — geared to work through the National Council of Senior Citizens and its hundreds of local chapters—worked for the election of labor-endorsed candidates in 31 states this year, about a fourfold increase over past years.

Former Machinists Sec.-Treas. Matt DeMore volunteered to head the operattion, and set up a liaison between COPE and local NCSC chapters.

COPE coordinated the compilation of lists of thousands of names of union retirees across the country. Senior citizens then organized drives to get them to vote. Operating at a far higher level than ever before, senior citizens held kaffee-klatsches for endorsed candidates, set up phone banks to call retired members, and mailed out thousands of brochures. Other examples of senior-citizen activity:

● In Rhode Island, senior citizens mailed out more than 40,000 cards outlining Sen. Claiborne Pell's (D) record on social security and other issues of concern to the elderly.

● In Kansas, a senior citizens' committee was set up in every town of any size in the 2nd District to get out the vote for Rep. William R. Roy (D).

Best testimony of the effectiveness of COPE's senior-citizens operation: Pell and Roy were re-elected in races that had been considered marginal. Senior citizens also involved themselves in 54 other critical House races and another 15 tight Senate contests.

Women's Activities

More women were involved in COPE's 1972 operation than in any previous year. The Pell campaign in Rhode Island illustrates women's increasing role in political efforts.

Sixty women members of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Steelworkers and Communications Workers, coordinated by a WAD director, were assigned full-time to the Pell campaign, and did an outstanding job.

During the '72 campaign, there were 14 full-time state WAD directors, plus 11 full-time acting WAD directors. In addition, there were 87 local central council WAD directors.

Thousands of women volunteers from AFL-CIO affiliates checked registration lists, helped contact unregistered voters, canvassed neighborhoods, distributed materials through mass mailings, and handled countless other assignments.

Council Activities

The AFL-CIO's Executive Council appointed a special subcommittee in July to implement COPE's drive to elect a friendly Congress. Headed by Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, the subcommittee worked closely with local state groups to help elect senators and representatives in the marginal races.

To assure maximum coverage by the Executive Council members on the subcommittee, the U.S. was divided into 10 geographic regions; each member contacted and worked with all the state organizations within the region to which he had been assigned.

Through letters, telegrams, phone calls and personal contacts, the subcommittee acted as liaison to help state and local central labor bodies do their utmost in getting out the vote for COPE-endorsed congressional candidates.

Other AFL-CIO vice presidents on the subcommittee were I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Peter Bommarito, Rubber Workers; George Hardy, Service Employes; John Lyons, Iron Workers; Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Al Chesser, United Transportation Union; C. L. Dennis, Railway & Airline Clerks; Martin Ward, Plumbers & Pipefitters; William Sidell, Carpenters; Matthew Guinan, Transport Workers.

The Minority Vote

To carry out an effective voter-registration and get-out-the-vote campaign among black trade unionists, COPE availed itself of the personnel, facilities and services offered by the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

In addition, COPE set up a special operation to work among Spanish-speaking union members.

Into both operations, COPE and other union sources directed the funds and manpower needed to round up large voter turnouts, especially in those marginal areas where the black and Spanish-speaking votes were preponderant.

The COPE effort helped to elect the first blacks to Congress from the South in this century — Barbara C. Jordan from Houston and Andrew Young from Atlanta — and assured re-election of other blacks and candidates of Spanish descent in other parts of the nation.

Union Voter Registration

The following table, based on preliminary data, indicates by state the number and percentage of union members registered to vote in the 1972 election. In states where the number of registered union members was unavailable, the percentage figure is marked by an asterisk (*) indicating the public registration percentage.

	Membership	% Registered	Total Registered
Alabama	100,000	80	80,000
Alaska	15,000	75	11,250
Arizona	59,250	75	44,437
Arkansas	74,787	70	52,350
California	1,300,000	75	975,000
Colorado	74,441	75	55,830
Connecticut	172,000	75	129,000
Delaware	19,117	80	15,293
Florida	180,243	75	135,182
Georgia	115,000	57	65,550
Hawaii	50,682	84	42,572
Idaho	24,770	90	22,293
Illinois	800,000	72	576,000
Indiana	322,283	75	241,712
Iowa	69,000	80	55,200
Kansas	74,500	75	55,875
Kentucky	167,000	67*	
Louisiana	157,000	75*	
Maine	42,540	75	31,905
Maryland	204,000	65	132,600
Massachusetts	440,000	70*	
Michigan	307,000	75	230,250
Minnesota	200,000	80	160,000
Mississippi	40,000	75	30,000
Missouri	309,823	70	216,876
Montana	34,000	83	28,220
Nebraska	60,000	80	48,000
Nevada	35,718	75	26,788
New Hampshire	34,002	75	25,501
New Jersey	583,000	73*	
New Mexico	20,802	93	19,346
New York	1,246,995	72*	
North Carolina	78,245	70	54,771
North Dakota	15,000	100	15,000
Ohio	752,000	70	526,400
Oklahoma	74,002	75	55,501
Oregon	160,000	70	112,000
Pennsylvania	1,031,000	70	721,700
Rhode Island	63,367	80	50,694
South Carolina	50,019	70	35,013
South Dakota	12,000	82	9,840
Tennessee	194,000	73*	
Texas	316,000	75	237,000
Utah	36,880	91	33,561
Vermont	12,972	75	9,729
Virginia	93,000	65	60,450
Washington	309,000	70	216,300
West Virginia	70,000	92	64,400
Wisconsin	304,000	75	228,000
Wyoming	12,000	92	11,400

COPE in '72:

Congressional Results Measure Labor's Role

Election results are the best standard by which to measure performance. When all the votes were counted, the 1972 elections saw six out of every 10 COPE-endorsed candidates in the winning column.

In the Senate, Democrats widened their lead to 57-43. Going into the elections, their margin was 55-45. Although Republicans picked up 12 additional seats in the House, there was virtually no change in the close liberal-conservative division that marked previous Congresses.

All in all, COPE endorsed 362 House candidates, of whom 218 won, and 29 Senate candidates, of whom 16 won, for a 60 percent win record. In the governor's races, COPE did even better: it endorsed 17 candidates in 18 contests, and saw 11 emerge victorious.

Of the 83 COPE-endorsed condidates in marginal House races, 51 were winners. And, in the Senate, 10 of the 19 candidates endorsed by COPE in critical contests were triumphant. Some of the House winners were elected by the slimmest of margins.

"The results in the Senate and House more than adequately reflect the effectiveness of COPE's efforts," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a post-election statement.

COPE's representatives were everywhere during the campaign. The number of full-time workers in the field was 15 percent higher than in previous years. Representatives of 31 international unions worked for periods of up to four months with local unions and central bodies in 45 states covering the marginal races.

The Rubber Workers, for example, assigned 76 members to various campaigns. The Steelworkers had 67; the Meat Cutters, 54; Carpenters, 24; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 23; Machinists, 19; Communications Workers, 15, and Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, 10.

All this manpower and effort helped realize some stunning upsets across the country.

In Delaware, an August poll showed veteran Sen. J. Caleb Boggs (R) with a 47-19 percent lead over COPE-endorsed Joseph R. Biden, Jr., a young Wilmington lawyer. COPE workers blanketed the state with leaflets and mailings to union members giving Biden's liberal views on tax reform, health care and ecology.

By the second week in October, the 29-year-old Democrat had cut Boggs' lead in the polls to 43-40, and the race went down to the wire. On Election Day, Biden passed his opponent with about 2,500 votes to spare.

In Maine, liberal Rep. William Hathaway (D) went into his race an underdog against Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R), a senator since 1949. COPE spread the word about Hathaway's solid House voting record in support of key labor issues, and kept it up until the voting booths closed on Nov. 7. When it was all over, Hathaway had won by more than 20,000 votes.

COPE worked hard also in Iowa where Democrat Dick Clark sought to prevent conservative Jack Miller (R) from winning a third Senate term. Miller had a COPE voting record of 12 Right and 65 Wrong. Clark walked close to 1,000 miles throughout the state, and identified himself to the voters. Miller's 57-20 lead in the polls began to shrink, and on Election Day the voters gave an upset victory to Clark.

COPE helped bring about other upsets, too, on all levels—in the Senate, House and gubernatorial races. Among the governors, liberals edged out conservatives in Illinois, Vermont and Delaware as American workers united in their desire for progressive state governments.

The most surprising outcome among the governor's races was in Vermont where voters went for Democrat Thomas P. Salmon, only the second Democrat to win the governorship in the state since 1856.

Throughout the campaign, COPE had the help of almost all unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

"We are proud of our Committee on Political Education," Meany said, after reviewing the outcome of the elections. "We think COPE did a magnificent job under very difficult conditions."

No Mandate for Scrooge:

Conservative Surge Missing To Bolster President's Hopes

The following article by Robert Bendiner, a member of the editorial board of the New York Times, appeared in the Times on Nov. 13, 1972.

TWO DAYS BEFORE his re-election, Pres. Nixon set forth the general philosophy that he expected to follow in his second term. Likening himself to a "Disraeli conservative" in an interview in the Washington Star-News, the President did convey something of the flavor of 19th Century England, but one that rather combined the flamboyance of a Disraeli abroad with the piety and frugal reformism of a Gladstone at home.

Mr. Nixon's remarks were understandably filled with references to the popular will as he clearly expected it to be demonstrated the following Tuesday. But since he has yet to show himself the slave of a philosophy, any philosophy, when it appears to conflict with the political facts of life, what he told his interviewer may well be reconsidered in the light of the mandate he received at the polls. That mandate already has been interpreted as variously as tea leaves; but in spite of the lopsided vote for the President, an interpretation would have to be far-fetched indeed to read the election as an upsurge of Victorian conservatism.

Consider, for a prime example, the widespread support of environmental improvements registered on Election Day—and their financial implications. Mr. Nixon, it will be recalled, vetoed the new version of the Water Pollution Control Act, probably the most far-reaching environmental measure in American history. "Staggering" and "budget-wrecking," the President described the bill. But in overriding the veto by close to a 9-1 margin, Congress appeared more truly to sense the national feeling.

New Yorkers alone overwhelmingly approved an environmental bond issue amounting to $1.5 billion. The state's Environmental Commissioner must have been right in viewing the 2-to-1 vote as a sign that "environmental quality is a high priority with the American voter even when his pocketbook is at stake," because similar authorizations were voted elsewhere. Florida passed a $240 million bond issue to "save the environment," especially the threatened shoreline. Washington voted $340 million in bonds for several similar purposes. North Carolina voters approved an "environmental bill of rights" and instructed the state to acquire choice lands for preservation. And New Jersey voters rejected a transportation bond issue presumably only because conservationists opposed its emphasis on highways.

Here were states that were returning Pres. Nixon to the White House by landslides—two of them by 70 percent or more—and at the same time urging the expenditure of great sums for social purposes. Hardly a mandate to stop "coming up with huge new bundles of money to throw at the problems," as the President described the governmental practice of the Sixties.

It will surely be borne in on Mr. Nixon, too, that the lopsided vote for him was a lopsided vote for a President whom the public could hardly have thought of as a reincarnated Coolidge. After all, as the opposition repeatedly pointed out in the campaign, he has inherited a balanced budget in 1969 only to preside four years later over the most gigantic deficit in the nation's history.

The point is not that the President was solely responsible for all that spending but rather in re-electing him the public was by no means signaling a sudden passion for a Scrooge-type economy.

It would be fatuous, no doubt, to argue that last Tuesday's returns did not include some elements of conservatism. Lost referendums for tax reform, the expressed longing of Californians for a return of capital punishment, the dismal effects of the busing issue—all were indicators of the strength of anti-liberalism in the electorate. So, for that matter, was the unprecedented defection of Democrats from Sen. McGovern—estimated at 36 percent instead of the average rate of 16. Some of this swing to the opposition must be put down as a vote of no-confidence in Mr. McGovern personally, but it was also in part a repudiation of policies considered too radical, too dreamy, too permissive.

Some of this feeling, however, has always been embedded in the Democratic party, as in its rival. It simply took George Wallace to nurture it, George McGovern to give it an emotional target, in himself and his following, and Richard Nixon to benefit by it without having to wag a finger. But the presence of deep conservative currents in the population is not the same thing as a political drift to the right. A conservative shift of the sort the President must have expected would not have given landslide victories as great as his own to such liberal stalwarts of his party as Senators Brooke, Case, Hatfield and Percy. It would not have replaced a conservative Republican like Sen. Miller of Iowa with an almost unknown liberal Democrat or Sen. Allott of Colorado with an ex-Republican who had abandoned the party over such things as the Carswell appointment, the Cambodian invasion and the Administration's social policies.

The President is surely entitled to enjoy his triumph, but for a shrewd interpretation of the social and economic mandate he got last Tuesday he could hardly do better than to listen to his party chairman, Sen. Dole of Kansas.

"The election was sort of a standoff," according to Mr. Dole, who should know. "After you take the President's personal landslide, there wasn't any landslide at all."

Neither was there a conservative wave of the future visible enough, one would think, to impress a man as little inclined as Mr. Nixon to indulge in wishful politics.

How to Buy:

Product Safety Law Lacks Needed Clout

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER SIX YEARS of argument, investigation and recitals of accidents caused by hazardous products, a national Consumer Product Safety law has finally been enacted. The new law provides for an independent commission with authority to enforce safety standards for the design and performance of many household products. An investigation by the temporary National Commission on Product Safety had recommended such an agency after finding that many of the 20 million accidents each year associated with consumer products were due to their faulty or inadequate design.

But don't be lulled into thinking that Uncle is now guarding you against unsafe products. For several years or more, if not forever, you will still need to scrutinize the potential hazards of many of the products you buy and use, from children's toys to power tools. It will be months before the new commission is operating and even longer before it (1) decides what groups of products need safety standards; (2) gives the industries involved a chance to set adequate standards themselves; and (3) develops its own mandatory standards if the industries involved don't.

Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.), chairman of the House subcommittee that worked out the final bill, called it a milestone, and it really is. This is the first time the federal government has undertaken to establish standards for non-food items on a broad scale.

From my experience as one of the former product safety commissioners, I know that the new law has weaknesses. The provision for insuring the safety of new products is weak. The law says that the new commission "may" prescribe procedures so that manufacturers of any new consumer product which has a capacity for injury should notify the commission before marketing it. That "may" should have been "shall." The requirement was watered down from the original more-farsighted proposal.

ANOTHER PROVISION that was dangerously weakened in the final law related to setting the actual standards. The new commission will not be allowed to go ahead and set a standard if it accepts an offer by an industry association or other outside organization to develop a standard. The commission, however, can go ahead with its own research on the particular problem while waiting for submission of a standard, Michael R. Lemov, counsel to Moss, points out.

A third potential weakness is that Congress defanged the provision for criminal penalties. The criminal provision is effective only "after notice." In effect, an erring manufacturer or seller is given one free bite.

In the final analysis, much of the effectiveness of the new law is going to depend on the expertise and determination of the people the President appoints to the commission.

Moss named a number of high-priority items that should be considered for action as soon as the new commission is established. This list gives you clues as to what products you should especially buy and use with care:

- Unvented gas heaters.
- Aluminum house wiring (Underwriters Laboratories found the fire potential of such wiring seven times greater than that of copper; all for the sake of saving perhaps $25-$30 in wiring a new house).
- Architectural glass not tempered to make it less hazardous if shattered.
- Hazardous toys (which Moss feels have not been sufficiently policed).

I would also suggest watching out for hazards associated with snow blowers; fire extinguishers with carbon tetrachloride still in many homes and work places even though no longer manufactured; power tools and saws, and aerosol products.

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Job Opportunities, Political Action:

Minority Workers' Wider Role In Labor Shows Solid Gains

THE DRIVE to bring minority workers into the mainstream of the labor movement has spelled solid gains in both expanded job opportunities and political effectiveness, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman declared.

The coalition of blacks, liberals, religious and union leaders forged in the A. Philip Randolph Institute six years ago added hundreds of thousands of voters to the turnouts that gave winning margins to labor-endorsed Senate and House candidates in many parts of the country this year, Slaiman said.

He cited the election of Democrat Andrew Young, Georgia's first black congressman since reconstruction, as an example of victory welded by joint effort of the black community and the local labor movement. He pointed out that the eight Randolph Institute chapters in Georgia added some 130,000 voters to the rolls this year—most of them black workers.

Slaiman was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO-produced network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Slaiman said the success of the Randolph Institute's major effort to recruit, prepare and place young minority workers in apprenticeships has been substantial. He said the program has "placed some 5,000 youngsters in building trade apprenticeships, with about 80 percent retention."

The aim of the Randolph Institute, he stressed, is not to form an "antagonistic caucus . . . within the labor movement, but to help black trade unionists function as part of the labor movement and . . . maximize their participation in the mainstream" of organized labor.

He said "the response in the South . . . has been particularly encouraging, with black trade unionists being active and with the rising interest of the general labor movement—the local central bodies and state federations—in welcoming their activities and participation."

WIDER PARTICIPATION of minority workers in the labor movement has paid off in greater job opportunities and political effectiveness, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Donald Finley of United Press International. The weekly interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

The New House of Representatives

Numerals denote District.
AL: At Large
** New Representative.*

ALABAMA
1. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. Bill Nichols (D)
4. Tom Bevill (D)
5. Robert E. Jones (D)
6. John H. Buchanan (R)
7. Walter W. Flowers (D)

ALASKA
AL Nicholas J. Begich (D)

ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Sam Steiger (R)
4. John B. Conlan (R)*

ARKANSAS
1. Bill Alexander (D)
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)
3. John P. Hammerschmidt (R)
4. Ray Thornton (D)*

CALIFORNIA
1. Don H. Clausen (R)
2. Harold T. Johnson (D)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. Phillip Burton (D)
6. William S. Mailliard (R)
7. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
8. Fortney (Pete) Stark (D)*
9. Don Edwards (D)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)
11. Leo J. Ryan (D)*
12. Burt L. Talcott (R)
13. Charles M. Teague (R)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D)
15. John J. McFall (D)
16. B. F. Sisk (D)
17. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R)
18. Robert B. Mathias (R)
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)*
21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
22. James C. Corman (D)
23. Del Clawson (R)
24. John H. Rousselot (R)
25. Charles E. Wiggins (R)
26. Thomas M. Rees (D)
27. Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. (R)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R)
29. George E. Danielson (D)
30. Edward R. Roybal (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Craig Hosmer (R)
33. Jerry L. Pettis (R)
34. Richard T. Hanna (D)
35. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
36. William M. Ketchum (R)*
37. Yvonne B. Burke (D)*
38. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)*
39. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R)*
40. Bob Wilson (R)
41. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
42. Clair W. Burgener (R)*
43. Victor V. Veysey (R)

COLORADO
1. Patricia Schroeder (D)*
2. Donald G. Brotzman (R)
3. Frank E. Evans (D)
4. James T. Johnson (R)*
5. William L. Armstrong (R)*

CONNECTICUT
1. William Cotter (D)
2. Robert H. Steele (R)
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)
4. Stewart B. McKinney (R)
5. Ronald A. Sarasin (R)*
6. Ella T. Grasso (D)

DELAWARE
AL Pierre S. duPont IV (R)

FLORIDA
1. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. Bill Chappell, Jr. (D)
5. William D. Gunter, Jr. (D)*
6. C. W. Young (R)
7. Sam M. Gibbons (D)
8. James A. Haley (D)
9. Louis Frey (R)
10. L. A. Bafalis (R)*
11. Paul G. Rogers (D)
12. J. Herbert Burke (R)
13. William Lehman (D)*
14. Claude Pepper (D)
15. Dante B. Fascell (D)

GEORGIA
1. Ronald B. Ginn (D)*
2. Dawson Mathis (D)
3. Jack Brinkley (D)
4. Benjamin B. Blackburn (R)
5. Andrew Young (D)*
6. John J. Flynt, Jr. (D)
7. John W. Davis (D)
8. W. S. (Bill) Stuckey (D)
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. Robert G. Stephens, Jr. (D)

HAWAII
AL Spark M. Matsunaga (D)
AL Patsy T. Mink (D)

IDAHO
1. Steven D. Symms (R)*
2. Orval Hansen (R)

ILLINOIS
1. Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)
2. Morgan F. Murphy (D)
3. Robert P. Hanrahan (R)*
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)
6. Harold R. Collier (R)
7. George W. Collins (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Samuel H. Young (R)*
11. Frank Annunzio (D)
12. Philip M. Crane (R)
13. Robert McClory (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Leslie C. Arends (R)
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. George M. O'Brien (R)*
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Thomas F. Railsback (R)
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Edward R. Madigan (R)*
22. George E. Shipley (D)
23. Melvin Price (D)
24. Kenneth J. Gray (D)

INDIANA
1. Ray J. Madden (D)
2. Earl F. Landgrebe (R)
3. John Brademas (D)
4. J. Edward Roush (D)
5. Elwood H. Hills (R)
6. William G. Bray (R)
7. John T. Myers (R)
8. Roger H. Zion (R)
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. David W. Dennis (R)
11. William H. Hudnut III (R)*

IOWA
1. Edward Mezvinsky (D)*
2. John C. Culver (D)
3. H. R. Gross (R)
4. Neal Smith (D)
5. William J. Scherle (R)
6. Wiley Mayne (R)

KANSAS
1. Keith G. Sebelius (R)
2. William R. Roy (D)
3. Larry Winn, Jr. (R)
4. Garner E. Shriver (R)
5. Joe Skubitz (R)

KENTUCKY
1. Frank A. Stubblefield (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. Romano L. Mazzoli (D)
4. M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)
5. Tim Lee Carter (R)
6. John B. Breckinridge (D)*
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

LOUISIANA
1. F. Edward Hébert (D)
2. Hale Boggs (D)
3. David C. Treen (R)*
4. Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)
5. Otto E. Passman (D)
6. John R. Rarick (D)
7. John B. Breaux (D)*
8. Gillis W. Long (D)*

MAINE
1. Peter N. Kyros (D)
2. William S. Cohen (R)*

MARYLAND
1. William O. Mills (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Paul S. Sarbanes (D)
4. Marjorie S. Holt (R)*
5. Lawrence J. Hogan (R)
6. Goodloe E. Byron (D)
7. Parren J. Mitchell (D)
8. Gilbert Gude (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Harold D. Donohue (D)
4. Robert F. Drinan (D)
5. Paul W. Cronin (R)*
6. Michael J. Harrington (D)
7. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)
8. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)
9. John Joseph Moakley (D)*
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11. James A. Burke (D)
12. Gerry E. Studds (D)*

MICHIGAN
1. John Conyers Jr. (D)
2. Marvin L. Esch (R)
3. Garry E. Brown (R)
4. Edward Hutchinson (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford (R)
6. Charles E. Chamberlain (R)
7. Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (R)
8. James Harvey (R)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Philip E. Ruppe (R)
12. James G. O'Hara (D)
13. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)
14. Lucian N. Nedzi (D)
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths (D)
18. Robert J. Huber (R)*
19. William S. Broomfield (R)

MINNESOTA
1. Albert H. Quie (R)
2. Ancher Nelson (R)
3. Bill Frenzel (R)
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
6. John M. Zwach (R)
7. Bob Bergland (D)
8. John A. Blatnik (D)

MISSISSIPPI
1. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
2. David R. Bowen (D)*
3. G. V. Montgomery (D)
4. Thad Cochran (R)*
5. Trent Lott (R)*

MISSOURI
1. William Clay (D)
2. James W. Symington (D)
3. Leonor K. Sullivan (D)
4. William J. Randall (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. Jerry Litton (D)*
7. Gene Taylor (R)*
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
9. William L. Hungate (D)
10. Bill D. Burlison (D)

MONTANA
1. Richard G. Shoup (R)
2. John Melcher (D)

NEBRASKA
1. Charles Thone (R)
2. John Y. McCollister (R)
3. Dave Martin (R)

NEVADA
AL David Towell (R)*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Louis C. Wyman (R)
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

NEW JERSEY
1. John E. Hunt (R)
2. Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
5. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)
6. Edwin B. Forsythe (R)
7. William B. Widnall (R)
8. Robert A. Roe (D)
9. Henry Helstoski (D)
10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)*
13. Joseph J. Maraziti (R)*
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)
15. Edward J. Patten (D)

NEW MEXICO
1. Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)
2. Harold Runnels (D)

NEW YORK
1. Otis G. Pike (D)
2. James R. Grover Jr. (R)
3. Angelo D. Roncallo (R)*
4. Norman F. Lent (R)
5. John W. Wydler (R)
6. Lester L. Wolff (D)
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9. James J. Delaney (D)
10. Mario Biaggi (D)
11. Frank J. Brasco (D)
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)
13. Bertram L. Podell (D)
14. John J. Rooney (D)
15. Hugh L. Carey (D)
16. Elizabeth Holtzman (D)*
17. John M. Murphy (D)
18. Edwin I. Koch (D)
19. Charles B. Rangel (D)
20. Bella S. Abzug (D)
21. Herman Badillo (D)
22. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
23. Peter A. Peyser (R)
24. Ogden R. Reid (D)
25. Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R)
26. Benjamin A. Gilman (R)*
27. Howard W. Robison (R)
28. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
29. Carleton J. King (R)
30. Robert C. McEwen (R)
31. Donald J. Mitchell (R)*
32. James M. Hanley (D)
33. William F. Walsh (R)*
34. Frank Horton (R)
35. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)
36. Henry P. Smith III (R)
37. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D)
38. Jack F. Kemp (R)
39. James F. Hastings (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. David N. Henderson (D)
4. Ike F. Andrews (D)*
5. Wilmer Mizell (R)
6. L. Richardson Preyer (D)
7. Charles G. Rose III (D)*
8. Earl B. Ruth (R)
9. James G. Martin (R)*
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
11. Roy A. Taylor (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Mark Andrews (R)

OHIO
1. William J. Keating (R)
2. Donald D. Clancy (R)
3. Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)
4. Tennyson Guyer (R)*
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. William H. Harsha (R)
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
8. Walter E. Powell (R)
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. Charles A. Mosher (R)
14. John F. Seiberling (D)
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16. Ralph S. Regula (R)*
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Wayne L. Hays (D)
19. Charles J. Carney (D)
20. James V. Stanton (D)
21. Louis Stokes (D)
22. Charles A. Vanik (D)
23. William E. Minshall (R)

OKLAHOMA
1. James R. Jones (D)*
2. Clem Rogers McSpadden (D)*
3. Carl Albert (D)
4. Tom Steed (D)
5. John Jarman (D)
6. John N. Happy Camp (R)

OREGON
1. Wendell Wyatt (R)
2. Al Ullman (D)
3. Edith Green (D)
4. John R. Dellenback (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
1. William A. Barrett (D)
2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)
3. William J. Green (D)
4. Joshua Eilberg (D)
5. John H. Ware III (R)
6. Gus Yatron (D)
7. Lawrence G. Williams (R)
8. Edward G. Biester Jr. (R)
9. E. G. Shuster (R)*
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
12. John P. Saylor (R)
13. R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)
16. Edwin D. Eshleman (R)
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)
18. H. John Heinz III (R)
19. George A. Goodling (R)
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)
21. John H. Dent (D)
22. Thomas E. Morgan (D)
23. Albert W. Johnson (R)
24. Joseph P. Vigorito (D)
25. Frank M. Clark (D)

RHODE ISLAND
1. Fernand J. St Germain (D)
2. Robert O. Tiernan (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Mendel J. Davis (D)
2. Floyd Spence (R)
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)
4. James R. Mann (D)
5. Thomas S. Gettys (D)
6. Edward L. Young (R)*

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Frank E. Denholm (D)
2. James Abdnor (R)*

TENNESSEE
1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. LaMar Baker (R)
4. Joe L. Evins (D)
5. Richard H. Fulton (D)
6. Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)*
7. Ed Jones (D)
8. Dan Kuykendall (R)

TEXAS
1. Wright Patman (D)
2. Charles Wilson (D)*
3. James M. Collins (R)
4. Ray Roberts (D)
5. Alan Steelman (R)*
6. Olin E. Teague (D)
7. Bill Archer (R)
8. Bob Eckhardt (D)
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. W. R. Poage (D)
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. Robert Price (R)
14. John Young (D)
15. Eligio de la Garza (D)
16. Richard C. White (D)
17. Omar Burleson (D)
18. Barbara C. Jordan (D)*
19. George Mahon (D)
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
21. O. C. Fisher (D)
22. Bob Casey (D)
23. Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)
24. Dale Milford (D)*

UTAH
1. K. Gunn McKay (D)
2. Wayne Owens (D)*

VERMONT
AL Richard W. Mallary (R)

VIRGINIA
1. Thomas N. Downing (D)
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
3. David E. Satterfield III (D)
4. Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)*
5. W. C. (Dan) Daniel (D)
6. M. Caldwell Butler (R)*
7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)
8. Stanford E. Parris (R)*
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)

WASHINGTON
1. John Hemplemann (D)*
2. Lloyd Meeds (D)
3. Julia Butler Hansen (D)
4. Mike McCormack (D)
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Floyd V. Hicks (D)
7. Brock Adams (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. John M. Slack (D)
4. Ken Hechler (D)

WISCONSIN
1. Les Aspin (D)
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Vernon W. Thomson (R)
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. William A. Steiger (R)
7. David R. Obey (D)
8. Howard V. Froehlich (R)*
9. Glenn R. Davis (R)

WYOMING
AL Teno Roncalio (D)

The New Senate

The Senate will have 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans when the 93rd Congress convenes in January. Turnovers among the 33 Senate seats filled in the Nov. 7 election resulted in a two-seat Democratic gain.

Symbols: * Re-elected † New senator

ALABAMA
James B. Allen (D)
John J. Sparkman (D)*

ALASKA
Ted Stevens (R)*
Mike Gravel (D)

ARIZONA
Paul J. Fannin (R)
Barry M. Goldwater (R)

ARKANSAS
J. William Fulbright (D)
John L. McClellan (D)*

CALIFORNIA
Alan Cranston (D)
John V. Tunney (D)

COLORADO
Floyd K. Haskell (D)†
Peter H. Dominick (R)

CONNECTICUT
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R)
Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)

DELAWARE
Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D)†
William V. Roth, Jr. (R)

FLORIDA
Lawton Chiles (D)
Edward J. Gurney (R)

GEORGIA
Sam Nunn (D)†
Herman E. Talmadge (D)

HAWAII
Daniel K. Inouye (D)
Hiram L. Fong (R)

IDAHO
Frank Church (D)
James A. McClure (R)†

ILLINOIS
Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)
Charles H. Percy (R)*

INDIANA
Birch Bayh (D)
Vance Hartke (D)

IOWA
Harold E. Hughes (D)
Dick Clark (D)†

KANSAS
Robert Dole (R)
James B. Pearson (R)*

KENTUCKY
Marlow W. Cook (R)
Walter (Dee) Huddleston (D)†

LOUISIANA
J. Bennett Johnston (D)†
Russell B. Long (D)

MAINE
Edmund S. Muskie (D)
William D. Hathaway (D)†

MARYLAND
J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (R)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Edward W. Brooke (R)*

MICHIGAN
Philip A. Hart (D)
Robert P. Griffin (R)*

MINNESOTA
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)
Walter F. Mondale (D)*

MISSISSIPPI
James O. Eastland (D)*
John Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)
Stuart Symington (D)

MONTANA
Mike Mansfield (D)
Lee Metcalf (D)*

NEBRASKA
Carl T. Curtis (R)*
Roman L. Hruska (R)

NEVADA
Alan Bible (D)
Howard W. Cannon (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)*
Norris Cotton (R)

NEW JERSEY
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)
Clifford P. Case (R)*

NEW MEXICO
Pete V. Domenici (R)†
Joseph M. Montoya (D)

NEW YORK
James L. Buckley (R)
Jacob K. Javits (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)
Jesse A. Helms (R)†

NORTH DAKOTA
Quentin N. Burdick (D)
Milton R. Young (R)

OHIO
Robert Taft, Jr. (R)
William B. Saxbe (R)

OKLAHOMA
Dewey F. Bartlett (R)†
Henry Bellmon (R)

OREGON
Mark Hatfield (R)*
Robert W. Packwood (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
Richard S. Schweiker (R)
Hugh Scott (R)

RHODE ISLAND
John O. Pastore (D)
Claiborne Pell (D)*

SOUTH CAROLINA
Ernest F. Hollings (D)
Strom Thurmond (R)*

SOUTH DAKOTA
George S. McGovern (D)
James Abourezk (D)†

TENNESSEE
William E. Brock III (R)
Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R)*

TEXAS
Lloyd Bentsen (D)
John G. Tower (R)*

UTAH
Frank E. Moss (D)
Wallace F. Bennett (R)

VERMONT
George D. Aiken (R)
Winston L. Prouty (R)

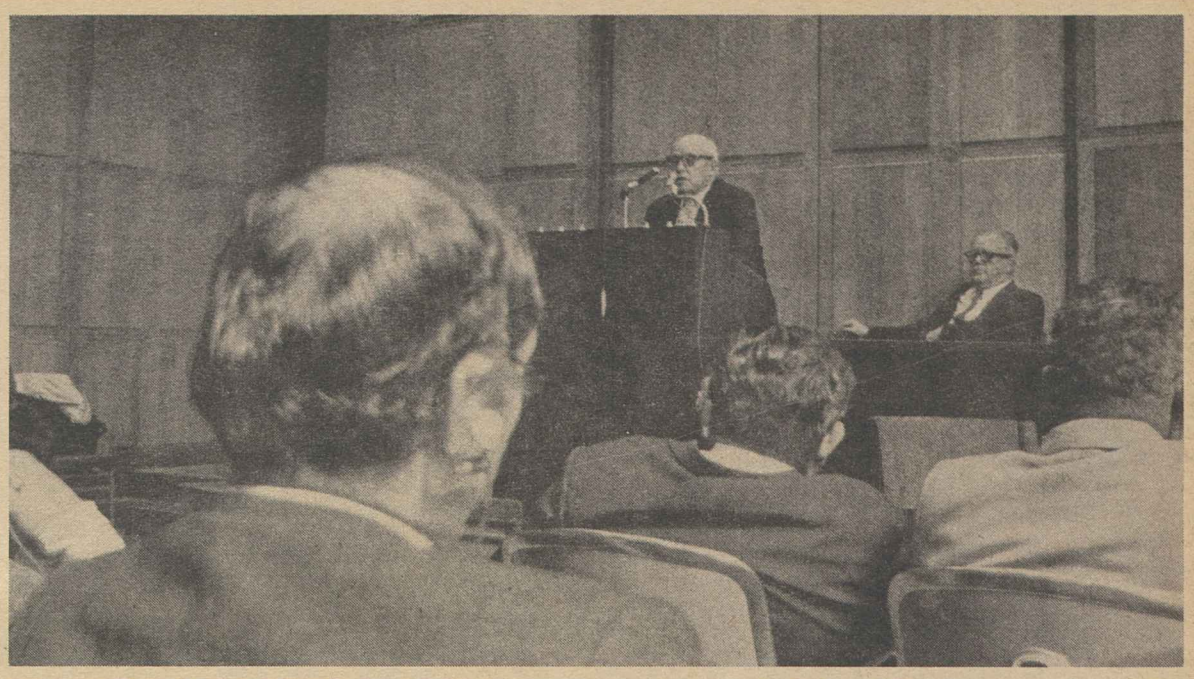
VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D)
William L. Scott (R)†

WASHINGTON
Henry M. Jackson (D)
Warren G. Magnuson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
Robert C. Byrd (D)
Jennings Randolph (D)*

WISCONSIN
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)
William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
Gale W. McGee (D)
Clifford P. Hansen (R)*



FOREIGN TRADE UNION LEADERS are given an appraisal of the 1972 elections outcome by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation headquarters. Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, right, also commented on the election results. The foreign visitors from 32 countries were on a four-week tour of the United States to observe the elections and campaign activities, including COPE operations. They were sponsored by the AFL-CIO and government agencies.

Jobless Rate Set At 6.9% in Canada

Ottawa — The highest unemployment in 12 years continues to grip Canada despite the slight decline in the seasonally adjusted rate in October to 6.9 percent, the Canadian Labor Congress said.

While the nation's overall jobless rate eased from the September level of 7.1 percent, CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald pointed out that joblessness in the Atlantic region and Quebec actually climbed over the month.

He said the CLC has for years deplored the callous indifference of the Trudeau government toward the employment problem, and noted that Canadian voters demonstrated "their growing concern about the state of the economy by repudiating that government."

NLRB Holds Workers' Poll Final Choice

Once an employer has polled his workers and found a majority are for a union, he can't use the National Labor Relations Board in an effort to upset his own findings.

A 4-1 vote of the board has ordered the Sullivan Electric Co. of Madisonville, Ky., to recognize and bargain with Local 1701 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and to reinstate 13 fired strikers with back pay.

"It is abundantly clear," said the four-man majority, "that the company's employes voluntarily and freely designated the union as their representative for the purpose of collective bargaining; that the union made a clear and proper demand for recognition, a demand which was communicated to and considered by responsible officials of the company; and that the company assured itself through interrogation of its employes that a substantial majority of them had designated the union as their representative."

In consequence, the board noted: "We have long held that where an employer undertakes a determination which he could have insisted be made by the board, he may not thereafter repudiate the route that he himself had selected."

The majority consisted of Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members John H. Fanning, Howard Jenkins, Jr. and John A. Penello. Ralph E. Kennedy dissented.

Fire Fighters Cite Rise In Death, Injury Tolls

Pres. W. Howard McClennan of the Fire Fighters has urged organized labor to join in an effort to reduce the number of deaths and injuries caused by fire.

McClennan, who is vice chairman of the National Commission on Fire Research & Control, said he hoped that the commission's report would make it clear that not only must the nation find a way to reduce the 12,000 annual fire deaths, but also that a national effort must be made to protect fire fighters.

Addressing a luncheon of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., McClennan said the latest IAFF death and injury survey shows that fire fighters suffered 87 accidental work deaths per 100,000 workers in 1971 as against 73 deaths per 100,000 for police and 18 for all industries.

But the "appalling on-the-job death rate for fire fighters is only part of the story," he stressed. "Our 1971 survey found almost 51,000 on-the-job injuries reported, an increase of nearly 25 percent over the 1970 figures."

McClennan called for development of new techniques and equipment to protect fire fighters on the job saying, "A nation that can develop the technology to protect a man on the moon should be able to develop effective means of protecting the man who steps into a burning building."

He said that while his union's concern for the safety of fire fighters was high, the IAFF is also concerned with "providing the best possible protection to the communities its members serve."

To reduce the death toll and property destruction caused by fire he urged:

- Improvement of fire detection and alarm systems, fire prevention programs and fire control equipment.
- Establishment of a national fire academy.
- A program of federal assistance to communities for upgrading of local fire fighting facilities.

Hong Kong Tailor Loses Missouri Town's Trade

St. Louis—Union officials have won a pledge from the mayor of suburban Ballwin, Mo., that he will not purchase any more police uniforms from a Hong Kong tailor.

James B. Anderson, regional director of the Clothing Workers' Union Label Dept., was the first to question the mayor's practice of spending taxpayers' money for non-union, imported uniforms.

In an exchange of letters, Mayor R. Jon Bopp of Ballwin admitted to Anderson that he personally bought clothing from a Hong Kong tailor and that he had ordered uniforms for his 20-man police force from the same tailor.

Bopp charged in his letter to Anderson that uniforms previously purchased from a St. Louis firm were made of "lousy" material and that the prices were "exorbitant."

Joseph M. (Mel) Green, president of Local 788 of the Amalgamated Transit Union, a resident of the community of about 10,000 persons, was a leader of the group that secured the pledge from Bopp to return to union-made, American uniforms.

Green said he pointed out to the mayor that his action could lead to the loss of jobs by union workers. "We don't want our tax dollars to go to pay welfare to union laborers thrown out of work because of runaway jobs," he said.

Bopp, while agreeing to purchase union-made uniforms, at first refused to buy them from the St. Louis firm. He later agreed to resume purchases from the firm after a meeting arranged by Green.

State-County Wins Pennsylvania Vote

Harrisburg, Pa. — The State, County & Municipal Employes won a representation election conducted by the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board for 4,000 state technical services workers.

With almost 90 percent of the eligible workers casting ballots, the AFSCME received 2,969 votes to 383 for "no representation."

The addition of the 4,000 technical workers brings to nearly 68,000 the number of Pennsylvania state employes who have voted for AFSCME representation during the last 18 months, the union said.

No Republican Tide:

Democrats Outpace GOP In State Legislature Shifts

(Continued from Page 1)

Texas House rose from two to seven.

Democrats made gains in the following states:

MINNESOTA — Party labels don't appear on the ballot, but the liberal-conservative division parallels the state's Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party and Republican Party. By this commonly accepted definition, Democrats won control of the previously Republican legislature. They took the House, 78-56 and won the Senate, 36-31.

With a Democratic governor, the legislative outlook is promising. One of the first actions is expected to be amending the unemployment compensation law to permit workers idled by strikes in which they are not directly involved to draw unemployment benefits.

MONTANA—With Democratic capture of the House from the Republicans and retention of the Senate, both houses of the legislature and the governorship are held by the same political party—for the first time in 20 years.

NEVADA — Another all-Democratic states as the House switched from 22 Republicans and 18 Democrats to 25 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

SOUTH DAKOTA — For the first time since 1936, the Republicans will not control both houses of the legislature. The Senate switched from one-sided Republican to an 18-17 Democratic maority. The House, previously Republican, ended up in a 35-35 party tie with Democrats likely to attain organizational control. A Democrat remains governor and the South Dakota State AFL-CIO is optimistic about the legislative outlook.

OHIO — Democrats gained 13 seats in the House to snatch control away from the Republicans, 58-41. They also gained in the Senate to narrow the GOP majority to a single seat. It was the first election in more than 10 years in which the House went Democratic.

OREGON — A double takeover by the Democrats of a previously Republican legislature. The new House will have a 33-27 Democratic majority. Previously, it had 34-26 GOP control. The new Senate will have 18 Democrats and 12 Republicans. While the previous Senate had 16 Democrats and 14 Republicans, a conservative coalition handed control to the GOP. It is the first time since 1959 that Democrats have held both houses of the legislature. The state has a Republican governor, however.

WASHINGTON — Republicans lost the House to the Democrats, with the exact margin depending on late absentee ballot counts. Democrats also strengthened control of the Senate, but a Republican governor was reelected.

Republicans made gains in the following states:

ALASKA — The House, which had been 31-9 Democratic, now has 20 Democrats, 19 Republicans and one independent—a nominal Democrat who was beaten in the primary but won as a write-in candidate. Alaska Democrats think they will be able to retain organizational control, but won't know for sure until the new legislature convenes in January. Republicans gained a seat in the Senate to switch a 10-10 tie to an 11-9 GOP edge. They already had organizational control since one of the Democrats had voted with the Republicans in the last legislature.

CALIFORNIA—Going into the election, the Democrats had a 20-19 edge in the Senate, with one vacancy resulting from the recent death of a Democrat whose seat was not up for election this year (only half the Senate is elected each two years). Republicans gained one seat to give the GOP a 20-19 majority. Even if a special election to fill the vacancy is won by a Democrat, the tie-breaking vote in the Senate would be cast by a Republican lieutenant-governor. However, another vacancy will be created in January by the resignation of a Republican state senator from San Diego who was elected to Congress. Democrats would have to win both special elections to regain control.

In the lower house, Democrats gained eight seats to strengthen their majority to 51-29.

CONNECTICUT — Republicans took over the legislature, to gain a 23-13 majority in the Senate and 94-57 control of the House. All this and a Republican governor, too. A big factor in the turnover was a gerrymandered reapportionment drawn up by a panel with a Republican majority. A federal district court ruled the plan unconstitutional because it was designed to favor the Republicans, but the Supreme Court refused to stay the election. The State AFL-CIO is "apprehensive" at the legislative outlook.

ILLINOIS — Knowledgeable people in Illinois aren't ready yet to put this election down as a Republican plus even though the GOP transformed a 28-28 tie in the Senate (which was organized by the Democrats because of the tie-breaking vote of a Democratic lieutenant-governor) into a 29-28 Republican majority. Reapportionment of the legislature, incidentally, accounted for the extra seat this year.

In the House, the Republican majority of 90-87 was trimmed to a single-vote 89-88 margin. There appears to be a real possibility that one or more Republicans might vote with the Democrats to give them organizational control of the House. It's happened before in Illinois.

Furthermore, the election of a Democratic governor greatly improves the legislative outlook. Last year, the Republican governor vetoed an anti-strikebreaking bill and, using a new power of "line veto" granted by a constitutional change, trimmed back some of the improvements in workmen's compensation voted by the legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA — The rare (for Pennsylvania) experience of a Democratic legislature coupled with a Democratic governor was broken when the Republicans took the House, 103-98, with two seats still listed as undecided. The Senate, which Democrats had won two years ago for the first time since 1936, remained 26-24 Democratic after an election in which half the seats were at stake.

UTAH — Democrats won the House two years ago but lost it back to the Republicans this year, 43-42. The Senate remained Republican, 16-13.

In some states, legislative changes were significant even though party control didn't switch.

In Tennessee, Republican gains trimmed the Democratic margin in the House and a seven-member black Democratic caucus is expected to use its balance-of-power position to seek key committee appointments.

The Republican majority in the Wisconsin Senate was cut to 18-15, and three of the Republicans were elected with labor endorsement. The State AFL-CIO sees hopes of legislative gains here.

Democrats gained two seats in the Michigan House for a more comfortable 60-50 margin. The Senate, not up for election, remains a 19-19 tie with a Republican lieutenant-governor to break it.

Reapportionment brought about a stronger Republican majority in the New York legislature but Massachusetts Democrats added to an already big majority in both houses of the legislature.

In Missouri, Republican gains didn't upset Democratic control. But the State AFL-CIO fears that "a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans probably can stop any meaningful programs." The state also has its first Republican governor in 28 years.

While Louisiana elected its all-Democratic Senate and 105-4 Democratic House last December and February, the voters on Nov. 7 picked 105 delegates to a forthcoming state constitutional convention, with 27 others to be named by the governor. The State AFL-CIO reports that slightly more than half of the elected delegates had labor endorsement.

FIRST DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN AWARD of the National Consumers League was given to Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, "for his outstanding leadership in the causes of health, labor and social security." Cruikshank, center, is congratulated by the league's board chairman Robert R. Nathan, left, and former Health, Education, & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen. Cruikshank is a former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Cruikshank Honored By Consumers League

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, received the National Consumers League's first annual Distinguished Citizen Award "for his outstanding leadership in the causes of health, labor and social security."

Cruikshank, whose efforts in the sixties were instrumental in federal enactment of Medicare health insurance for the aged, has headed the NCSC since his retirement as social security director for the AFL-CIO in 1965.

More than 400 leaders in the fields of government, labor and consumer affairs, attended the award dinner in Washington. The National Consumers League, founded in 1899, pioneered in the consumer-protection area, and has been identified with every major social-reform movement in this century.

Cruikshank has served as a member of the Health, Education, & Welfare Dept.'s Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council since its formation in 1965. Since 1966, he has been a member of the Committee on Experts in Social Security of the International Labor Organization, an agency of the United Nations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was among the scores who extended congratulations and expressions of appreciation to the 70-year-old Cruikshank for his advocacy of social legislation, fair labor standards and consumer protection.

In a letter, Meany said that Cruikshank's "outstanding contributions to the welfare of the American people . . . have been an incalculable asset in the fight for social and economic justice."

A message from Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said "the lives of millions of older citizens have been enriched as a result of your efforts."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), the scheduled speaker, was prevented by bad weather from attending the event. Stranded at the Newark airport, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, asked that his prepared remarks be delivered by master of ceremonies, Wilbur J. Cohen, former HEW secretary and now dean of education at the University of Michigan.

In his address, Williams scored the Nixon Administration for opposing social security increases, for vetoing the Water Pollution Control bill and two bills to help the elderly, and for blocking action on a minimum wage increase and on reform of the private pension system.

"A good deal of the work of our next congressional session will involve legislation previously blocked by Administration opposition," Williams said. He noted that his committee expected to report out the Older Americans Comprehensive Services amendments and the Research on Aging Act by Feb. 12 of next year.

Williams also promised to correct "the glaring inequity" in the nation's minimum wage law that "has left hundreds of thousands of American workers at the bottom of our economic ladder stranded, with salaries under the poverty level."

Board Cuts Pay Hikes In News, Print Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

came effective on Mar. 31, 1972, at the beginning of the third year of a three-year contract. The board said that workers would not be required to refund the excess wages above the 8 percent increase allowed by the board, but that wages from now to the end of the contract would be reduced.

Acting on the basis of the Pay Board's ruling, the Price Commission ordered the Times and Daily News to reduce their advertising rates by 1.69 and 1.14 percent because original ad rate increases of 6.5 and 9.36 percent were approved by the commission on the basis of higher labor costs.

Editorial workers at the Long Island Press were exempted from the rollback.

The Pay Board's order said that it would allow the increase to go to 8 percent at the other papers and print shops because it was justified "by ongoing collective bargaining relationships and the need to prevent gross inequities."

The newspaper cases came to the board under the rule allowing board challenges to third-year increases negotiated in long-term contracts prior to the institution of the wage-price freeze and controls. In the case of the New York Post, the wage increase was challenged by the employer. The Printers League challenged the commercial pacts.

On the commercial side, the board allowed an exception for women bookbinders, giving them their full 15 percent increase in their first one-year contract and the full 8 percent negotiated in the second similar contract.

The contracts between the newspapers and 10 unions involved contain a clause that provides for termination by the unions if wage increases are reduced. Action in this area is under study by the unions. Current contracts are due to expire Mar. 30, 1973.

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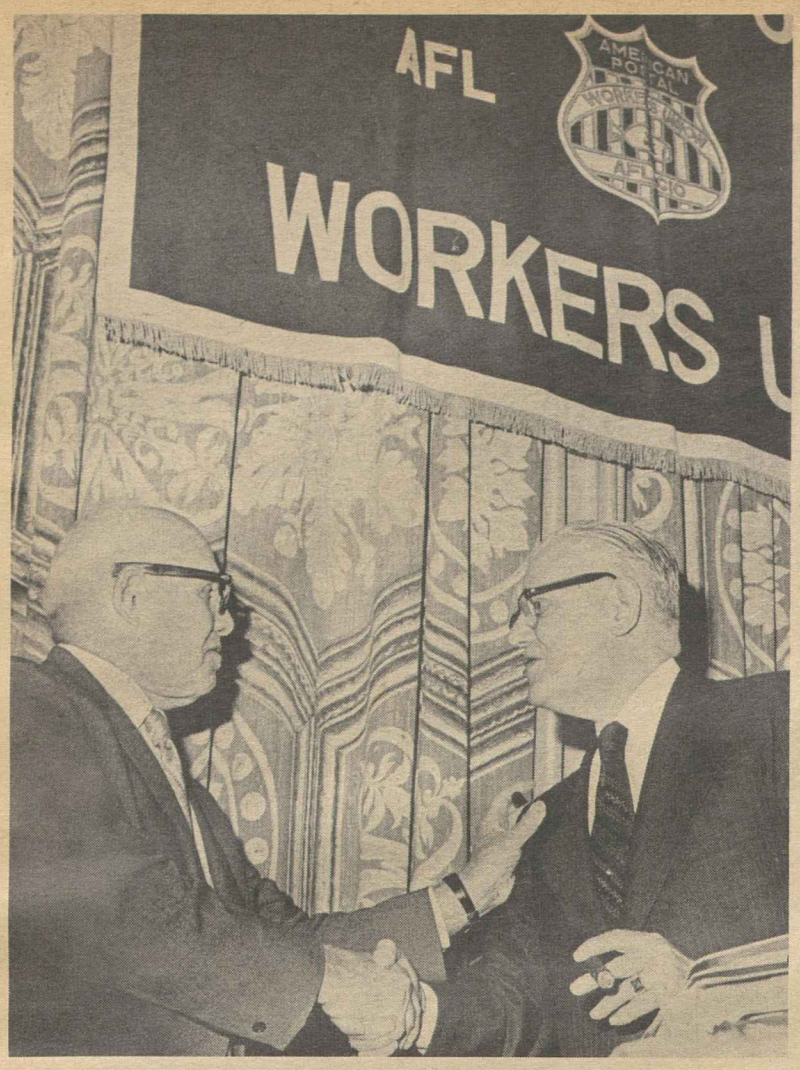


FRANCIS S. FILBEY, president of the Postal Workers, is congratulated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on 40 years of active union membership and leadership. Union members from many sections of the country attended the testimonial dinner.

Meany Cites Tasks For Next Congress

Health Bill, Wage Floor Get Priority

Legislation to end the "scandal" of inadequate and overpriced medical care is high on labor's priority list for the new Congress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

So is the need to improve the Fair Labor Standards Act and bring the minimum wage "above the poverty level," he said, and to get rid of "discriminatory" features of economic controls.

Meany, speaking at a dinner honoring Postal Workers Pres. Francis S. Filbey, defined labor's legislative program as seeking "what is best for America as a whole."

The guiding philosophy, he declared, is that "what is good for America must be good for American labor."

In his first public address since the election, Meany stressed the "outstanding cooperation of the American trade union movement" in the congressional elections—and the success in preventing "the takeover of Congress by reactionary or ultra-conservative elements."

(Continued on Page 8)

Double Blow to Workers:

Earnings Shrink, Price Index Jumps

Real spendable earnings of the average American factory worker declined three-tenths of 1 percent in October while consumer prices were rising at an identical rate, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The latest jump in the cost of living gave the nation a 3.7 percent annual inflation rate over the last six months—4.1 percent in the last three months. The Nixon Administration had set a target of reducing the inflation rate to no more than 3 percent by the end of this year.

The increase of three-tenths of 1 percent in the Consumer Price Index was on both an unadjusted and a seasonally adjusted basis.

The Labor Dept. said more than a third of the increase in the October index was due to higher clothing prices. The BLS report showed the cost of men's and boys' clothing was up 1.1 percent while women's and girls' apparel jumped 1.6 percent.

Price increases for used cars, services and property taxes also contributed to the rise in the index. The effects of these increases were offset somewhat by lower prices for beef, some fresh fruits and vegetables, and gasoline, the government said.

The price of services shot up four-tenths of 1 percent, the largest one-month advance since January. BLS said the increase was mostly due to a regular annual adjustment in the health insurance area.

October also saw sharp advances in pork prices and increases in prices for other foods such as coffee, dairy products, eggs, and sugar. The cost of restaurant meals and snacks rose two-tenths of 1 percent, the smallest increase in eight months.

The increase in new car prices, which reflects the introduction of the 1973 models, was substantially less than usual, five-tenths of 1 percent, the smallest gain for October since 1957. Used car prices, however, were up 1.4 percent.

Prices also rose for most household durables, home maintenance and repair items, men's haircuts, and books.

The Consumer Price Index in October stood at 126.6, meaning that it cost $12.66 to buy the same goods and services that $10 would buy in the base period five years ago.

In a separate report, BLS said that spendable average weekly earnings (weekly pay after deducting social security and federal income taxes) averaged $123.43 in October

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Dept. Warned:

State Safety Control Called Law Violation

Congressional leaders have warned the Labor Dept. that it would stand in violation of the federal job safety law if it allows states to operate sub-standard safety programs after Dec. 28.

Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee, filed protests over the Labor Dept.'s intent to grant states a one-year extension to meet the standards of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Under the terms of the law—drafted largely by Williams and Daniels—states were given up to two years after the Dec. 29, 1970, enactment date to upgrade their own safety standards and programs. If they fail to meet the deadline, the law requires that the full and more protective federal standards be enforced, Williams said.

The Labor Dept. had announced in October its intent to grant the one-year extension to states that have not met the standards of the federal safety law.

In a letter to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Daniels said the extension proposal was "blatantly illegal and contrary to the legislative intent" of the act.

Meanwhile, the National Advisory Committee for Occupational Safety & Health proposed—over the objections of its two members representing organized labor — a six-month extension on state plans even if they have not been approved by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

OSHA permits the states to enforce their own standards on temporary orders while the plans are under review to determine if they meet federal standards.

Organized labor has repeatedly called for federal enforcement of standards because of the extremely poor record of the states in protecting workers on the job from injury and health hazards.

Labor's representatives on the advisory committee are George H. R. Taylor of the AFL-CIO and John J. Sheehan of the Steelworkers.

Taylor pointed out that the state plans submitted so far to OSHA do not measure up to the federal standards and suggested that preemption of the states by the federal government "would not be a total evil."

Sheehan charged that OSHA's use of the temporary orders shows the administration is not ready to assume complete federal responsibility. He said OSHA has failed to increase its inspection staff on the grounds that it will not be needed when state plans are approved.

Sheehan also accused OSHA of maintaining an ambiguous position on the temporary orders for state plans which are covered by a section of the federal safety act.

Daniels pointed out in his letter to Hodgson that this section of the act was intended to allow states to continue their safety programs while the federal government geared up for the enforcement of the federal law.

(Continued on Page 8)

ILO Elects Seidman As Faupl's Successor

Geneva, Switzerland—Rudolph Faupl closed out 14 years on the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization, on which he was the senior labor member.

Faupl, who is retiring at the end of this year as international affairs representative of the Machinists, resigned from his ILO post at the Governing Body meeting here.

To fill out Faupl's term, which runs until 1975, worker members of the Governing Body unanimously elected AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman.

Seidman has served with Faupl as a member of every U.S. worker delegation to the ILO annual conferences since 1958, and has represented American labor at a number of worldwide and regional meetings. He will continue as head of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Employer and government members of the ILO's tripartite leadership joined with worker representatives in praising Faupl's record—as chief spokesman for American labor at the ILO annual conferences and as one of the elected representatives of the world's workers on the Governing Body.

Faupl, a Hungarian-born machinist from Milwaukee and a former union organizer, has directed the Machinists' international programs since the late

(Continued on Page 3)

Government Confirms 3-Month Profits Surge

The government has officially confirmed the findings of several preliminary surveys that corporation profits surged to new peaks in the third quarter of 1972.

The Commerce Dept. reported that after-tax corporate profits in the three-month period ending with September rose $2.2 billion to a record seasonally adjusted annual rate of $53.7 billion.

The department also reported the gross national product—total output of goods and services — increased $24.6 billion, or 8.9 percent, during the July-September quarter.

The new figures showed the rate of inflation, as measured by the GNP price index rather than the Consumer Price Index, was 2.4 percent in the third quarter, compared with a rise of 1.8 percent in the April-June quarter. This was slightly higher than previously estimated.

Second-quarter after-tax profits were $51.5 billion, and $2 billion higher than in the year's first three months.

The department reported that profits in both second and third quarters would have been even higher had it not been for flood damage resulting from tropical storm Agnes. Sharply reduced earnings in the auto industry further held down third-quarter profits.

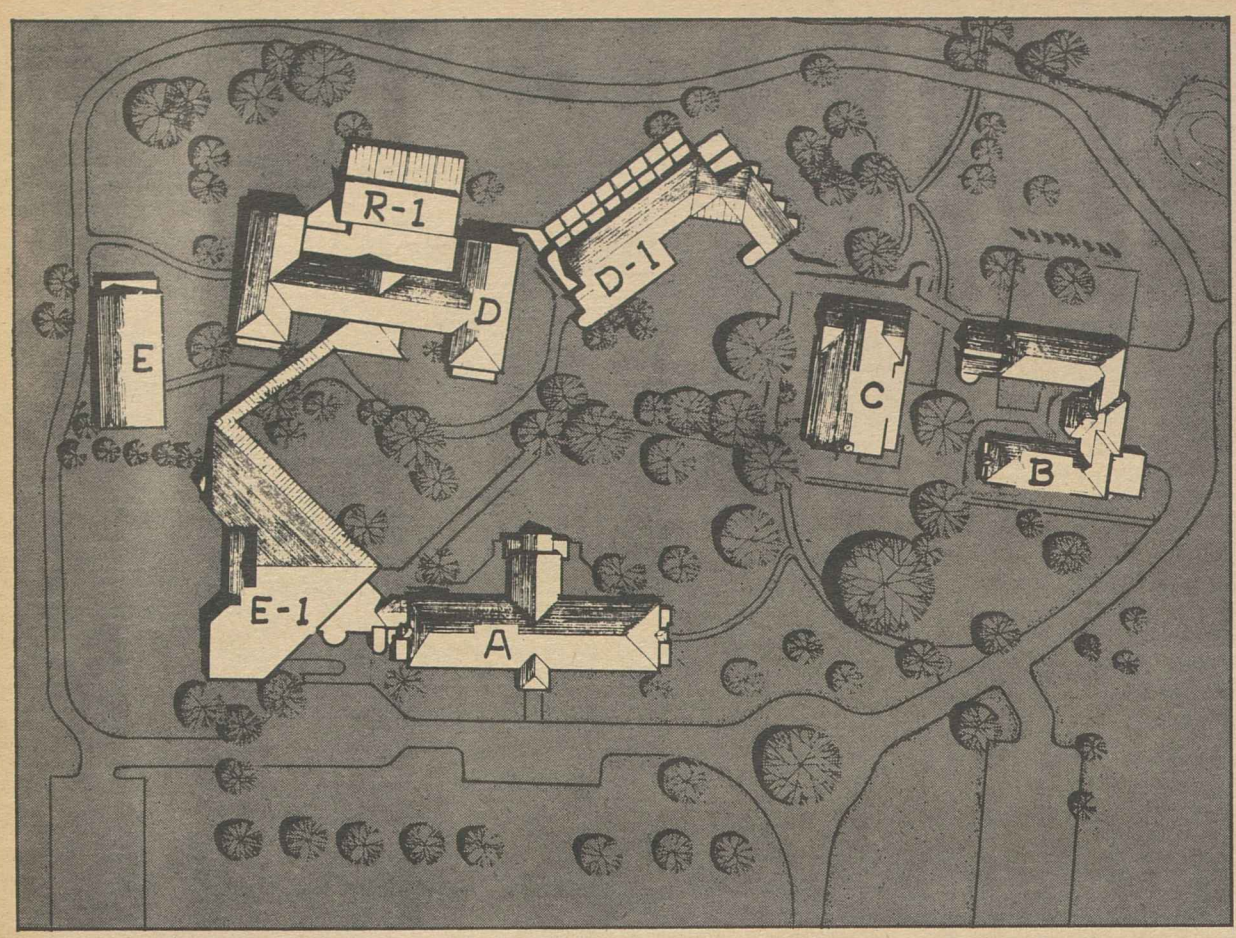
Corporate profits before taxes increased by $4.2 billion to an annual rate of $95.8 billion in the third quarter, following an increase of $3.4 billion in the previous quarter. Pretax profits for the July-September period a year ago were $84.1 billion.

Dividend payments in the third quarter rose $400 million to a $26.5 billion annual rate, as compared with the $25.5 billion pace a year earlier.

The department's report said steep declines in General Motors' third-quarter results cut the annual rate of increase in pretax profits, on the quarter-to-quarter basis, by about $2 billion.

The Commerce Dept. said that "real" economic output rose $12.2 billion, or 6.3 percent to an adjusted GNP annual rate of $796.1 billion, when measured in 1958 dollars to remove the effects of inflation.

In current dollars, the GNP growth of $24.6 billion fell below the second quarter increase of $30.3 billion but was still somewhat higher than original expectations.



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center campus details the usage of existing and proposed structures at the former Xaverian College in Silver Spring, Md. The existing buildings include (A) administration and classrooms, (B) dining hall, conference room and maintenance, (C) lecture hall and multipurpose room, (D) housing and indoor recreation, (E) classrooms. The proposed buildings are (D-1) 56 rooms for housing, (E-1) new classrooms, (R-1) indoor recreation and swimming pool.

New Campus for Studies Center Fulfills Long-Held Goal of Labor

By Carolyn Jacobson

A long-held dream of the American labor movement—to have its own labor college in a campus setting—is only a few months away from full realization.

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, Inc., will open the doors of its permanent campus location in Silver Spring, Md., next May. The new center, in its spacious 47-acre, tree-shaded setting, is ten miles from downtown Washington, D.C.

The Studies Center was created in 1969 by action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Its Board of Trustees is headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as chairman and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland as secretary-treasurer.

The trustees appointed Fred K. Hoehler as executive director of the Studies Center. Hoehler had been head of the Labor Studies Program at Michigan State University and before that was education director of the Steelworkers.

In November 1970, a permanent site for the center was found — Xaverian College, a former Catholic seminary in Silver Spring—and the following June, the center's board of Trustees authorized purchase of the campus.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last August, approved a three-stage program of remodeling and new construction at a cost of about $3.4 million.

Until May the center will continue its operations in its temporary facilities at 1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., in Washington, where over the past three years it has presented more than 90 programs and institutes to over 1,700 union officers and staff members.

Remodeling of the Silver Spring site to make it attractive and functional for the center's purposes is now in process under the direction of the architectural firm of Kamstra, Abash & Dickerson of Reston, Va.

The new center will maintain its initial purpose of developing trade union leadership through varied education and training programs. But it will further serve as an adult education complex where affiliated unions will be able to conduct their own education programs. It will also offer evening courses—lectures, seminars, films, and other cultural events—for resident students, the labor community in the Washington area and the general community as well.

Completely self-contained with facilities for 100 resident students, the new center will function in a true academic atmosphere. Classes will be limited to 25 and held in informal seminar style, enabling students to learn from one another both in the classroom and outside. To encourage the broadest possible participation, no more than two representatives from the same international union may enroll in a course at the same time.

In addition to administration, classroom, conference and dormitory buildings, the new campus will also feature a dining center and a small auditorium seating about 260. Recreation facilities will include a swimming pool, a putting green, a baseball diamond, and basketball, volleyball and tennis courts.

The center will continue to offer two basic types of courses—week-long institutes on a single subject, such as labor law, and longer programs for mid-career union staff members covering several subject areas.

In addition, a Board of Trustees certificate program, initiated last year, will be maintained. To earn a certificate, a student must complete ten weeks of classwork, submit a report and pass an oral examination. Because it is often difficult for union representatives to take ten consecutive weeks out of their schedules, the center offers options to complete this course of study. The program is composed of seven segments—six one-week institutes and a four-week staff development program. The institutes cover Labor Law, Collective Bargaining, Arbitration, Communications, Negotiating Fringe Benefits, Federal Social Programs, and Unions in American Society in the Next Decade.

In conjunction with its expansion plans, the center has added a number of courses. This year, for example, among new offerings are Women in the Labor Force, the Conglomerate, Unions and Planning for Retirement, and an institute for business agents of Building & Construction Trades unions.

Hoehler also anticipates the addition of part-time professional staff in various disciplines to accommodate the center's growth.

Besides Meany and Kirkland, members of the Board of Trustees are AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis as assistant secretary; Federation Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, Paul Hall, I. W. Abel, Hunter P. Wharton, Paul Jennings and Frederick O'Neal; former AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO; Pres. Miles Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO; Executive Director Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; former Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois; Theodore Kheel, attorney and labor mediator; and Wilbur Cohen, dean of the School of Education, University of Michigan.

Labor Board Appoints N.Y. Regional Director

Sidney Danielson, a career attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, was appointed regional director of the NLRB in New York City.

Danielson, who fills the post left vacant by the retirement of Ivan C. McLeod, has been with the NLRB for a quarter century.

As regional director, Danielson will supervise NLRB operations in the New York counties of Bronx, New York, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester, as well as Fairfield County, Conn.

Judges Commend Editors:

Labor Press Cites Contest Winners

The labor press honored its own in the annual series of awards for journalistic achievement sponsored by the International Labor Press Association. In turn, the judges in the competition commended union publications generally for coverage of the "massive and unexpected upheavals in public policies related directly to the labor movement."

Top winners for general excellence among national and international union publications with circulations of 100,000 or more were the Union News of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, in the newspaper division, and Textile Labor, publication of the Textile Workers Union of America, for magazines.

First-place awards in the under-100,000 circulation grouping went to the Guild Reporter, the Newspaper Guild's tabloid, and International, the magazine published by the Seafarers. The competition was based on work done in 1971.

In their comments, the judges said the entries showed that "labor editors by and large stayed closely with the situation, meeting the changing scene with prompt and solid informative material. . . .

"Our examination of their product left us with a deep feeling of pride in their success. . . ."

The three-member panel consisted of Charles Crissey, retired editor of the Guild Reporter; Jack Rosenthal of the New York Times, and Henry Lowenstern, executive editor of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This year, for the first time, ILPA members themselves balloted to choose the first award winners from groups of nominees designated by the judges in four contest categories—best original cartoon, best original photograph, best editorial or editorial column, and best feature story. Other winners:

General excellence, national and international unions:

Newspapers with 100,000 or more circulation—merit award, RWDSU Record; honorable mentions, American Teacher, Allied Industrial Worker, Service Employe, the Advance, published by the Clothing Workers.

Magazines with 100,000 or more circulation — honorable mentions, the Butcher Workman, the Carpenter.

Newspapers with less than 100,000 circulation—merit award, Seafarers Log; honorable mention, Canadian Pulp & Paper Worker Journal.

Magazines with less than 100,000 circulation — honorable mentions, AFTRA, the Air Line Pilot.

General excellence, state and city central body publications:

Circulation of 15,000 or more—first award, Public Employe Press (AFSCME, New York); merit award, Focus (Ohio AFL-CIO); honorable mentions, Illinois Union Teacher, Service Union Reporter (California), the Building Tradesman (Detroit).

Circulation under 15,000—first award, the Trades Unionist, (Greater Washington, D.C., AFL-CIO); honorable mention, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News.

General excellence, local union publications:

Circulation of 15,000 or more—first award, 1199 News (RWDSU, New York), honorable mention, Midwest Regional News (Clothing Workers, Chicago), United Teacher (New York).

Circulation between 5,000 and 15,000—first award, Tempo (Fur-Leather Joint Board, New York); merit award, Fairless Union News (Steelworkers, Fairless Hills, Pa.); honorable mentions, Stand By! (AFTRA, New York), Local 342 News (Meat Cutters, Jamaica, N.Y.).

Circulation less than 5,000—first award, Beer Bottlers' News Letter (St. Louis); honorable mention, Comment (Service Employes, St. Louis).

Unique performance — first award, Public Employe Press; merit award, Textile Labor; honorable mentions, Seafarers Log; 1199 News, the Voice of 770 (Retail Clerks, Los Angeles).

Best original cartoon—Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News, first award; Labor (Railroad brotherhoods), Public Employe Press, American Teacher.

Best original photo—Seafarers Log, first award; American Teacher, Overture (Musicians, Los Angeles), the Building Tradesman (Detroit).

Best editorial or editorial column—Fairless Union News, first award; OCAW Union News, Textile Labor, the Guild Reporter.

Best feature story—Public Employe Press, first award; Textile Labor, the Carpenter (two), Service Employe, OCAW Union News, the Laborer, the Carpenter.

TOP WINNERS among national and international union publications in the annual journalism competition of the International Labor Press Association are displayed by Mrs. Judy Robbins, ILPA office secretary. Among newspapers, they are the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union News and the Newspaper Guild's Guild Reporter. In the magazine category, the winners were TWUA's Textile Labor and the Seafarers' International.

TV Networks Warned:

Rerun Cut Pushed By Screen Actors

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild warned the nation's television networks that unless they cut back use of reruns in prime time it will demand that performers be paid their full original salary for every rebroadcast.

SAG Pres. John Gavin told some 1,000 Guild members at the group's annual banquet here that "primary goals for the next negotiations will be a strict and effective limitation on the number of reruns permitted or 100 percent of original salary every time an actor's performance is shown on the television screen" unless the networks modify their rerun policy.

The networks' current heavy use of reruns reduces the number of episodes filmed, and thus cuts into work available to actors. The networks are now limited to 60 percent rerun programming in prime time. SAG wants the limit cut to 25 percent.

Citing "the particularly disastrous effect the return trend has had on actors in our already depressed industry," Gavin told members "we have made our needs clear to the Administration and to elements in both the House and Senate, and we will continue to pursue this area with great vigor."

Gavin reported that he had met in September with Clay T. Whitehead, director of the federal Office of Telecommunications Policy, and John Ehrlichman, Pres. Nixon's domestic affairs adviser, and discussed the problem. Nixon earlier had assigned Whitehead to look into the Guild's grievances.

Reporting on Guild contract negotiations currently underway in New York jointly with the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists for a new contract covering television commercials, SAG National Executive Sec. John L. Dales said "we are making progress—good progress—but we're not yet set. . . . In fact, we're just now approaching the crisis—the top of the hill lies just ahead of us."

Gavin presented the Guild's annual award "for outstanding achievement in fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession" to Frank Sinatra.

A special award went to Dales "for extraordinary service." Dales is retiring at the end of this year after more than 35 years of service to the Guild. He joined the union in 1937 and has been its executive secretary since 1944.

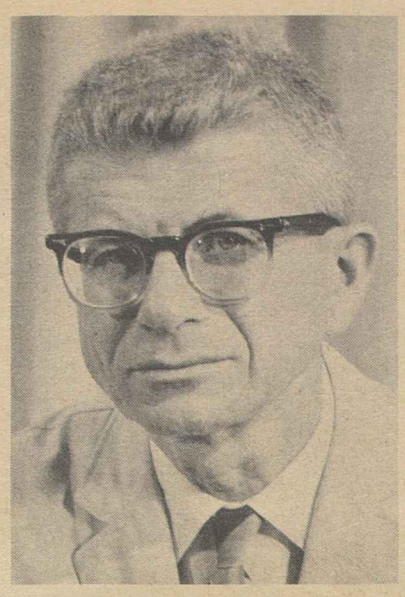
Joining Gavin in the award presentation to Dales were Charlton Heston, Leon Ames and George Chandler, past Guild presidents. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was among those who sent congratulatory telegrams.

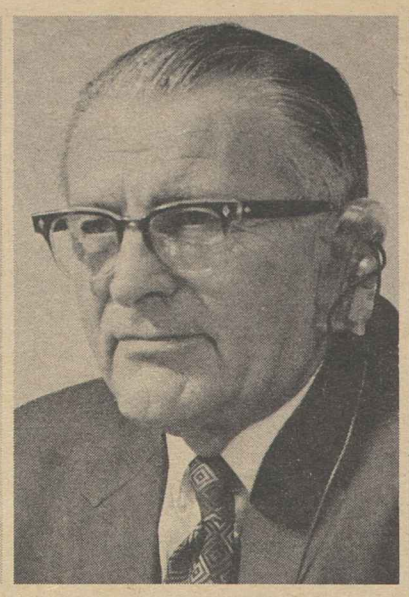
In the business session of the meeting, Treas. Gilbert Perkins reported SAG had ended its fiscal year with a surplus of $16,296. However, he said that despite major economies in operation, the Guild probably will be in the red in the current fiscal year, and may have to propose a dues increase to the membership.

IAM Names Iaccio As Vice President

Sal Iaccio, an international representative for Machinists District 15 in New York City, has been named to succeed retiring IAM Vice Pres. L. Ross Matthews.

Matthews, 64, who has headed the union's Northeast territory since 1969, will retire Dec. 31. His vice presidential term expires June 30.





WORKER DELEGATES to the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization paid tribute to Rudolph Faupl, right, of the United States on his retirement after 14 years of service. Bert Seidman, left, AFL-CIO social security director and a member of the U.S. worker delegation at every ILO conference since 1958, was elected to fill out Faupl's term.

ILO Elects Seidman As Faupl's Successor

(Continued from Page 1)

1940s. In 1958, he was nominated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and formally appointed by Pres. Eisenhower as the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO conference that year. He succeeded the late George P. Delaney in that post and as a member of the Governing Body.

Faupl has been a steadfast supporter of the ILO's goals of improving working conditions and protecting worker rights throughout the world. And he has been a strong opponent of efforts by the Soviet bloc and its allies to convert the ILO conferences into a propaganda forum.

In 1966, Faupl led a walkout by the U.S. worker delegation to protest the election as president of the ILO conference of a Communist government representative whose regime, he said, was a "denial of everything that the ILO stands for and was created to achieve."

Seidman joined the staff of the former AFL in 1948 as an economist and from 1962 to 1966 served as AFL-CIO European economic representative. During the latter two years of that assignment, he was based in Geneva, the site of the ILO headquarters. In mid-1966, he was named AFL-CIO social security director. He has continued, throughout his various assignments, to participate actively in ILO activities.

In a personal tribute to his predecessor, Seidman said that "Rudy Faupl was known throughout the international trade union movement for his dedication to the principles of freedom and social justice. He has been committed to the service of workers all over the world, not just in his own country."

Seidman noted that Faupl is the only person ever chosen twice by the worker delegates to serve as the worker vice president at an ILO conference. The most recent occasion was last June at the worldwide gathering of the 53-year-old organization.

Joseph Morris of Canada, chairman of the worker group at the ILO, spoke feelingly of Faupl's leadership and contributions to worker rights. The spokesman for the government delegates, Roberto Ago of Italy, employer delegate Gullman Bergenstrom of Sweden and ILO Director Gen. Wilfred Jenks joined in tributes.

Before leaving the Governing Body, Faupl joined with other worker delegates in voicing dissatisfaction with the lack of follow-up action by the ILO director on a resolution of the last ILO conference calling for civil and trade union rights in the African territories under Portuguese rule.

The Governing Body directed Jenks to submit a report to the next session on action he has taken and on recommendations for achieving the goals of the resolution.

Seidman, in his initial statement as a member of the Governing Body, pressed for a more active ILO role in establishing occupational health and safety protections.

The worldwide spread of new technologies — to the developing countries as well as established industrial nations — makes job health and safety a high priority issue, Seidman stressed.

Court Blocks AFTRA Aid In Network Strike

New York—A last minute court order blocked an effort by the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) to help a sister union win a strike against the Columbia Broadcasting System.

AFTRA's national board, in an action authorized by members who would be affected, had unanimously voted to direct all members to respect picket lines put up by a striking local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at CBS-owned stations and at facilities used for network programs.

The 1,200 striking IBEW members, including cameramen, audio engineers, film editors and technicians, had respected AFTRA's picket lines in a network strike several years ago. When AFTRA's master contract with the network expired, the union took the position that it was free to support the IBEW strike.

Arguing that the individual contracts a large portion of newsmen and entertainers have with the network continued in effect, CBS sought and obtained a temporary injunction from State Supreme Court Justice Hyman J. Korn. The judge barred the union from directing members with individual contracts to honor the picket lines, noting the intent of the order was "to aid another union."

AFTRA served notice of an immediate appeal of the court ruling but meanwhile temporarily rescinded its directive to members.

CBS has been using supervisors and management personnel to replace the IBEW members, who struck over issues involving work assignment and jurisdiction. Before the court injunction was obtained, the network had been auditioning management officials to take the place of its regular news staff including Walter Cronkite, Eric Sevareid, Dan Rather and Roger Mudd.

The court order said that while "the use of managerial personnel to carry CBS newsmen's functions is possible," it "clearly" would not be equivalent to the network's "recognized professional staff."

The National Football League Players Association, although unaffiliated, backed up the CBS strike by passing the word that no postgame locker room interviews would be given to CBS crews.

TWA Strike Postponed, Machinists Slate Vote

About 12,000 mechanics and other ground service personnel, all members of the Machinists, postponed a possible strike decision against Trans World Airlines pending a referendum vote on the issues involved.

Frank Waldner, a Machinists' vice president, said TWA is the only major airline with which the union has not settled in the current round of bargaining with the industry. Waldner said settlements already reached with the other airlines provided wage and fringe-benefit increases ranging from 5.5 percent to more than 9 percent.

He said TWA was demanding work rule changes aimed at eliminating an estimated 1,000 jobs. The union would not agree to them because none of the other airlines had gotten similar work rule changes, Waldner said.

In another contract involving TWA, the Air Line Employes announced it had won a 12.1 percent pay increase over a 20-month period for teletype operators employed by the airline in 17 cities across the nation.

ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert said senior operators now will receive top annual salaries of nearly $13,000. In addition to monthly wage increases as high as $106, the new contract eliminates all employe contributions toward life insurance, and considerably reduces the employes' share of pension plan costs. ALEA estimated that the two fringe-benefit provisions will save union members as much as $30 monthly.

A division of the Air Line Pilots Association, ALEA represents clerical, office, fleet, and passenger service personnel in 10 companies in the United States, and provides special services for similarly employed personnel with Air Canada and Pacific Western Airlines of Vancouver, British Columbia.

NEW BLACK MEMBERS of the House, all elected with labor support, are Democrats Barbara C. Jordan of Texas, Andrew Young of Georgia and Yvonne Brathwaite Burke of California.

Grain Millers' Walkout Settles Kellogg Issues

Minneapolis—The Grain Millers ended their three-week-old strike against the Kellogg Co., after reaching an agreement in a contract dispute involving several non-wage issues.

Approximately 5,000 union members struck the large breakfast-cereal manufacturer's four plants in the United States on Oct. 30. Locations included the company's home office in Battle Creek, Mich.; San Leandro, Calif.; Memphis, Tenn., and Omaha, Neb.

Grain Millers Pres. Roy O. Wellborn said the issues concerned contract provisions in a master agreement with Kellogg, and involved arbitration procedures, sympathy strikes, hospital and medical benefits, and general working conditions.

Wages had been previously negotiated at the plant level.

Wellborn said Kellogg threatened to take cases of arbitration to court for review, contrary to a longstanding clause providing that arbitration awards would be binding on both management and union.

The union challenged the company during negotiations, and the matter became a strike issue, he said.

Another major issue involved strikes called earlier in the year by the San Leandro and Battle Creek locals in sympathy with a strike by the Memphis local, Wellborn said.

The company filed lawsuits against the locals, sought an injunction, and challenged their right to hold sympathy strikes. In the settlement, Kellogg agreed to withdraw its suits.

Wellborn said management also agreed to consult the union before making any major changes in general working conditions. The union had charged Kellogg's had bypassed it several times in the past.

The Prime Objective

LABOR IN THIS COUNTRY is not non-political. We're very, very much political and always have been political. We're non-partisan, but that's entirely different from being non-politcal. Since the very inception of this movement, almost 100 years ago, American labor has been political. And as far as I am concerned, I hope it continues to be political.

The basic principle of the American trade union's political action is that we do not tell our membership how to vote. We do not instruct our members how to vote, and we don't want any other outside group to instruct them how to vote.

Because in the final analysis our members are Americans, and the idea of some dominant group sitting at the top of the economic, social or political structure, telling American citizens what they must do is not acceptable to American labor.

The election is now history. But there's one lesson I think the outsiders should have learned, and that is that no one has a political mortgage on America's workers, and that no one can take America's workers for granted. As for our prime objective—to prevent the takeover of Congress by reactionary, or ultra-conservative elements—that objective was achieved by the outstanding cooperation of the American trade union movement.

AMERICAN LABOR has played its part over the years, not as the representative of American workers, but as the representative of what is best for America as a whole. Because we're guided by the very simple philosophy that what is good for America must be good for American labor.

We need a national health insurance plan in this country. The method of delivering, and the cost of delivering medical care to the people of America is a scandal, affecting not just workers, but affecting everybody. Every family is affected by it. And something must be done about it.

We have the medical techniques. We have the medical know-how. We have everything that goes into that field, to keep people living longer except a method of delivering that service to the American people at a reasonable cost, so that we can get to the day where it's not a catastrophe to find someone in the family faced with a serious illness. Medical care today is fine for the rich. And oddly enough it's fine for the very poor. But for those in between, it's a catastrophe.

We need a decent minimum wage standard. Not a minimum wage standard that we have in this country which keeps millions of people out of the market as consumers. It must be brought up to something resembling the standards that the federal government itself set as the minimum standards to be above the poverty level.

We want a fair deal for the public employes of America, at all levels—county, state, federal. They're not getting a fair deal now, they're not getting a fair shake. We want something that looks more like real collective bargaining with all of its aspects for all of those people.

And we want the elimination of economic controls that are discriminatory, or the imposition of economic controls that bear equally on every segment of American society—not just on the wage earners. We want prices controlled. We want interest rates controlled. So that everybody will bear a fair share of the load.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to a dinner honoring Frances S. Filbey, president, American Postal Workers Union.

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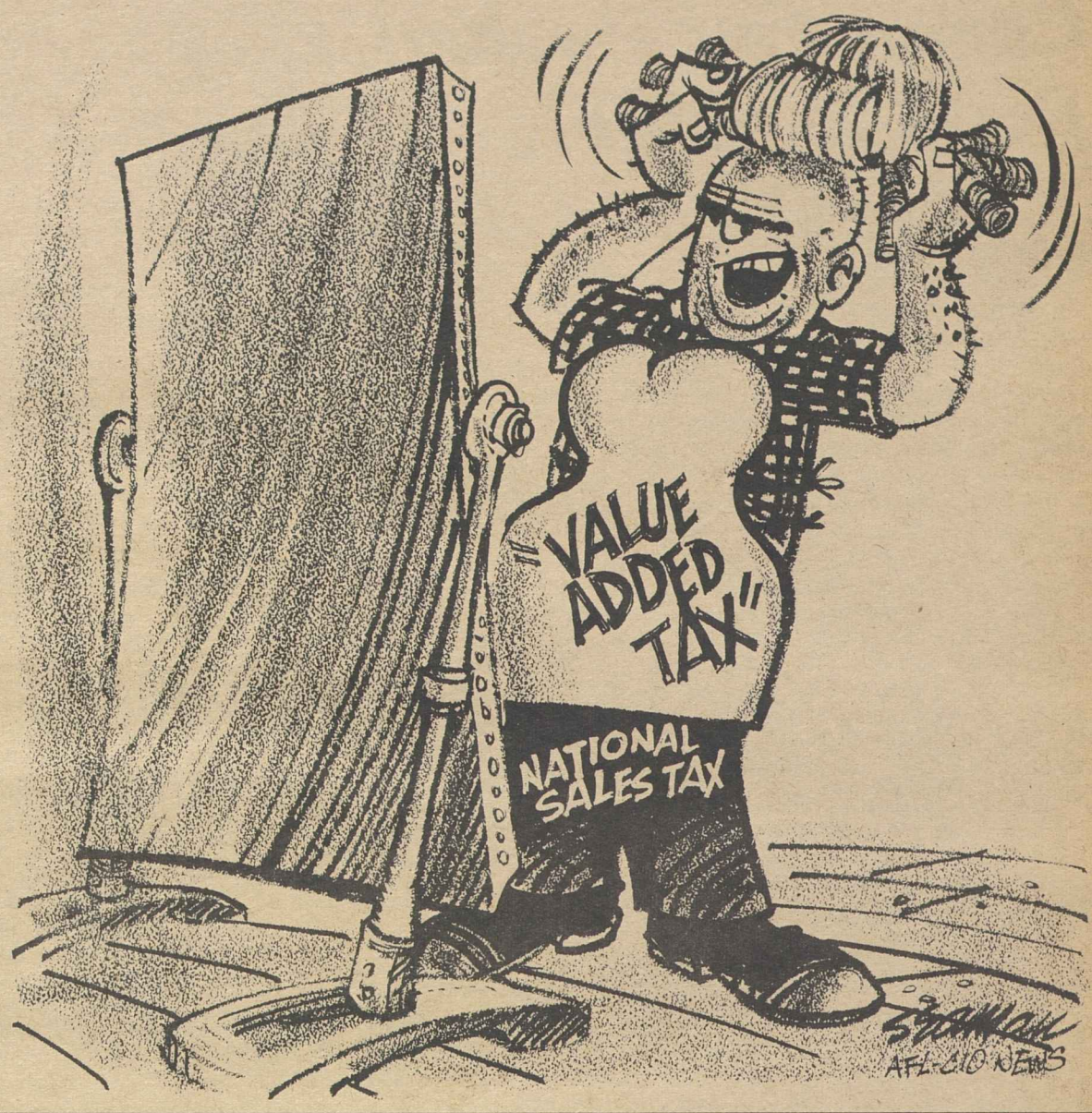

A Word Edgewise:

Misreading of Public on War Led to McGovern Disaster

By John P. Roche

FOR OVER FIVE YEARS we have been subjected to the most bizarre recitation of political fairy tales in modern history. It began when the left intelligentsia completely misread the impact of the war in Vietnam on American opinion.

In their version, the populace was morally appalled at this "obscene" conflict. Thus anti-war sentiment, which began to permeate all sectors of public opinion in 1967-68, was interpreted as a sort of revolutionary pacifism which, if properly channeled, could lead to a complete "transformation" of American society. The United States, in short, was ripe for dynamic, revolutionary leadership.

From the outset, here and elsewhere, I said this was arrant nonsense. The war in Vietnam did infuriate the average American, but not because the latter had been converted to non-violence. He or she was enraged because Americans were getting killed in what increasingly seemed a futile enterprise. The consequence was an upsurge of old-fashioned isolationism, of what can be called "America First" sentiments.

Despite some insinuations to the contrary, the America First movement before World War II was in no sense pro-Nazi. It was composed of highly patriotic Americans—like my father and most of his friends in the Veterans of Foreign Wars—who just didn't see why the United States had to get mixed up in all those European messes.

Pearl Harbor turned this group into roaring patriots: my father, who was in his 50s, tried to get back in the Navy. The difference was, of course, that we had been attacked. This has been detailed because—unlike most academics and literary critics—I was raised in an "America First" environment and in 1967 I recognized the syndrome.

"What the hell are we doing over there?" is radically different from "Why are we engaged in this immoral war?"

But the intelligentsia, and its imitators in the media, never understood this distinction. Lyndon Johnson did. He once growled at me: "If I blew up all of North Vietnam, I'd be re-elected in a landslide." But he refused to violate the ground rules of limited war.

Johnson's retirement was read as a triumph for the anti-war movement, but the biggest miscalculation made by the ideological flat-worlders was that the 1968 presidential election was "close." The fact was that a liberal Democrat got 43 percent of the vote—that is, 57 percent voted against him. In ideological terms, the 1968 election was almost as big an anti-liberal landslide as the one this month.

However, the flat-worlders became convinced that the reason Humphrey lost was that he wasn't radical enough, that he was an Establishment figure who simply couldn't spearhead the revolutionary coalition of the blacks, the young, and the poor that—led by the intelligentsia—was inexorably destined for power.

Those of us who said that this was fatuous, that a radical candidacy would provide the electorate with another chance to run through the Goldwater caper, were dismissed and denounced as "conservatives," "saboteurs," and a number of unprintable things.

We were not: we simply knew our customers and argued that if the Democratic Party went on a trip to Disneyland (a phrase I used in 1967), the sovereign people would install a Republican conservative in the White House and keep him there until the Democrats got detoxified.

NOW IF A DOCTOR tells you that you have cancer, you don't accuse him of being a "conservative" or a "saboteur." He is just doing his professional duty. In the same sense, when I said here some months ago that what disturbed me about McGovernism was that it would make the election of a liberal Democratic President impossible, I was not endorsing Pres. Nixon. It was just a professional diagnosis.

Currently the flat-worlders are trying to explain what happened and, predictably, they tie the can on Sen. McGovern. The revolutionary situation was there, but McGovern bungled it.

Like their archetypes, who claimed that the photos of the round earth taken from the moon were a cynical hoax, they refuse to let little matters of fact disturb their dream world. One hopes that the Nov. 7 debacle will deprive them of their audience.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Community Control Reflects Disturbing New Tribalism

NEW YORK CITY'S latest school crisis is a painful and unsettling illustration of how government is forfeiting the will to build a racially integrated society.

Long the citadel of liberalism, New York is now compared to Little Rock of 1957. While the nation watched, black children were escorted to class past a jeering mob by policemen. White parents boycotted the school. Local officials were unwilling, unable, or afraid to assert firm leadership.

The details of the controversy in Brooklyn's Canarsie section are these:

Thirty-one black students were reassigned from a practically all-black school to Junior High School 211, which is integrated. The parents of 211 resisted, finally occupying the school and blockading its entrance. School officials wavered, at first capitulating to white parents and assigning the children to another school, then deciding they must go to 211. The boycott, demonstrations and polarization followed.

The pattern is a familiar one in New York, and the blame must be shared by self-appointed "community spokesmen" and by the city's political leadership, particularly Mayor John Lindsay.

We should not be deluded into believing that Canarsie is a spontaneous outpouring of white sentiment. The boycotts and demonstrations were well-organized; they were directed by petty demagogues who see personal profit in the exploitation of prejudice. This occurred in the controversy over the location of a low-income housing project in Forest Hills earlier this year and it is happening in Canarsie.

Lindsay, for his part, wavered, changed positions and, finally, declined to exert any form of leadership in these disputes. He has encouraged the Jerry Birbachs (leader of the white protesters in Forest Hills) by recognizing them as community spokesmen, permitting them to ignite local passions and then asking them to calm the situation.

The victims were, of course, the students. Daily they ran a gauntlet of taunts and curses. They endured a lifetime's worth of anguish and suffering; their psychological scars will be permanent and incalculably deep.

But the issues raised by Canarsie run much deeper than mere race hatred. They involve whether society will continue to respect due process and protect the legitimate, constitutional rights of the minority against the tyranny of the majority. And they quite pointedly raise the question of whether community control, originally conceived to enlarge the influence of blacks, is in fact hindering chances for social progress.

It comes as no surprise that the white parents who first blockaded, and then boycotted Junior High School 211 cite community control as a justification for their action. This, it should be stressed, is no isolated incident; it is part of an alarming pattern whereby urban whites invoke community control to justify extremist rhetoric and an increasing willingness to take their grievances to the street.

NO DOUBT community control will be invoked in the future. For community control is fast coming to symbolize the very opposite of a system to guarantee social justice. In its rawest, most elemental expression, community control represents an unbending status quo. It is an expression of a New Tribalism, whereby any group—white or black, but most often and most successfully whites—fortify their own narrow, racially defined turf from the advance of all others.

Ironically, those few of us who four years ago prophesied that this might be the case were vilified by both blacks and white liberals. Black opponents of community control were branded sell-outs; whites were characterized as racists.

No one was subjected to more bitter and hysterical abuse than Albert Shanker, president of the teachers' union. Today Shanker maintains his critical support of community control while continuing to speak out for integration and social justice. And it is Shanker, alone among the educational establishment, who has unequivocally supported the rights of these 31 black children.

Black people have not made advancements because of the benevolence of local communities. In the 1950s and 1960s we marched, sat-in, and went to jail because we wanted the federal government to make the desegregation of society the highest priority of national policy. And we weren't fooled when Orval Faubus or Ross Barnett insisted that state's rights came before the most basic human rights.

Why then should we deceive ourselves today? At its best, efforts at total community control on the part of blacks can elicit only the most token sort of concessions from society.

But when whites, who comprise the majority, invoke community control, it can only bring about a hardening of resistance to the legitimate aspirations of black people. And this, essentially, is what we are confronted with in Canarsie.

Renewed Drive Urged:

Veto Didn't Kill Growing Need For Quality Day Care Program

EMPLOYERS as well as workers have a big stake in the fight for top quality day care for children of working mothers that is sure to be renewed in the next session of Congress, Jane O'Grady, legislative representative of the Clothing Workers, declared.

She said Pres. Nixon's veto of the day care bill approved by the last Congress was a major setback for the coalition of union and other groups pressing for the measure.

The drive for federal child care programs must now focus on rebuilding the momentum stalled by the President's rejection of the measure, Miss O'Grady stressed.

She said the reasoning behind killing the long-sought measure just didn't add up.

Although Pres. Nixon urged "a day care program for women in an effort to help them get off the welfare rolls," she noted that the President implied that the comprehensive program passed by Congress "would somehow undermine the family structure."

If a federal day care program for welfare mothers "is not going to undermine the family structure of the poor in this country," she asserted, a comprehensive program surely won't "undermine the family structure of the country as a whole." Miss O'Grady appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

The goal of any day care program, she declared, must be far beyond a limited baby-sitting concept, and include a "wide range of services—educational, nutritional, medical and social—for children from all strata of society." She agreed that the prime emphasis should be "on the poor—the minority child . . . who has the greatest need," particularly when you know "you are not going to get a maximum program from the beginning."

She said the experience of full-range child development centers operated by the Clothing Workers proves that when a mother knows her child has top quality care while she is on the job, her efficiency, productivity and morale improves—and "that has to be a plus for the employer."

Miss O'Grady was questioned by Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications and Ruth Jordan, Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

REVENUE SHARING, for which the Nixon Administration battled a great deal more vigorously than it did for its welfare program, is becoming a tax-cutting tool rather than a program to improve public services.

"Record Funds Reported in States on the Eve of Revenue Sharing," said the headline in the New York Times—a headline that undercut much of the legislative propaganda that had been used to justify the role of the federal government as a tax collection agency for the states and cities.

As revenue sharing went into effect, the Commerce Dept. reported that the combined state and local budgetary surplus had reached $2.8 billion in 1970; $4.8 billion in 1971 and was running at the record annual rate of $11 billion for the first half of 1972.

Despite the generally solvent areas into which revenue sharing is now being funneled, the federal government is committed to providing a total of $30.1 billion to be shared during a five-year period with the 50 states and more than 38,000 local communities.

What they do with this windfall is crucial.

Under the new law, the states get one-third of the money and are forbidden to substitute it for state income or to match other federal grants to which they are entitled.

But the other two-thirds goes to the 38,000 local communities with virtually no strings attached. It is here that local politicians are in a splendid position to get brownie points for themselves but cutting local taxes rather than using the funds for public service improvements and the jobs that would come with such programs.

THE USE OF REVENUE SHARING for tax cuts instead of jobs is a disappointment. It is made doubly so because it comes at a time when the Nixon Administration has clearly shown its intent to starve a wide variety of federal social programs. And, it is more than ironic that generally solvent areas will receive huge amounts of federal funds at the very moment that the federal government itself is suffering a huge budgetary deficit.

In an important sense this contradiction is an outgrowth of what has been called the President's obsession with a new federalism. In a period when it has been shown over and over again that federal standards are vital in a wide variety of social services, the President has shown his determination to cut down on federal power and to throw all sorts of social decisions back on the states and local communities.

This means, of course, that state and local standards will prevail rather than federal standards. Yet, in literally dozens of areas state standards has proved grossly inadequate and even unjust. Here are a few examples: health and safety on the job, unemployment benefits and eligibility standards, workmen's compensation, meat, poultry and fish inspection, anti-pollution measures, fair labor standards, land use policy, education, health care, consumer protection, welfare reform.

In testimony before Congress last July, the AFL-CIO made clear that it supported an increase in the federal role in providing for the nation's public facilities and services. But it saw in the revenue sharing bill, then before Congress, the likelihood of a cruel disappointment.

The federation's testimony pointed out that "there is no assurance" that the funds now being distributed will be used to meet the high priority needs of the nation rather than simply shifting tax burdens from one group to another.

At its last convention, the AFL-CIO stated its position as follows: "The federal government can best meet its responsibilities to the state and local governments and to all Americans through taxing and spending policies that are developed by Congress, enacted by Congress, funded by Congress and reviewed by Congress."

TOP QUALITY DAY CARE—an issue sure to come up in the new Congress—deserves the support of both employers and workers, Clothing Workers Legislative Rep. Jane O'Grady, center, declared on Labor News Conference. She was questioned by Ruth Jordan of Press Associates, Inc., and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications. The show is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Easy-to-Get Christmas Credit Pushes Families Deeper in Debt

By Sidney Margolius

THERE ARE POWERFUL pressures on working people to spend a lot of money on Christmas. This is a time when many families go into debt, and sometimes quite deeply.

Stores and finance companies push "easy credit" heavily at this time of year. Small-loan companies especially promote their high-cost loans hard this season, on radio and TV. In fact, December usually is the biggest lending month for small-loan companies.

The catch is that (1) you may spend more than you truly can afford, and (2) borrowing from loan companies or buying on time-payment plans usually adds from 18 to 42 percent to your Christmas bills.

If you haven't got enough cash, finance gifts at no credit cost by using short-term charge accounts. Most stores allow about 30 days of free credit before charging interest on the balance you still owe. After that free period, they usually charge 1.5 percent a month, which is a true annual rate of 18 percent. Some stores charge 22 percent or more.

Ask the store when interest does begin to accumulate on its charge plan. Not that a long "no interest" period is necessarily a boon. Often the highest price stores allow the longer "no interest."

If you have to stretch out your payments much longer than 60 days, it would be less expensive to borrow the cash from a low-cost source. The lowest cost loans are those available from credit unions and commercial banks. They usually cost $6 to $7 per $100 borrowed, or the equivalent of true annual interest of about 12 to 14 percent.

Costliest place to borrow is small-loan companies, which usually charge 24 to 42 percent per annum (depending on state regulations and amount of loan.)

TOY PROMOTIONS: Both children and parents are being subjected to a heavy barrage of TV promotion again this Christmas. Beginning Jan. 1, the TV industry is going to cut down advertising on children's programs from the present 16 minutes an hour to 12. Conveniently for the toy manufacturers and TV stations, the new limit goes into effect after Christmas.

The annual price-cutting from inflated "list" or "regular" price already is noticeable on the TV-advertised toys. These are used as traffic-builders by the toy stores and departments. Some of the lowest prices, however, may be only bait to get you into the store, with little stock to back up the offer. If this happens, you should complain to your local consumer or marketing department.

This is a year to be careful in what you buy to make sure the toys you choose have lasting play value and are not fleeting novelties, and that you buy them at a reasonable price. A number of heavily advertised toys, such as the Marx Big Wheel, pool tables and some of the many action dolls now on the market, are 10 to 20 percent higher this year—at least early in the shopping season.

You can already see what the price-cutting leaders are among the TV-advertised toys. Action Jackson, which really is a kind of boy's doll, is selling anywhere from 97 cents to $1.52. The merchandising idea, as with Barbie and similar girls' dolls, is to sell you the doll cheap so you'll be under pressure from your children to buy the related costumes and equipment.

Thus, additional costumes for Action Jackson cost anywhere from $1.21 to $1.68, depending on where and when you buy them. Action Jackson's Remote Control Jeep can cost from $5.56 to $9.97, with a couple of costumes thrown in, and his Dune Buggy, from $2.97 to $4.29.

Another big promotion is for Gabbigale, a TV-advertised version of the many talking dolls on the market this year. You can pay anywhere from $10 to $12.36 for this one in various stores we checked. HO over-and-under trains are also being used as price leaders with prices ranging from $19.97 to $21.88.

Some of the lowest prices are for last year's leftover toys offered by some stores, such as computer cars which are programmed by plastic discs, and battery-operated Motorific custom cars (as little as 69 cents), and Mattel Hot Wheels (as little as 59 cents), although, of course, not all stores have them.

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SUPPORT FOR FARAH STRIKERS comes in the form of a $500 check from the Israeli textile and clothing workers union presented to former Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, center, of the Clothing Workers. Uzi Bloch, American representative of Histadrut, delivers the check. Others in the photo from left are ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, former Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, and Gregory J. Bardacke, executive director of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. More than 3,000 workers have been on strike against Farah since early May.

Recalls Ignored:

Unsafe Autos Flood Used Car Market

UNSUSPECTING used car buyers throughout the nation may be buying cars with possibly defective engine mounts, or faulty rear axles, or steering wheel spokes that may break, or air heaters that may emit carbon monoxide, or other possibly life-threatening flaws.

This happens because many owners who have been receiving recall notices by certified mail simply have not been having the possible recall-related defects examined or corrected. These cars, after a while, may be sold to private parties or traded in on new models. The new owners of these used cars may have no knowledge that recall campaign letters were ignored by the previous owners.

The extent of this problem is spelled out in the article, "Must Recall Campaigns Bypass the Used Car Buyer?" appearing in a recent issue of Traffic Safety magazine, a publication of the National Safety Council. The author is Jim Kielty, road safety supervisor in the council's public information department.

"During fiscal 1972," according to Kielty, "domestic and foreign automobile manufacturers issued recall notices for more than 14 million cars. More than 30 million cars have been issued recall notices for the inspection and correction of possible safety defects since passage of the National Traffic & Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, the federal legislation pertaining to car recalls."

What has been the response to the recall campaigns? "The auto makers," says Kielty, "estimate that about 90 percent of the owners of new cars . . . bring in their vehicles for the necessary, serious repairs. With cars four or five years old, the figure falls to about 50 percent."

IN PREPARING the article, Kielty discussed the problem with several dealers. "Only one out of 10 Chicago-area car dealers contacted," according to the author, "claimed to provide both inspection and necessary recall-related repairs before putting the trade-in cars out on their used car lots."

How then can the used car buyer make sure the car he is considering has had necessary recall-related corrections performed? He can have the dealer check the car's serial number against the warranty processing centers of the manufacturers. Their data banks contain the serial numbers of all recall-repaired vehicles.

"Unfortunately," Kielty notes, "most used car buyers don't even realize how many different types of cars have been involved in recalls. Nor do they know enough to ask the dealer to check the particular car against the manufacturers' data banks."

The government has provided some assistance. All the vehicles involved in recall campaigns are listed in five separate issues of Motor Vehicle Safety Defect Recall Campaigns. These are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, in Washington, D.C. Each issue costs from 30 to 60 cents.

What more can be done to correct the situation? Kielty makes these suggestions:

- All used car dealers should make sure the necessary recall-type maintenance work has been performed on all the cars they sell. Dealer associations should require this. A more drastic method would be to make it a legal requirement.
- Insurance coverage might be refused to those vehicles that have not had possible defects corrected. This system also could easily include those cars sold by one private party to another.
- States with mandatory motor vehicle inspection should refuse to pass cars that have not had recall defects corrected. In the District of Columbia, the government is sponsoring a pilot program to provide car owners with this incentive.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Women Libbers Strike Fear In Hearts of Word-Watchers

By Jane Goodsell

IF WOMEN'S LIB gets its way, sexist terms such as "man" and "woman" will be obliterated from the dictionary and replaced by the neutral word "person." Thus, "chairman" will become "chairperson" and "genkind" will be substituted for "mankind."

While I won't go so far as to label this a mistake (Mstake?), it does seem to me that unsexing the language would make for an ungodly (ungoddessly?) mess. If it becomes imperative that we boycott (personcott?) gendered words such as "she" and "his" and her," substituting non-sexist words such as "one" or "ve" and "vis," it seems likely that we will turn into a nation of nervous word-watchers, so fearful of using a no-no that we become virtually tongue-tied.

Strictly speaking, the word "humanity" leaves out 51 percent of the population. And phrases like "Frailty, thy name is woman!" and "A woman is a sometime thing" are not only derogatory to the feminine sex, they're not accurate. Females, as actuarial statistics prove, are the hardier sex and last longer.

Still, I doubt that it would truly improve the lot of women to ban words that recognize the fact that two sexes exist. On the contrary, it would make things tougher for everybody.

If we feel compelled to wash our mouths out with soap every time we tell a service station attendant to "fill 'er up" or refer to someone as a repairman or a saleslady, speaking will soon become an unmanageable (unoneageable?) skill.

WILL WOMEN'S STATUS be elevated by calling the man-in-the-moon the one-in-the-moon or by referring to Miss Muffet as Ms. Muffet? Are words such as "mandate" and "manacle," "boisterous" and "ladybug" to be expunged from the dictionary?

To skirt (pants?) the issue by keeping a person's sex a secret might have the reverse effect of attracting more attention to it rather than less.

Confusion isn't, and never has been, the solution to anything. And if unisex were carried to the final extreme, we might all end up like the poor unfortunate in the Ogden Nash verse: "An old person of Troy/In its bath so coy/It doesn't know yet/If it's a girl or a boy."

AFL-CIO Economist Charges:

Tax Break for Foreign Plants Undercuts U.S. Jobs, Economy

The federal government is helping to wipe out American jobs by giving more than $3 billion in tax breaks to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations, an AFL-CIO economist charges.

Arnold Cantor, writing in the November issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, says the tax incentive for overseas production means that:

"American workers lose their jobs, the economy loses part of its industrial base, the federal government loses revenue, and the American taxpayer pays the freight."

Cantor points out that a flood of imports, combined with the nation's dismal exports performance, triggered the most disastrous trade deficit since 1893.

To make matters worse, he writes, "the nation's income tax laws, which at the very least should be neutral in the face of the trade and investment crises, pull in exactly the opposite direction. . . .

"They provide substantial inducements for U.S. corporations to transfer operations overseas, and to deprive the nation of any benefits that might be obtained from profits of such operations."

The preferential tax treatment, Cantor writes, "costs billions of dollars in federal tax revenues and such costs must be made up through higher taxes on others.

"Where tax benefits are decisive factors in corporate decisions to locate and relocate, it means in effect that American workers are forced to subsidize the erosion of the nation's industrial base, the blighting of the communities in which they live, and the export of their own jobs."

Cantor cites a recent study of the tax preferences open to U.S. corporations investing overseas, which estimates that in 1970 the U.S. Treasury's collections of taxes on profits made by American corporations' foreign operations amounted to an effective tax rate of 5 percent.

The study by Prof. Peggy Musgrave of Northeastern University points out that, in contrast, corporations whose profits are earned in the United States are subject to a tax rate of essentially 48 percent.

According to the Musgrave study, corporate profits from foreign operations taxed at this 5 percent rate amounted to $17.5 billion in 1970, and represented about 20 percent of total U.S. corporate profits that year. However, the Treasury received a mere $900 million in tax revenue on the $17.5 billion of corporate income.

The Musgrave study claims that two tax loopholes — the deferral privilege and the foreign tax credit —cost the federal government some $3.3 billion in annual tax revenues.

The deferral privilege permits U.S. corporations to pay no income taxes on the profits of their foreign subsidiaries until such profits are brought back home. The foreign tax credit scheme allows corporations to deduct dollar for dollar all its income tax payments to foreign governments, with certain limitations.

"At face value, tax deferral amounts to an interest-free government loan," Cantor states. "But, as usual, in the never-never land of high corporate finance, the actual effect is much more far-reaching.

Cantor notes that corporations are continually investing and reinvesting profits from their overseas operations—the profits never come home. Thus, he writes, deferral amounts to total tax immunity for the individual corporation and continuing tax losses to the U.S. Treasury.

The AFL-CIO economist says the much publicized fact that U.S. Steel, the nation's 12th largest corporation, paid no federal income taxes in 1971—even though its net profits exceeded $154 million — presents merely one clear and current example of the effect of the foreign tax preferences.

"According to the company's own financial report for 1971, its income tax payment, based on $154.5 million of profits, should have been $57.9 million. But the entire $57.9 million was offset by deferred tax credits and, therefore, no federal income taxes had to be paid.

"The report goes on to explain that $23.5 million of the $57.9 million tax washout was due to the investment credit corporate giveaway — a corporate tax bonanza which was repealed as part of the reforms made in 1969 but put back into law by the Revenue Act of 1971. The remaining $34.4 million was, in the main, washed out through the foreign tax deferral and credit loopholes."

According to Cantor, the Foreign Trade & Investment bill introduced in Congress by Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.) would update and reshape U.S. tax laws "that have contributed to the international crisis which is costing American jobs and posing a constant and growing threat to the nation's economic health.

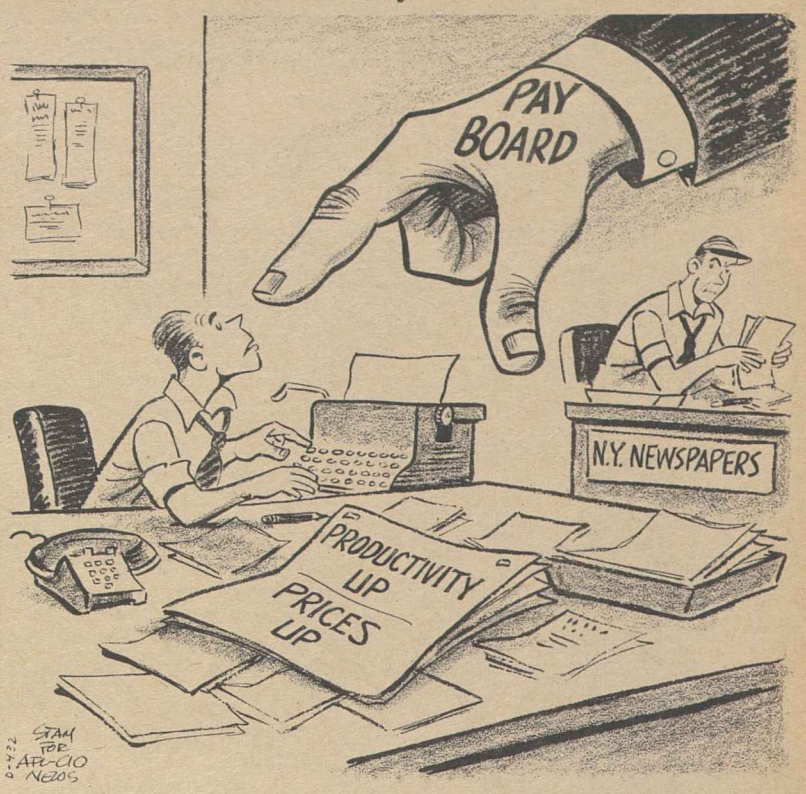
"If enacted, the bill would be a giant step toward restoring a balance in international trade and investment, promoting a just tax structure and stemming the export of American jobs," Cantor writes.

He cites the statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsing the Burke-Hartke bill:

"Adoption of the bill is a necessity to stop the special tax advantages and import privileges of American companies operating abroad," the council said.

"Should these disastrous practices not be halted immediately by the U.S. government, a crisis of tragic proportions can develop in this country."

'Your Pay Is Cut!'



Newer School Texts Note Role of Negroes

The role of black Americans in the nation's history for the first time is being given recognition in most junior and senior high school textbooks, according to a study sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers.

But there's a flaw in the development, reports Irving Sloan, a social studies teacher at Scarsdale Junior High in Scarsdale, N.Y. "In my travels, I've found that most schools still use seven-year-old textbooks because they don't have the money to buy new ones," he said.

If that is the situation generally, it means that schools are using the textbooks first studied by Sloan back in 1966—a study which led him to conclude that "the fourth R in our school system—along with reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic —was racism."

Sloan appeared at a press conference here to discuss the fourth edition of a study, "The Negro in Modern American History Textbooks," he has conducted for the AFT.

He said his latest examination of 19 textbooks convinced him there has been "great improvement" in the treatment of black Americans in comparison to what he found in his 1966 study and several later updatings of it.

The earlier studies, he recalled, sustained the charges of civil rights leaders and educators that Negro contributions to history were ignored in most textbooks, while others provided nothing more than a "racist version" of the country's history and culture.

Sloan did not suggest there wasn't room for improvement. He severely criticized some of the newer books studied for their handling of Negro leaders and personalities, and for other shortcomings. But on the whole, he decided most "do a first-rate job" in covering Negroes' achievements.

Now that textbooks are much improved, Sloan said, it is increasingly important that schools have the money to buy them.

The 1972 study, "The Negro in Modern American History Textbooks," 88 pages, may be obtained for $1 a copy from AFT Order Dept., 1012 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Public Airs Complaints Over Health Care Ills

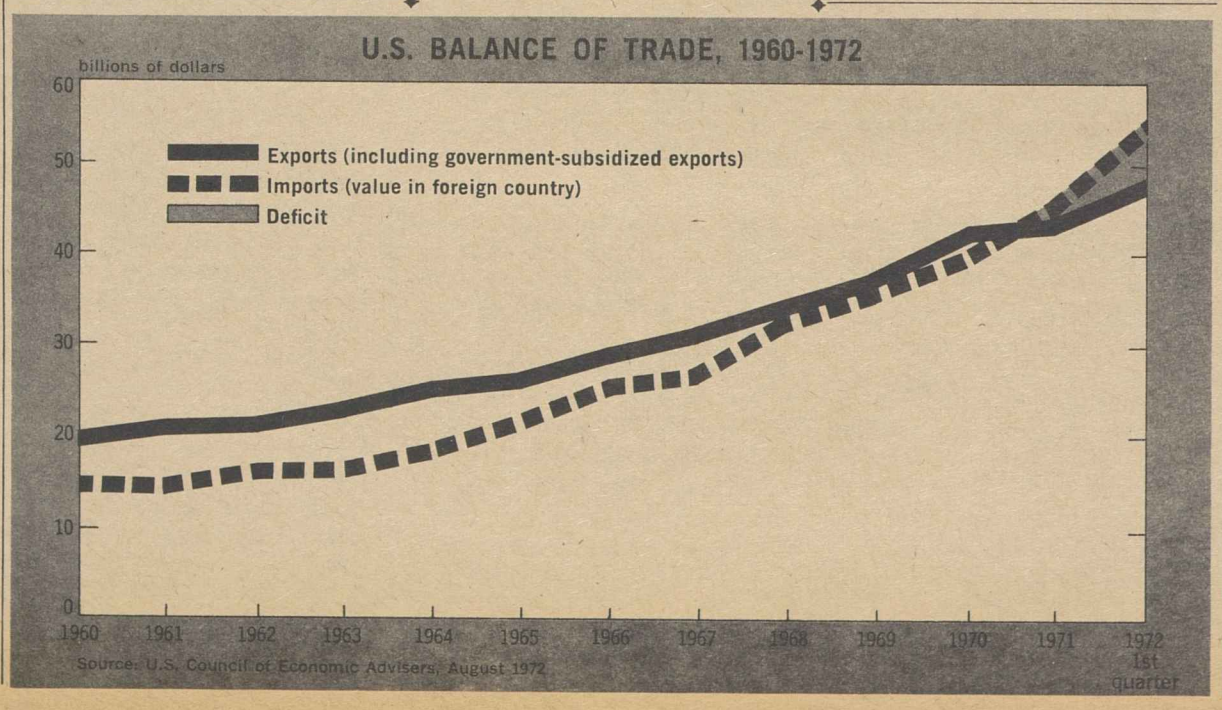
What bothers people most about health care in the United States? A new book, compiled by the Gallup polling organization, claims that people are most concerned over the doctor shortage.

The book, "Health Care: What's Wrong and What's Right," lists costly and complicated health insurance second and unnecessary medical treatment third.

Fourth in the list of the most important current health-care problems, according to the public, is the fact that insurance policies usually do not cover dental work, eye examinations and mental health care.

In carrying out the poll, the Gallup organization talked to both citizens and doctors. Other significant results:

- While four-fifths of Americans express confidence they can get good medical care when they need it, 61 percent of the public feels that some basic changes in the health-care system are required. Physicians say emergency care is good, but only one-fifth have confidence that the system can properly care for long-term illness.
- Two-thirds of those with a college education and of those in the professional and business and white-collar categories say they feel basic changes are required in the health-care system. Of those with incomes from $7,000 to $9,999 per year, 65 percent also call for fundamental change.
- Fifty-seven percent said that the most important thing the federal government could and should do about health care is to reduce the cost obstacle to treatment through national health insurance. Fifty-one percent of the doctors said "yes" to the question, "Do you favor some form of national health insurance legislation?"
- The public wants national health insurance to be administered by the federal government. The doctors want private insurance companies to run it.



Absentee Vote Shifts House Seat to GOP

A count of absentee ballots in Washington state's 1st Congressional District has shifted a House seat from Democratic to Republican.

The initial voting machine tally had shown Democrat John Hempelmann with a margin of more than 1,200 votes over Republican Joel Pritchard—an apparent upset since the seat had long been held by retiring Republican Thomas M. Pelly.

But the lead was turned around by the tally of some 25,000 absentee ballots cast in the district. The effect is to change the number of House seats picked up by the Republicans from 12 to 13 and to make the apparent lineup in the new House 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans.

Two Democratic seats will be vacant when Congress convenes. Special elections will be necessary to choose replacements for Hale Boggs of Louisiana, the House majority leader, and Nick Begich of Alaska. They are presumed to have died in a plane crash during the campaign.

In a cliff-hanger recount of an election in New York's 23rd Congressional district, Republican incumbent Peter A. Peyser was listed as the winner by a 99,737 to 98,335 margin over Democrat Richard L. Ottinger, who had held the seat for three terms before giving it up for an unsuccessful try for the Senate in 1970. Ottinger said he is considering a court challenge of the tally.

High Priorities Listed:

Meany Cites Tasks For Next Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany noted the lack of consensus among unions this year on a presidential choice, resulting in "the overwhelming vote of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO not to endorse any political candidate" for President.

But he stressed that "there was no disagreement" over "the prime objective of electing a friendly Congress." And the result was that "we brought back to Congress many old friends, and we got rid of a few old enemies."

On the need for Health Security legislation, Meany said the existing pattern of medical care is "fine for the rich" and provides for the very poor. "But for those in between, it's a catastrophe."

He told the Postal Workers, who were honoring Filbey for his 40 years of active union participation, that the nation's public employes at all levels of government are "not getting a fair shake." Their need is for a labor-management relationship that comes closer to "real collective bargaining."

Meany reiterated labor's insistence that economic controls must "bear equally on every segment of American society—not just on the wage earners."

If wages are controlled, he said, "we want prices controlled. We want interest rates controlled."

Presidents of two other unions—Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers—joined in the salute to Filbey. The three unions have been engaged in exploratory merger talks, and Meany commented:

"I hope they succeed because from my point of view, the way things have developed in America in the last 10 or 15 years, we do not need a lot of small unions. We need stronger unions, where the combined assets and the combined talents and the combined energies can be put to work for all."

Meany voiced optimism at the ability of labor to overcome any problems.

"I'm completely confident," he said, "that the American trade union movement will do its job for the American worker and, more importantly, for the American people."

New Talks Set In West Coast Bakers' Strike

Los Angeles— Talks were set to resume after the Thanksgiving Day holiday in the workweek dispute between West Coast bakers and members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

B & C Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini said in Washington members of union locals from San Diego, Calif., to Seattle, Wash., remained on strike over their demand for a workweek of five consecutive days with Saturdays and Sundays off.

The workers walked off their jobs at ITT-Continental plants in California, Washington, Colorado, Oregon, Oregon and Utah on Nov. 4. Interstate Brands Corp. locked out union members at its California plants.

The workweek is the only issue involved. Pay increases and improved fringe benefits were negotiated last May.

Labor Dept. Challenged On Safety Act Defiance

(Continued from Page 1)

"The purpose of the two-year limit in Section 18 (h) was not to give states time to develop their plans, but to give the federal government time to hire and train inspectors," he stressed.

Williams said in his letter to Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther that "this Administration's policy has evidently been quite the reverse of the stated legislative purpose."

"As evidenced by the fact that there has been so little strengthening of your enforcement capability during the past year, you appear to have viewed the period . . . as a period for marking time, waiting for the day when individual states might fully take over the program."

Daniels also said that the Labor Dept. is misinterpreting the provision of the act on temporary orders where OSHA has allowed governors to approve their own state safety plans.

The law, Daniels reminded Hodgson, "does not permit the governor of the state to grant such an approval; neither does it permit you to delegate the approval authority to the governor."

But the temporary order proposal "does exactly that," Daniels noted.

"If we look into the substance of the proposal, it permits the governor to approve a state's plan—and if he does, that approval has exactly the same force and effect as would approval by the Secretary of Labor."

"Merely to state the proposition shows its absurdity," Daniels said.

Both the House and Senate have held oversight hearings on the administration of the federal safety law in recent months. Further investigation of OSHA's handling of the law is expected to be resumed early in the next session of the 93rd Congress.

Several AFL-CIO affiliates and federation departments are also weighing the possibility of challenging the Labor Dept. in the courts if the proposed extension goes through.

11-25-72

THOUSANDS OF GARMENT WORKERS rally in New York City's Herald Square Nov. 16 calling for effective controls on imports to protect their jobs. Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers addresses the rally, which was typical of the marches and demonstrations conducted by the ILGWU in big cities and small towns across the country.

150,000 Join ILG Rally for Burke-Hartke

New York—Thousands of garment workers whose livelihoods are threatened by the growing flood of imports joined in a nationwide demonstration Nov. 16.

The marches and rallies were swelled by members of the Ladies' Garment Workers in big cities and small towns who left their shops precisely at 3 p.m. to take part in the demonstrations.

The focus of the rally was in Manhattan's Herald Square where approximately 50,000 persons gathered to protest the worsening import problem.

The ILGWU estimates that a total of more than 150,000 union members participated in the campaign urging Pres. Nixon and Congress to develop effective controls on low-wage apparel imports.

Major rallies were held in Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Miami, Cleveland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Baltimore and a number of other major cities across the country, the ILGWU reported.

Carrying signs reading "Save American Jobs—Pass Burke-Hartke Bill Now" and "Stop Importing Unemployment — Limit Imports," the ILGWU marchers distributed literature and gathered signatures for petitions.

In many areas, the rallies shifted from downtown department stores in the afternoon to suburban shopping centers in the evening in an effort to spread the message widely to consumers.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg said in calling for the nationwide rally that more than one-quarter of a million job opportunities have been lost in the U.S. apparel industry since 1961 because of imports.

A decade ago, four of every 100 garments sold in the United States were made overseas. But today, he said, 25 of 100 garments are imported.

During that period, the ILGWU has lost 50,000 members as U.S. factories were forced to close because of the competition from the low-wage imports.

Stulberg noted that almost a half-century ago, the union won its fight against sweatshop conditions. Now its members are confronted with competition from countries where workers receive wages as low as 9 cents an hour.

Appeals Court Enforces Wage Law's 'Tip Rule'

Cincinnati—A Kentucky drive-in restaurant owner must reimburse 46 employes about $8,000 in wages for violating the tip provision of the minimum wage law, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled.

The decision sustained a U.S. district court in finding Frisch-Dixie, Inc., of Louisville, Ky., guilty of underpaying waitresses and carhops by not making up the difference between tips they received and the amount credited toward the minimum wage.

The tip provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act allows employers to credit tips as wages up to 50 percent of the federal minimum wage, currently $1.60 an hour.

But when a worker's tips fall short of that amount, the employer must make up the difference.

The district court also found Frisch-Dixie and its president, Curtis H. Ehrlich, guilty of not paying the 46 employes for all hours worked.

Many were required to work after their scheduled quitting time to serve late customers and clean up the restaurant and grounds—frequently after the manager had clocked them out, the court noted.

The suit against Frisch-Dixie and Ehrlich was filed in the district court by the Labor Dept.

The lower court, in its finding of facts, said:

"The employes were paid weekly. On payday, (usually Friday) defendant Ehrlich required the employes to endorse their pay checks, which he kept. They were then paid in cash (usually the following Saturday or Sunday.) Rarely did an employe receive the total amount of wages due him.

"Waitresses and carhops were required to pay $2.50 for each alleged customer ticket they could not account for, due to customer walkouts and drive-outs or other reasons, regardless of the actual amount of the ticket. Cash register shortages due to misfiguring tickets were also withheld from their pay.

"In addition, amounts were withheld from employes' wages for alleged lost silverware, broken dishes, eating more than the value of their meal tickets. . . . In a number of instances such deductions consumed a substantial percentage of an employe's entire weekly wages," the court said.

Label Trades Show Set for Minnesota

The 1973 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show will be held June 15-20 in Minnesota's Twin Cities, Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. announced.

The show scheduled for the Minneapolis Auditorium has already signed nearly 250 exhibitors for about 500 booths, Murphy said.

He predicted that attendance at the Minnesota exhibition of union products and services would at least match the 240,000 turnout at the 1972 show held in San Diego.

Real Earnings Fall as Prices Continue Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

for workers with three dependents, the same as the month before.

But in terms of 1967 dollars, real spendable earnings averaged only $97.50 a week — down 31 cents from the previous month. Despite the decline, BLS said average real weekly earnings were 3.9 percent higher than in October 1971.

Purchasing power declined most for workers in the mining industry. Their average real weekly earnings dropped from $129.68 in September to $127.54 in October. Manufacturing workers' real pay went down from $109.37 to $109.05 while workers in the wholesale and retail trade took a cut from $77.68 to $77.05.

BLS said the cost of living has increased at an annual rate of 3.5 percent during the first 11 months of Pres. Nixon's Phase 2 wage-price controls program.

The bureau collected approximately 120,000 individual prices for use in the October CPI; some 80 percent of these represented monthly comparisons. Of these monthly comparisons, 74 percent remained unchanged, 11 percent decreased, and 15 percent rose between September and October, BLS said.

Nixon Slashes Water Pollution Funds

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Federal Aid Reduced by $6 Billion

Pres. Nixon has ordered a multi-billion dollar slash in water pollution funds authorized by Congress this year—and repassed over the President's veto.

Charging that the congressional mandate was inflationary, Nixon directed the Environmental Protection Agency to allocate only $2 billion of the $5 billion authorized for this fiscal year and only $3 billion of the $6 billion scheduled for the 1974 fiscal year.

EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus acknowledged to newsmen that there is "a legal question" as to the President's authority to limit the funds. He indicated that he wouldn't be surprised if some states brought a court challenge to the cutback.

The two key congressional sponsors of the legislation—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.)—charged the President with "flagrant disregard" of congressional intent and a "half-hearted commitment to the cause of clean water."

The legislation committed the nation to the goal of completely eliminating pollution and authorized four times the amount the Administration had requested to clean up rivers and lakes.

The President sent the bill back with a stinging veto message. But the overwhelming majority of Republicans joined Democrats in overriding the veto by a 52-12 margin in the Senate and a 247-23 majority in the House.

Funds for approved clean-water projects — eligible for 75 percent federal financing—must still be appropriated by Congress. But the President's action ruled out any federal assistance beyond the limits of his cutback of allocations.

In ordering the federal agency to disregard the larger authorization voted by Congress, Nixon said he was determined that even if Congress ignored its obligation to hold spending down and prevent inflation, "I would not default mine."

Ruckelshaus said he didn't think that the mid-1978 target date of providing pollution-removing treatment of wastes discharged into waterways could be met even if all the money authorized were spent.

He suggested 1981 as a more "realistic" date. The President's cut-

(Continued on Page 2)

President Picks Brennan As New Labor Secretary

East Coast Bakers Join In Walkout

New York—Picket lines went up at four East Coast plants making Wonder bread and Hostess cakes as the Bakery & Confectionery Workers extended their three-week-old strike that began on the West Coast.

The four plants—two in New York City, one in East Brunswick, N.J., and another in Natick, Mass.—belong to ITT-Continental, the nation's largest bakery. About 1,400 B & C members are involved in the East Coast strike, called because of a lack of progress in the West Coast talks.

The strike over demands for a workweek of five consecutive days began on Nov. 12 when some 12,000 union members in five Western states walked off their jobs. Two other bakeries, Interstate Brands and American Bakeries Co., locked out other workers in sympathy for the struck ITT.

The baking industry traditionally has operated on a six-day split workweek. B & C members want the weekend off.

Last May, when a wage-and-fringes pact between the union and the wholesale bakery firms was reached, both sides agreed to set up joint union and management committees on a plant-by-plant basis to bargain on the workweek issue. The agreement called for results by Oct. 1, or the union would have the right to strike on this one issue 30 days after the Oct. 1 deadline.

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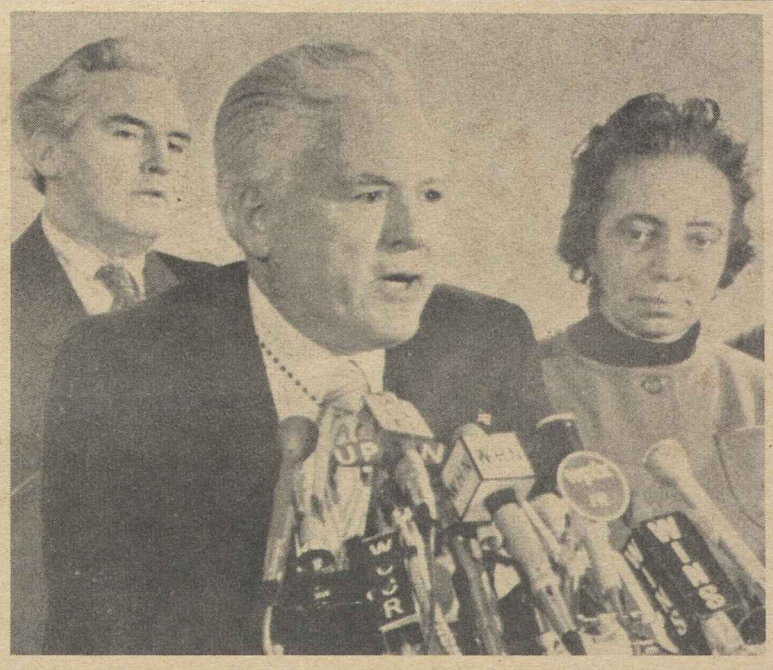


AT NEWS CONFERENCE in New York, Peter J. Brennan meets reporters after his designation as Secretary of Labor. He is president of both the city and state Building & Construction Trades Councils. Seated next to him is Annie B. Martin, assistant state industrial commissioner. Behind him is his brother, John Brennan, who is business agent of Painters Local 1456.

Meany Calls Selection Fine Choice

Pres. Nixon reached into trade union ranks to pick Peter J. Brennan, New York building trades leader, to succeed James D. Hodgson as Secretary of Labor.

The selection of Brennan was part of a major shakeup of the President's Cabinet and White House staff for the second term of the Nixon Administration.

Brennan, 54, is president of both the New York City and New York State Building & Construction Trades Councils. Although a longtime Democrat, he described himself as an independent in politics.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed Brennan's selection "a good choice" and predicted that "he'll make a very fine Secretary of Labor."

A White House announcement said the President accepted Hodgson's resignation "with special regret," to take effect when Brennan is confirmed by the Senate.

Brennan is the first union leader named to the Cabinet since the late Martin P. Durkin, then president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, was appointed Secretary of Labor in the first Eisenhower Administration. Durkin later resigned in a policy disagreement with the Administration.

At a news conference in New York, Brennan told reporters that he plans to make "a damn good try" at representing workers' interests within the Nixon Administration.

Brennan said he remains a foe of compulsory arbitration and "won't

(Continued on Page 3)

In Liberal Mainstream:

Social Justice Goals Cited by Kirkland

By David L. Perlman

New York—America's trade union movement remains firmly in the mainstream of the liberal coalition and unswerving in its commitment to social justice, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

Despite the "bruises and abrasions" of the election campaign, Kirkland said he was optimistic that labor and its allies will "get on with the real work" of securing:

- "Health care for every American, regardless of circumstance;
- "A good job at good wages for every citizen able and willing to work;
- "Schools that are worthy of our children;
- "Homes that are worthy of our families;
- "Streets and neighborhoods that are safe and wholesome;
- "Human relations from which the last trace of racism has been washed out."

Kirkland, speaking at a dinner in his honor given by the National Trade Union Council for Human Rights of the Jewish Labor Committee, acknowledged that there are some frays and tatters on "the banner of brotherhood, the rights of man, and of international responsibility."

It needs "a little needlework and a strong reaffirmation," Kirkland said as he accepted the council's annual Labor Human Rights Award.

But the needed "reconciliation of the progressive elements in our society," Kirkland indicated, can do without what he termed the "anti-integration liberals, isolationist liberals, quota-bound liberals," as well as "anti-labor" and "anti-Semitic" so-called liberals.

Kirkland voiced confidence that

(Continued on Page 8)

Union Members Top Survey of Earnings

Union members earn substantially more than workers in the same occupations who don't carry a union card, a government survey confirmed.

A special report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics compares union and non-union wages in 1970 as determined by a census survey taken in March 1971.

Among all full-time blue-collar workers, median earnings of union members were 30 percent higher than those of non-union workers. About 70 percent of all union workers are in blue-collar occupations, the report noted.

In dollar terms, the average earnings of union members that year came to $8,664 as compared with the non-union average of $7,026.

In the service occupations, union members had a 52 percent advantage in wages—an average of $7,026 compared with $4,630 for the non-union group.

In the most strongly organized segment of the white-collar field—among clerical employes—the average union wage of $7,104 was 30 percent higher than the $5,989 average for clerical workers not in unions.

The survey found that black workers constitute more than 12 percent of all union members, which is slightly higher than their percentage of the total workforce.

(Continued on Page 3)

Increase In Productivity Tops Earlier Estimates

By James M. Shevis

The Bureau of Labor Statistics issued revised figures revealing that the nation's economy in the third quarter of 1972 posted much larger productivity gains than those previously reported. The new figures also show that during the same period, unit labor costs dropped sharply.

BLS reported that output per manhour in the manufacturing sector rose at an annual rate of 5.7 percent during the three months that ended Sept. 30, instead of the previous estimate of 3.3 percent.

As a result of the revision, BLS estimated that third-quarter unit labor costs declined at an annual rate of six-tenths of 1 percent. In an earlier estimate released on Nov. 3, the government reported the cost of labor per unit of output had increased 1.5 percent in the third quarter for the manufacturing sector of the economy.

The revised figures also reflect a

(Continued on Page 7)

GRADUATION CEREMONIES for the 44th class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development bring together trade unionists of the United States and Latin America. From left are Arturo A. Cahuana of Peru, Marcial Hernandez of Guatemala, AIFLD Deputy Executive Director Angelo Verdu and Director William Kircher of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. The 39 unionists attending classes at Front Royal, Va., came from 16 Latin-American countries.

Nixon Slashes Clean Water Aid Program

(Continued from Page 1)

back, he said, wouldn't put that off more than another year and he suggested that budget allotments might be increased in future years if economic conditions permitted.

But Muskie and Blatnik, in their joint statement, rejected the Administration position.

"It is up to the public," they said, "to tell city hall, the state capitol, and the White House that this commitment must be honored, that half way isn't enough."

The battle between Congress and the President over spending authority is expected to be renewed when the 93rd Congress convenes in January. Shortly before the 92nd Congress adjourned, it rejected an Administration demand for a free hand to cut government spending in order to hold to the level of the President's budget requests.

44th Class Graduated By Free Labor Institute

William Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization, told members of the final graduating class of the year at the American Institute for Free Labor Development always to expect obstacles in their attempts to organize unions.

Congratulating the 39 Latin-American trade unionists upon completion of six weeks of advanced studies in trade union community services, Kircher charged them to hold firm to their commitment to "help our members and fellow workers in their collective endeavors so that they and their families may experience a greater degree of economic stability and social justice in their lifetime."

The class, AIFLD's 44th program, drew participants from 16 countries. It was divided into two sections, one made up of farm workers, or campesinos, and the other of urban workers.

Kircher cited the hardships met by California farm workers in their attempts to organize, and their long struggle to obtain fairer wages and working conditions.

Exploited by powerful interests in the United States for years, the farm workers began to achieve some degree of progress when they joined forces with the AFL-CIO, Kircher said.

He recalled that in opposition to an AFL-CIO farm workers' organizing drive, the growers granted pittance increases which made organizing more difficult but did not stop the campaign. From the joint efforts of the workers and the federation eventually came the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers.

What made the farm workers' organizing drive different, Kircher said, was that the workers' leaders saw they could not defeat the growers by themselves. "They needed outside help," Kircher noted. "They got overwhelming support from the AFL-CIO."

Marcial Hernandez of Guatemala, a spokesman for the rural members of the graduating class, said:

"Our calling is to fight every form of tyranny. Our work is the advancement of the trade union movement. Our persistent desire is for a thorough land reform.

"Thus a transformation of the social, political and economic patterns of our homelands has to come about."

Speaking for the urban workers, Arturo Cahuana of Peru cited the need for trade union leaders to broaden their knowledge not only of labor affairs, but of matters affecting "the welfare of our communities." He praised the AIFLD classes for giving Latin American unionists the opportunity to do so.

Executive Vice Pres. Gus Cramer of the Communications Workers addressed the graduates at a luncheon following the ceremonies and urged them to "return home, and follow up on the things you have learned."

Textile Job Turnover Blamed on Low Wages

Charlotte, N.C.—Pres. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America has urged the southern textile industry to "face up to the realities" behind the labor shortage which is hindering the industry's expansion in the region.

In a statement issued at a press conference here, Stetin cited a trade press survey which declared that "textiles turn most young people off; the new generation isn't buying textiles' claim that the industry is glamorous, challenging, rewarding."

Neither are other segments of the working population, Stetin said, pointing to a Bureau of Labor Statistics report that four textile workers in every 100 quit their jobs each month, compared to an all-manufacturing quit-rate of only two per hundred. This means, Stetin said, that half of the jobs in a typical textile mill have to be refilled each year simply to maintain the existing level of employment.

The TWUA president said the answer lies in wage and fringe benefit standards comparable to those in the mainstream of industrial America, plus "cooperation and teamwork with their employes through a union of their own, free choosing."

Southern textile employers have "studiously avoided this approach" despite the fact that "every other means they have used to overcome the labor shortage has failed," Stetin said. This includes the currently developing textile wage movement which, he said, falls far short of significantly narrowing the $1.13 gap between the average straight-time hourly earnings of textile workers—$2.55—and the national all-manufacturing average of $3.68.

Alcoholism Panel Names Labor Aide

New York—Charles E. Johnson, a member of the Steelworkers, was named national labor representative for the National Council on Alcoholism here. The council is a national voluntary health agency founded to combat the disease.

Earlier he served with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

Congressional Action Seen:

Airline Hijackings Spur Legislation

Las Vegas, Nev.—Continued air piracy, with near-tragic consequences, is bringing Congress closer to enactment of "the kind of anti-hijacking measures we need," Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) told the Air Line Pilots Association holding its convention here.

"In my judgment, the Congress is ready to authorize measures that should go a long way toward ending aircraft hijacking in this country," Williams said at ALPA's 22nd biennial Gold Medal Awards presentation.

Williams scored the Nixon Administration for its refusal to support the strong Senate version of a proposal last September to halt aerial piracy. The bill would have set up an airport security force, required screening of all passengers by metal detectors, and allowed the President to suspend service by U.S. carriers to nations which violate the Hague international anti-hijacking convention.

"Apparently, they objected to spending the money needed to implement effective anti-hijacking measures," said the New Jersey senator. "But I think the latest near-tragedy—and the continued pressure you are exerting — may have changed a few minds."

Williams was referring to the hijacking of a Southern Airways DC-9 last month which ended in Cuba after FBI agents shot out the plane's tires.

At the awards presentation, held in conjunction with ALPA's biennial board of directors meeting, three Trans World Airlines pilots and a United Air Lines pilot received Gold Medal Awards for heroism, the highest honor ALPA bestows on members.

Captain Dale C. Hupe, First Officer Don C. Salmonson and Second Officer James A. Hankins, while piloting a TWA jet between Phoenix and St. Louis on June 4, 1970, were hijacked by an armed man who ordered the plane to Washington, D.C. The aircraft refueled at Dulles International Airport, and was ordered to fly to Canada.

In the air, Hankins persuaded the man to return to Dulles. Upon landing, the plane's 51 passengers escaped, FBI agents gained access to the airplane, and the hijacker was distracted. Hupe and Salmonson managed to subdue the man, but in the scuffle Hupe was shot.

Second Officer Greg D. Colliton was approached by a hijacker shortly after his United aircraft took off from Charleston, W.Va., on June 4, 1971. The man aimed a pistol at Colliton's middle, and said he wanted to go to Israel. Colliton convinced him that an aircraft with greater fuel capacity would be needed, and the plane put down at Dulles where Colliton was allowed to escort the passengers and flight attendants to safety.

Colliton went back to the plane, established a rapport with the hijacker, and calmed him down. When the man put his gun aside after complaining of illness, Colliton picked it up and gave it to the ship's captain, who turned him over to the FBI.

Also honored was Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker of Eastern Air Lines. Rickenbacker was given honorary membership status in ALPA. Col. Frank Borman accepted the award for Rickenbacker, who was unable to attend because of illness.

Williams, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare, said that he plans to introduce in the next session of Congress a bill to establish uniform, nationwide standards for workmen's compensation that "will do away with the unfair differences in benefit levels" among the various states.

"In this way, I hope we can eliminate a very basic, and serious, problem which has long plagued your industry," he told the pilots.

Among agenda items scheduled for discussion by ALPA's Boards of Pilot and Steward & Stewardess Divisions were a number of issues relating to air safety, including air piracy.

ALPA strongly protested the FBI's decision last month to shoot out the tires of the Southern aircraft.

The Pilot Division consists of 218 directors from 109 local council groups. Sixty directors from 60 councils serve on the board of the association's Steward & Stewardess Division.

Court Sets Full Hearing On AFTRA Strike Stand

New York—An appellate court postponed its decision on a request by the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists for reversal of an injunction preventing union performers and newsmen from observing picket lines of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Justice Theodore R. Kupferman of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court ordered AFTRA and CBS to submit briefs on the matter, and set a hearing by the full five-member court for Dec. 6.

CBS obtained the lower-court order on November 21, an hour before AFTRA had directed its members to respect picket lines put up by the IBEW at CBS-owned stations and at facilities used for network programs.

The company argued that its personal service contracts with individual newsmen and entertainers continued in effect.

An AFTRA spokesman said that pending the decision by the full court, newsmen and other members of the performers' union would continue to stay on their jobs.

Some 1,200 IBEW members are involved in the dispute over issues involving work assignment and jurisdiction. There also are differences between the union and CBS over wages and fringe benefits. The technicians struck on Nov. 3.

The strike has stopped production on a number of CBS series, but airing of the programs has not been immediately affected because several episodes have been taped in advance.

In Cabinet Shakeup:

Nixon Taps Brennan As Labor Secretary

(Continued from Page 1)

be forsaking the worker" in his new post.

As for minority hiring in the building trades, Brennan noted the New York council's cooperation with the Apprenticeship Outreach program and said, "I'm all for it."

A painter by trade, Brennan began as an apprentice on graduation from high school, earned his journeyman's card and was elected to office in his local union while attending classes part-time at City College of New York.

He became president of the city Building & Construction Trades Council in 1957, and of the state council a year later. He is also a vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO, serves on several state and federal advisory committees, and has been active in youth affairs.

In 1970, Brennan gained national attention when he led a parade of 150,000 New York City construction and maritime workers in support of the government's Vietnam policy.

The White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, told newsmen at Camp David that Brennan is a "spirited, self-made" person who has "retained a unique sensitivity with the rank-and-file working man."

Pres. Frank Bonadio and Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine of the national AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. wired their congratulations to Brennan and pledged "total cooperation in your new assignment." They termed the appointment an honor to the building trades.

Hodgson, a former vice president and industrial relations director of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., joined the Nixon Administration in 1969 as Under Secretary of Labor and moved up when George P. Shultz shifted into a key White House post. Shultz is currently Secretary of the Treasury, and remains a key figure in the Nixon Administration.

In other Cabinet switches:

- Melvin R. Laird resigned as Secretary of Defense, to be replaced by Elliott L. Richardson, who has been Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.
- Richardson's replacement as HEW secretary is Caspar W. Weinberger, who is presiding over the Administration's spending cutbacks as director of the President's Office of Management & Budget. Weinberger will be succeeded in that post by Roy L. Ash, president of Litton Industries, Inc., and architect of a plan for reorganization of Cabinet departments that was spurned by Congress.
- George Romney resigned as Secretary of Housing & Urban Development effective on confirmation of a successor, who had not yet been named when the AFL-CIO News went to press. Romney, who has frequently complained about the "power" of unions, said he hopes to set up an organization to meet a need for "citizenship participation in the national decision process." It remained unclear what Romney had in mind but he said it would not be a "Republican Common Cause," nor a "partisan effort" nor "just a lobbying effort."

A number of other top-level Administration changes are expected in what the White House described as "part of the President's broad plan to bring fresh perspective and new vitality to the second four years of his Administration."

All presidential appointees—a category that reaches well down into the management layer of government—were asked to submit their resignations shortly after Pres. Nixon's re-election.

Nixon told reporters at his Camp David mountain retreat that "the tendency is for an administration to run out of steam after the first four years, and then to coast, and usually coast downhill."

PETER J. BRENNAN, newly-designated Secretary of Labor, at a meeting of New York area Labor Leaders Committee for the Re-Election of Nixon during the campaign. From left: New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller; Brennan; Teamsters Vice Pres. Joseph Trerotola; Bob Lanza, business agent of Plasterers Local 60; Pres. Nixon, and Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason.

Survey Finds Pay Highest In Union Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

The BLS report noted that "union participation rates of black workers were higher in most industries than their representation in the workforce."

While only 9 percent of all clerical workers were black, almost 14 percent of the union members in clerical jobs were black. In the public sector, 17 percent of union members were black even though Negroes made up only 13 percent of all public sector workers.

Among black workers, in virtually all occupations union members earned substantially more than non-union workers.

For Negro men, the union advantage for all occupations was 31 percent and for Negro women, 19 percent.

Among Negro blue-collar workers, union men earned an average of 42 percent more than non-union men. And among service employes, Negro women who were union members earned 47 percent more than those who were not.

Among both union and non-union groups, average earnings were highest for white men, followed in order by black men, white women and black women. But the differential was far greater in the non-union category than among union members.

The median age of union members was five years above that of non-union workers—41 compared with 36. Only four-tenths of 1 percent of union members were under 18 years of age, as compared with 6 percent of the non-union workforce. On the other end, only 2.5 percent of working union members were over 65 as compared with 4.6 percent of the non-union workforce.

N.Y. Waiters, Cooks Achieve Gains in Strike

New York—This city's top-rated restaurants reopened after a strike settlement that brought higher pay, improved pensions and other benefits to waiters, waitresses, cooks and chefs.

A three-year contract with the employers' association that represents some 80 leading restaurants was unanimously approved by Local 1 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, which had about 1,000 waiters and waitresses on strike for up to two weeks.

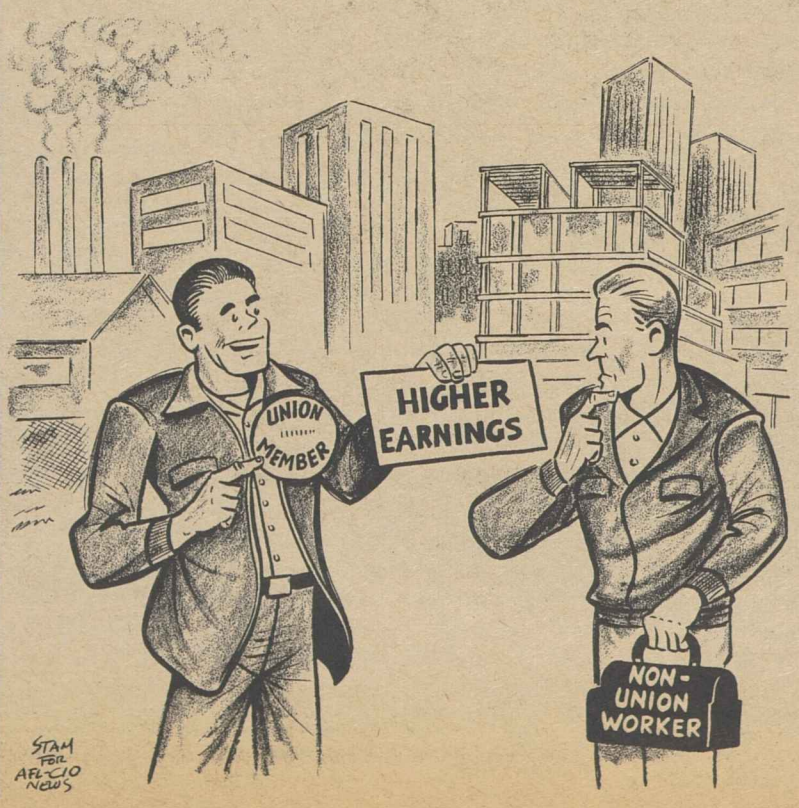
The new three-year contract includes wage increases of $4 to $6 a week in each year of the agreement, higher pension contributions by employers and a $100 minimum pension, welfare gains, and sick leave for the first time.

A separate agreement, negotiated by Chefs, Cooks & Pastry Cooks Local 29, provides a two-step $10 raise the first year of the contract and $8 in each of the last two years. It also provides pension improvements, sick leave and welfare plan benefits.

Before the strike, waiters had received $67 a week plus tips, and captains were paid $130. The minimum for cooks was $150 a week and for chefs, $200.

Intensive negotiations and mediation, that continued over the Thanksgiving holiday, led to the final settlements.

'I've Got the Button!'



Proxmire Condemns Inaction on Job Needs

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The richest, most powerful and inventive country in the world should not accept the highest levels of unemployment, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) declared at the University of Michigan's 20th anniversary conference on the economic outlook.

"It is time both the Nixon Administration and the people of the United States got hot under the collar about unemployment," Proxmire said.

"We find ourselves faced with the prospect of 'four more years' under an administration which refuses to set any targets for reducing unemployment, whose principal economic spokesmen believe even a 4 percent unemployment rate would be dangerously inflationary, which wants to see the public service employment program abolished, and which shows little interest in the structural economic reforms necessary to provide low unemployment and low rate of inflation."

Proxmire, who is chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, cited figures prepared by the committee and by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which indicate that major industrial countries can combine low levels of joblessness with very small increases in prices.

"In Western Germany, for example, unemployment was at 1 percent or below in 9 out of 10 years in the 1960s," he observed. "Consumer prices rose by 3 percent or less in 6 out of 10 years, using U.S. definitions of both unemployment and consumer price index figures.

"If they can do it, why can't we? If it has been done once, why can't it be done again?

"Putting idle men and women to work on idle machinery producing needed goods and services is not inflationary. It is the most productive action a society can take."

Proxmire charged that "the goal of full employment has been downgraded, attention on its urgency diverted, and its overwhelming desirable consequences distorted."

"Full employment," he continued, "means tens of billions of dollars in increased government revenues. It means a vast decrease in welfare payments, unemployment compensation, and social security payments. It means reduced inflationary pressures both as revenues increase and expenditures decline.

"Full employment would do more to balance the budget and cut expenditures than all of Mr. Nixon's vetoes and impounding of funds combined.

"With almost 2 million adult men unemployed, it is as absurd as it is callous to argue as John Ehrlichman did that unemployment is '. . . down to teen-age blacks, welfare mothers, and folks of that kind.'

"Why should the richest, most powerful, most inventive country in the world accept the highest levels of unemployment? It is like the smartest, most talented, well-to-do kid on the street being allowed to be the laziest, most shiftless, and unproductive child on the block."

Kirkland Elected To Institute Panel

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland has been elected to the board of directors of the American Institute for Political Communication, a non-profit service organization.

The Washington-based non-partisan institute strives to improve the flow of factual information on governmental affairs and functions through research and publications.

Bakery Union Extends Strike To East Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

The union said the East Coast strike would bring about a shortage of white bread in the states affected—New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. He said New York City alone would have a 25 percent reduction in its supply of white bread. On the West Coast, the strike-lockout affects production sites in California, Colorado, Washington, Utah and Oregon.

The strike came on the heels of a walkout against 19 specialty bakeries here. The latter dispute ended, however, when a tentative agreement was reached between striking bakery driver-salesmen and 17 of the 19 firms on Nov. 28.

Trade and Jobs

THE NATION'S POSITION in world trade has been deteriorating dramatically since the early 1960s and this past year was the most disastrous. In 1971, for the first time since 1893, the nation experienced a trade deficit when Americans bought $45.5 billion worth of merchandise imported from other countries, while only $42.8 billion worth of U.S. goods were sold in foreign countries. For the current year, in all likelihood, the performance will be even worse. For the first six months of 1972, according to estimates of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the trade deficit was $3.6 billion. If that pace should continue, the deficit for this year will jump to over $7 billion—more than double the 1971 gap.

The flood of imports in the face of the comparatively sluggish growth in exports obviously has consequences for U.S. employment. The AFL-CIO estimates that between 1966 and 1971, some 900,000 U.S. job opportunities were lost. Since the situation is getting progressively worse, tens of thousands of additional job opportunities are being wiped out.

The nation's failures on the international scene stem from a host of factors. Other nations manage their economies and provide direct and indirect barriers to trade. Powerful trading blocs, like the Common Market, have developed. Multinational corporations, loyal to no nation, have mushroomed. Vast amounts of American capital have gone abroad and American technology is being continually exported through the shifting of American industrial plants to other countries.

AMONG THE RESULTS of these developments has been the dramatic shift in the composition of U.S. imports. Where once we imported primarily raw materials and manufactured products not available in the United States, now we import finished industrial products that directly compete with U.S.-made goods and of course with U.S. jobs.

This new trading environment has little in common with the world of 20 or even 10 years ago. It cannot be handled by the policies, or the theories, developed at another time in a totally different world.

Unfortunately, the nation's income tax laws, which at the very least should be neutral in the face of the trade and investment crises, pull in exactly the opposite direction—they discriminate against domestic production and investment. They provide substantial inducements for U.S. corporations to transfer operations overseas and to deprive the nation of any benefits that might be obtained from profits of such operations.

The effect of tax policies on the nation's trade balances and corporate decisions to locate, relocate, invest and reinvest cannot, of course, be measured precisely. But preferential tax treatment does exist. It costs billions of dollars in federal tax revenues and such costs must be made up through higher taxes on others.

At minimum, tax loopholes provide unjustifiable bonanzas for corporations investing and profiting overseas and others must pick up the tab. Where tax benefits are decisive factors in corporate decisions to locate and relocate, it means in effect that American workers are forced to subsidize the erosion of the nation's industrial base, the blighting of the communities in which they live and the export of their own jobs.

—From "Tax Subsidies that Export Jobs" in the November 1972 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

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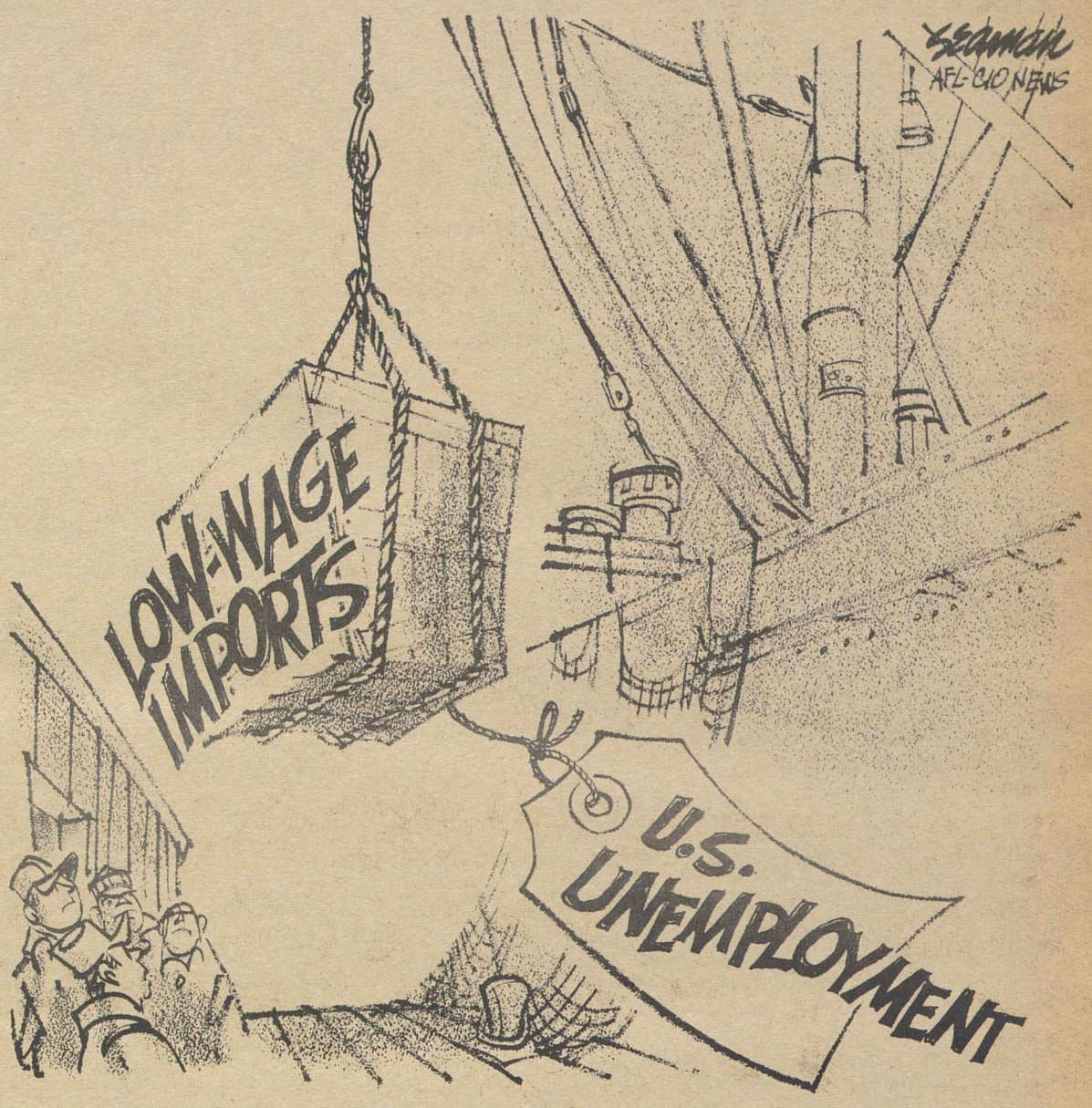


A Word Edgewise:

Proposed Vietnam Agreement Discharges U.S. Commitment

By John P. Roche

BY THE TIME this appears, let us hope that South Vietnamese Pres. Nguyen Van Thieu will have completed his theatrics and agreed to the terms of the Indochinese agreement.

Thieu's performance was understandable: he was building a record for the benefit of his constituents, making it clear that he was no American puppet. It was an exercise comparable to a symbolic filibuster in the Senate when its participants realize it is destined to defeat though they hope it will convey to the folks back home that the forces of righteousness fought a last-ditch battle.

Thieu's bitterest complaint, that there is no mention in the agreement of a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal, has some surface plausibility. But all the indications are that privately Hanoi has agreed to substantial pullbacks. And if there is a cease-fire, the troops that remain will be an enormous logistical and psychological burden for the North.

Recall that the United States has not agreed to retire to Hawaii—all our troops will be out, but the Seventh Fleet will still be positioned in the Tonkin Gulf. Thus if Hanoi's soldiers go on the warpath, the bombing will start again.

Oddly enough this dispute has similarities to the Korean War. Gen. Douglas MacArthur kept bitterly denouncing the existence of a Communist "sanctuary" in Manchuria, while never mentioning the existence of the American "sanctuary" in Japan. Similarly Thieu has ignored the trade-off: that we do not in terms demand the departure of all Hanoi's regiments, but as a quid pro quo keep our floating assets in the war zone (and in Thailand, our air force).

If experience is any guide, once the shooting stops the troops want to go home. Indeed, they would be prepared to go home before the shooting stops: the average human being—American, Vietnamese or Nigerian—finds a battlefield environment uncongenial. North Vietnamese regiments sitting around in the Central Highlands, doubtless digging holes and filling them in, would be bad psychological risks. Moreover, they are needed at home where there is an acute manpower shortage.

Thieu's other complaint—that we have conceded the Communists a "coalition government"—is simply nonsense.

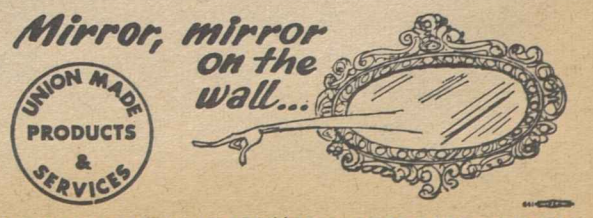
What we have agreed to is the proposition that there are two de facto governments in South Vietnam: one holding about 90 percent of the population in areas under its jurisdiction; the other, the "People's Revolutionary Government" (PRG), holding some chunks of the worst real estate in the world with at most 10 percent of the population.

This happens to be true. Beyond that we have agreed to a nebulous troika, a Council of National Reconciliation, composed of Saigon representatives, Communists, and a neutral component. This body has no governmental powers, but has as its task the formulation of a peaceful settlement of the dispute in the South, preparing free elections, etc. Its decisions require unanimity.

THIS IS NOT a "coalition government." In fact, it is a fig leaf to cover a North Vietnamese retreat from the position of total victory. The Viet Cong have been complaining bitterly in Paris that Hanoi sold them down the Mekong. They are right. In essence the PRG and the Thieu government have been told to work things out, an arrangement which on its face gives Saigon an enormous advantage.

If the Thieu government cannot manage under these circumstances, it will not be because we "sold them down the river." Assuming an enforceable cease-fire, the contest will become political, the South Vietnamese will be in a position to determine their own future.

Since this was the point of our intervention in the first place, even in the unlikely event that the Communists were to assume power peacefully, our commitment will have been honorably filled. The time has come to put Pres. Thieu on his own.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

The Yardstick:

Hesburgh's Civil Rights Record Caused White House Action

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

FATHER THEODORE HESBURGH, president of Notre Dame University, is a man of many parts. He is one of the best known, most versatile, and—with good reason—one of the most highly respected priests in the United States. His ability to do so many things at one and the same time and to do them all so well—and, above all, to integrate them so successfully into his priestly ministry—is truly phenomenal.

Father Andrew Greeley recently observed that Hesburgh "may just be the greatest university president currently practicing in the United States." Whatever of that, he is certainly a pre-eminent figure in the field of higher education.

He is more than that, however. During the past 20-odd years, he has also carried out, with rare energy and with great distinction, a staggering variety of other assignments in church and state, both at home and abroad.

And through it all he has gracefully taken everything in stride and has managed remarkably well to keep his feet on the ground. There is no "side" to the man. He is still the same down-to-earth, plain-spoken priest that he was some 30 years ago when I first met him at the Catholic University of America where he was doing graduate studies in theology.

Joel R. Connelly and Howard J. Dooley have sized him up to perfection in their recent biography, "Hesburgh's Notre Dame: Triumph in Transition" (Hawthorn Books, Inc., New York.) "Hesburgh, the president," they conclude, "Hesburgh the member of the Establishment, Hesburgh the citizen of the world is at the core still Father Hesburgh."

Or as George Shuster, former president of Hunter College, put it to Connelly and Dooley: "You must understand that Hesburgh is first of all a priest, and a very good one at that."

All of this is by the way of saying "thank you" and "congratulations" to Father Hesburgh as he comes to the end of his 15-year term of office as a member and, more recently, as the aggressive and highly effective chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

I think it speaks well for the man that he has been forced, apparently under pressure from the White House, to resign from this crucially important post. The fact that his was the first resignation called for and accepted by the Administration—and the further fact that the Administration went out of its way to let it be known that such was the case—adds a certain lustre to his reputation as a man of integrity and fearless independence.

Apparently he was too "hot" for the Administration to handle. He simply refused to play the Washington political game. As chairman of the commission, he was strictly his own man, and he consistently called the shots as he saw them, without fear or favor and without looking over his shoulder at the political powers-that-be. More power to him.

This is not to say that the Administration was under any obligation to extend his term of office. After all, the President—any President—is perfectly free to pick his own team in this or any other agency of government.

On the other hand, partisan politics aside, I would agree with the Washington Post that "It is sad news—that Father Hesburgh's long and honorable tenure on the commission has been terminated. He has served on the commission since its inception and is only the second chairman in its 15-year history. During that time, the commission's independence has been its hallmark."

I WOULD ALSO AGREE with the Post when it says, at the end of its editorial on the future of the commission, that "now that Father Hesburgh's resignation has been accepted, we would hope that Mr. Nixon recognizes and values the contributions the commission has made over the years and wants those contributions continued. The best way for the President to demonstrate that desire and to quiet the unease that Father Hesburgh's departure is sure to spread throughout the civil rights community is to pick a person similar in stature, commitment and independence to the two men who have already served so effectively."

It remains to be seen whether or not the President will follow the Post's advice in this regard.

Meanwhile let's give three cheers for Father Hesburgh. He is a distinguished educator, a dedicated public servant, and a most effective champion of civil rights.

Father Greeley says there can be no doubt that he "is the most influential priest in the United States today." I am inclined to agree with this opinion. But regardless of Hesburgh's influence or lack of influence, he is a great priest and a man of whom we can all be very proud.

Building Designs Outmoded:

High Cost of Land, Financing Imperils Construction Industry

THE SQUEEZE of skyrocketing land and money costs and outmoded designs have shoved the U.S. construction industry to the brink of disaster, Pres. Edward J. Carlough of the Sheeet Metal Workers warned.

"The land developers . . . are the 'robber barons' of the 1960s and 1970s," Carlough charged. He stressed that land developers and money lenders now claim half or more of the total construction outlay, while the share for labor, materials and contractor profits shrinks. Carlough appeared on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program Labor News Conference.

With interest rates over the last few years reaching the highest point since the Civil War, "money is a key part of the problem," Carlough declared. He said that since "most of them live from project to project," contractors have been forced to "depend upon the banker." He also hit the failure of architects and engineers to adapt more readily to modernization of the construction industry.

"Architects and engineers continue to design buildings—specifications—the same way they did when they graduated from MIT or Georgia Tech in the 1930s and the 1940s," Carlough asserted. And, he added, "the American Institute of Architects is about as slow to change as the American Medical Association." He said "the whole construction industry has been paying the price for this kind of lethargy," with the result that "many contractors are underfinanced and underbrained."

The union leader cited statistics from the National Association of Home Builders which show the labor cost of a new home—carpenters, sheet metal workers, plumbers, electricians, roofers, etc.—had decreased to 18 percent in 1969 from 33 percent in 1949. The figures showed contractor's profits during that same period dropped from 13 percent of the final cost to 11 percent.

Interest charges over the same two decades, however, went from 5 percent to 10 percent, and the cost of land from 11 percent to 21 percent.

Carlough said the Sheet Metal Workers union has mounted a major drive to organize its jurisdiction in the home building area of the construction industry, which is now almost totally nonunion.

He said the union invested $2.5 million in the effort last year, and will "spend more than that on organizing this year" among the "small nonunion sheet metal contractors in the residential and related fields." He said the impact of nonunion home construction has now spread to commercial and industrial projects that were once almost totally organized.

Reporters questioning Carlough were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE 92nd CONGRESS passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 it was unquestionably the most sweeping and comprehensive step ever taken to save our environment.

The bill set a national goal of eliminating all pollutant discharges into U.S. waters by 1985 and an interim goal of making the waters safe for fish, shellfish, wildlife and people by July 1, 1983.

It contained authorizations of $24.7 billion, including more than $18 billion in federal grants to the states, for construction of waste treatment plants.

Industry is the largest user of water in the nation, according to the Interior Dept., using about 177 billion gallons a day.

The new legislation has a provision which gives workers some protections from threats of job layoff by "economic blackmailers" who threaten to shut down their plants as a result of pollution control requirements.

It provides that any plant which claims it must lay off workers in order to meet pollution abatement costs must prove its case to the satisfaction of EPA.

Organized labor wanted more protection than this. It supported a rider to the Economic Development Act which would have provided essential aid to workers laid off because of the cost of pollution control.

Some $100 million for workers' benefits was allotted, enabling a worker to receive up to 78 weeks of unemployment compensation if he was displaced because of EPA standards.

Such a worker would be paid at the rate of 60 percent of his salary at the time of layoff up to the highest amount of workmen's compensation paid in any state. In addition, the bill would provide money for payment of rent or mortgages for up to a year for laid-off workers under the threat of eviction of foreclosure.

PRES. NIXON vetoed both the clean water bill and the worker protection measure. The Congress immediately overrode the water veto but the worker protection rider was killed.

All that remains is the limited protection included in the water measure.

Meanwhile, the Administration is obligated to implement the clean water law despite its own views. Guidelines for the states for permit programs have already been published.

EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus, the other day, announced that the first meeting of the joint EPA-State Group was held to discuss implementation of the act.

This meeting and the press conference which followed gave us some special insight into the problems still ahead for clean water programs.

While the bill allotted $24.7 billion, it will be up to the Congress to actually appropriate the funds next year. First, though, it is expected that the Office of Management & Budget will budget for the programs.

There is a very real possibility that with the pullback on government programs by the Administration, OMB will probably budget far less than Congress seeks. Then, based on the one-sided vote when Congress overrode the Nixon veto, it is very likely that Congress will appropriate more money than OMB wants. And if all this follows the usual script, there will be a fight between the Executive and Legislative branches over the right of the President not to spend funds appropriated.

Early indications are that the Administration wants to go slow. Ruckelshaus disclosed that the 1977 deadline for treatment of municipal wastes will not be met. He also admitted that the first deadline for allocation of state funds has already been passed.

All of this sets the stage for the environment to be a prime battleground next year between the White House and the Congress.

LAND DEVELOPERS and money lenders now demand half or more of total construction outlay, while the share for labor, materials and contractor profits shrinks, Pres. Edward J. Carlough, center, of the Sheet Metal Workers said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Natural vs. Synthetic Vitamin C Touches Off Cold Cure Debate

By Sidney Margolius

ON THE ISSUE of natural vs. synthetic vitamins, there is no special benefit from a vitamin isolated from rose hips, acerola cherries or citrus fruits compared to synthetic vitamin C.

That statement comes from Dr. Charles Glen King, who happens to be the leader of the team that discovered vitamin C. It's true that rose hips are richer in vitamin C than citrus fruits, and acerola cherries are richer than rose hips. But 100 milligrams of vitamin C is the same amount no matter what the source. Most scientists say that vitamin C is the same whether natural or synthetic.

The vitamin C question is of special interest now that winter is here and many people are taking large doses of vitamin C in the hope of preventing or curing colds. The big boom in vitamin C came from a book published two years ago by Dr. Linus Pauling, a Nobel prize-winning chemist, who claimed that massive doses can ward off or cure colds.

Vitamin C, of course, has long been used in moderate potencies in an effort to help relieve colds, and sometimes to try to cure other infections. The 100-milligram tablets were the most widely bought and, of course, the doctor usually tells you to drink lots of citrus juices. But Pauling advised 1,000 milligrams daily to avoid colds and 3,000 to 5,000 to cure them. The result is that the 250-milligram and even 500-milligram tablets have become widely sold.

Many other nutritional and medical authorities, including King, feel that Pauling did not prove his claim. One of the best-documented rebuttals to Pauling's recommendations came from Dr. William A. McColl, head of Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound. Dr. McColl is a long-time consumer advocate and pioneer in health maintenance medical groups, and can hardly be considered a tool of the establishment.

He reported that the Puget Sound co-op has many patients who are following Pauling's advice and are still getting colds. He pointed out that Pauling accused the medical profession of refusing to adopt a cold remedy because it would lose them patients. But Group Health, which charges its members an annual fee for all care whether they get sick or not, does not have that financial interest in treating colds; in fact, quite the opposite. McColl commented in the co-op's magazine, View, "I feel that taking two or three times as much of a vitamin as the body uses makes as much sense as putting five, ten, fifteen times as much gas in your tank as your car will hold. It simply runs out."

One controlled but limited experiment by doctors at the University of Maryland found that giving 11 of the subjects 3,000 milligrams of vitamin C a day had no more effect on relieving colds than the placebos given to the other 10.

One of the sources of Pauling's recommendations was a study made on University of Minnesota students which found a 15 percent decrease in incidence of colds in students given 200 milligrams a day compared to those given a placebo (a make-believe medicine).

Pauling considered this result more significant than did the three doctors who made the study. They said "one may well question (its) practical importance."

The question of the effect of megadoses of vitamin C on viral colds is not fully resolved, and is difficult to resolve because of the great variety of viruses and the problem of constructing large-scale experiments in which the subjects must be given colds. The Minnesota doctors who gave their subjects a 200-milligram dose, felt that the dose might have a "slight" advantage.

THERE IS NO DOUBT of the critical importance of getting an "adequate" supply of vitamin C. This happens to be one of the nutrients actually most often lacking in American diets along with calcium and iron, as shown by USDA surveys. While calcium deficiencies were frequent in high-income as well as moderate-income families, the vitamin C lack was most noticeable in lower-income brackets.

An orange or a glass of orange or grapefruit juice supplies what is ordinarily considered to be a day's vitamin C needs of 60 milligrams. Less-rich but still good sources are tomato juice, kale, collards, cantaloupe, strawberries, raw cabbage, salad greens, and—if cooked briefly in very little water—cabbage, broccoli and greens. Potatoes, too, supply moderate amounts of vitamin C.

While a day's needs for adults is considered to be 60 milligrams, King and others from time to time have suggested 100 to 200 milligrams for optimum health. So a little extra vitamin C may do some good but apparently doses of thousands of milligrams have not so far been shown to be a dependable defense against colds.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Age-Old Life Style Depicted In Back Issue of Ladies' Journal

By Jane Goodsell

THE WORLD—just in case you were born yesterday, or have spent the last few decades cloistered in a tree stump—has changed a good bit since the 1930s. What brought this to my attention was a 1934 issue of the Ladies' Home Journal which I happened across in a used bookstore and for which I paid a dollar, although the price marked on the cover was 10 cents.

That's one indication of how things have changed since '34 which was, as you may recall, the time of the New Deal when the country was trying to struggle out of the depression.

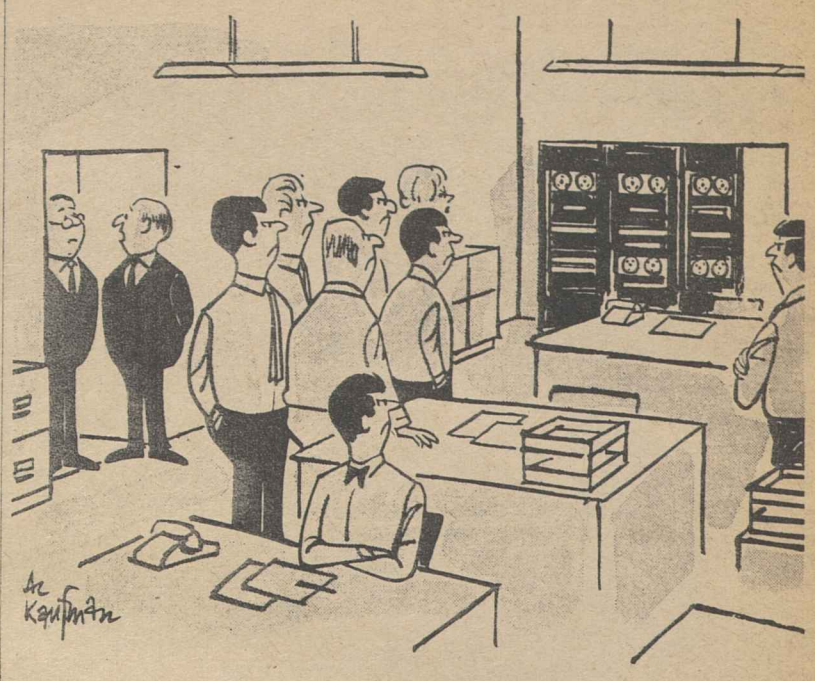
It was also the era of Frank "Bring 'Em Back Alive" Buck, Faith Baldwin, Booth Tarkington, Carole Lombard and the Campbell soup kids.

Children went to bed in Doctor Denton sleepers, Jello came in six delicious flavors, and Pink Toothbrush and Tattle Gray Wash were social blights. Stockings were made of real silk (what else?), the Dionne quintuplets were babies and it was possible to feed a family of four (people, not canaries) on $8 a week.

That was the year that "It Happened One Night" won the Academy Award, and it was considered quite racy because Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable shared a bedroom with only a blanket strung up as a partition—and they weren't even married!

I saw "It Happened One Night" a few years ago at a classic film revival, and even though I hadn't then read "Portnoy's Complaint" nor seen "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex," it reminded me of what a college freshman said after reading "the Scarlet Letter": "In Nathaniel Hawthorne's day, Hester Prynne got an 'A' for adultery. Today she wouldn't even rate a C plus."

All in all, it was a brief glimpse into another world, and it seemed like a century ago.



"The computer won the football pool!"

With Union Label:

Yule Shopping List Stresses Safe Toys

What's a holiday without children . . . and toys. But when Christmas shopping, there are two requirements all good trade unionists should observe:

- Make sure the toy is union made.
- Make sure it is safe.

On the latter point, the Food & Drug Administration is providing king-sized help in an intensive pre-Christmas toy safety campaign.

The comprehensive consumer education program is designed to alert the public—parents, grandparents, anyone who buys toys—to the importance of three points:

- The need to buy with the child's safety as well as his enjoyment in mind.
- The need to match the toy to the child's age and development (many toys have age group labels).
- The need to read instructions and to be sure the child understands how to properly use any toy that might cause injury through misuse.

Working through consumer specialists based across the nation, the FDA has developed toy safety information packages that are being distributed to media, clubs and organizations and women's groups. The program includes public service television and radio spot announcements and newspaper and magazine public service messages, all designed to alert the public to the need for careful purchase and use of toys.

Congress gave the FDA responsibility for toy safety in January 1970 following passage of the Child Protection & Safety Act of 1969. The agency has authority to seize and ban from the market toys and other children's articles with electrical, mechanical or thermal hazards.

Acting under this authority, the FDA has banned more than 800 individual toys over the past two and a half years. The banned toys included:

- Rattles and similar toys made with rigid wires or sharp protrusions that could puncture or lacerate or that contain small, loose objects that could be swallowed when the toy is broken.
- Noisemakers with components that could puncture or cut.
- Dolls and stuffed animals with internal or external components that could cut or puncture.
- Toy caps that produce noise above 158 decibels.
- Lawn darts and other pointed "adult" toys intended for outdoor use that are inadequately labeled or sold in children's toys stores.
- Baby bouncers or walkers and similar infant vehicles with hinged components, holes, slots, or cracks that could puncture, pinch, cut, or amputate.
- Clacker balls unless manufactured and tested in accordance with published standards.

In addition to the banned products, many more toys were voluntarily corrected by their manufacturers after being identified by the FDA as containing potential hazards.

The FDA Bureau of Product Safety has examined thousands of toys for mechanical hazards. Malcolm Jensen, director of the bureau, noted that these evaluations serve as the basis for determining whether to ban specific toys. They also help to determine the hazards as well as recommendations for voluntary redesign of potentially hazardous toys.

More than a billion toys are marketed annually in the United States. Some 1,200 manufacturers produce toys for an annual sales volume of about $4 billion.

Sharp Boost in Aid Urged:

High Costs Threaten to Bar College to Worker's Family

A tremendous rise in college costs over the past decade, along with an increasing tendency to push a higher portion of those costs off onto students through tuition and fees, threatens to return the college degree to the private preserve of the rich.

This crisis in higher education is the subject of close examination in the current issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, the American Federationist.

"College costs have risen," the article notes, "until, without some sort of aid, higher education is nearly as much beyond the means of a worker's family today as it was in 1915, when organized labor first stated its goal of 'free state universities where textbooks, tuition and laboratory work shall be free'."

The authors—John A. Sessions and Allan W. Ostar—cite the finding of a Carnegie Commission study that one million potential students in the United States are now barred from going to college because of finances. Basic costs—tuition, room and board—have nearly doubled, from $1,666 to $3,081, in barely over a decade at private colleges, according to the study.

"Although public colleges and universities are less expensive than their private counterparts, their costs too are increasing and becoming harder for the average wage-earner to absorb," the article states.

"Money may have outdistanced aptitude as the most important single criterion for determining who will go to college," the authors observe. Sessions is an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Ostar is executive director of the American Association of State Colleges & Universities.

They note that in 1961 tuition at public higher educational institutions averaged $218 a year. Today, it is approximately $400. Board has risen from $423 to $555, and room has increased from $228 to $418—for a total basic cost of $1,373, up from $869 in 1961.

When other necessary expenses are considered, such as medical bills, laundry, clothing and transportation, the average price tag for attending public college for one year is now approximately $1,900, or $7,600 for four years.

"It is clear that the cost of public colleges now represents a major sacrifice for the working family, especially when—as often happens—the family has more than one college-age child at the same time," Sessions and Ostar point out.

The crisis stems from several causes, the authors assert. Colleges continue to face growing enrollments, which mean additional faculty, additional classrooms and additional instructional equipment. Total enrollment this year is estimated at more than 8 million students—an increase of about 300 percent from the 2.8 million enrolled in U.S. colleges in 1956.

"At the same time, colleges and universities must meet new public expectations," the authors point out. "Concern for health care, the cities and the environment have given rise to new fields of study—and all the faculty and facilities that must accompany them.

The outlook for the future is anything but optimistic, the authors point out. They refer again to the Carnegie Commission study, which predicts that by 1980, if present funding and spending trends continuer, higher education will face a $26-billion gap between income and expenditure.

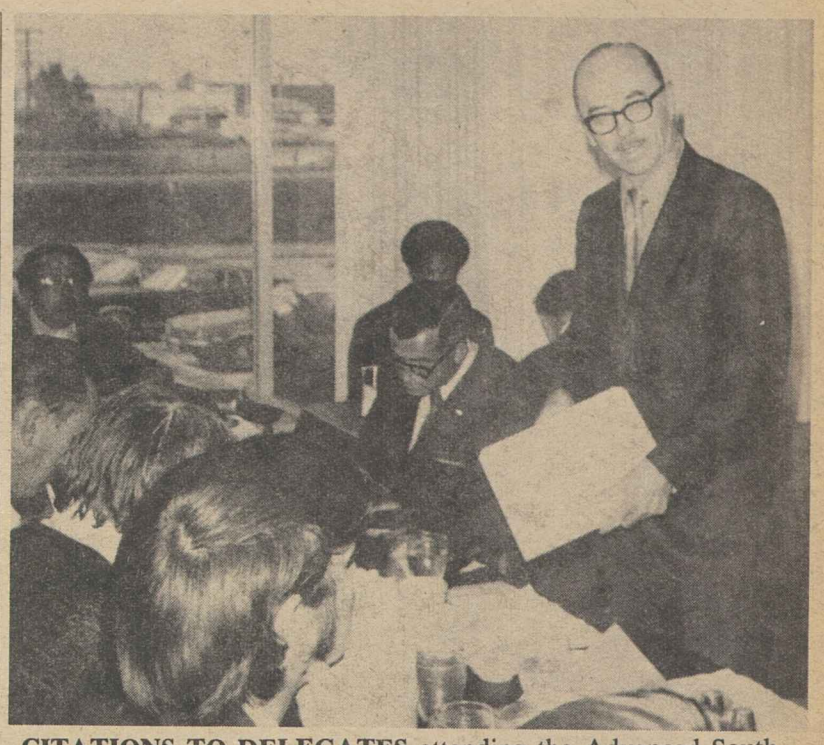
"This is the magnitude of the deficit which would ultimately fall on the shoulders of students in the form of increased charges," write Sessions and Ostar, who believe that such a burden can only be averted by substantial increases in federal and state appropriations.

They point out that Congress has authorized $7.4 billion for higher education assistance during the 1973 fiscal year, an amount representing only 3 percent of the total federal budget. The national average per capita appropriation of state tax funds is $37.85, approximately eight-tenths of 1 percent of per capita income.

"Certainly a nation which takes pride in its educational opportunities should contribute more than 3 percent of its budget to higher education," Sessions and Ostar suggest. "If the federal government does not increase its commitment to higher education, the institutions have only one source for increased income: the students.

"If the students and their families continue to be tapped as the main source of increasing income, the population mix of our colleges will shift, eliminating the average-income families, the middle-income families with several children and the poor families who do not have exceptionally bright children.

"What remains will be an elite group of students who can afford the high price of college. And higher education will be right back where it started 100 years ago."



CITATIONS TO DELEGATES attending the Advanced Southern Labor School in Nashville, Tenn., are presented by Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO. Besides vital issues and problems affecting the trade union movement, the political atmosphere of the South was explored in discussions with former Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Congressman-elect Andrew Young of Georgia. The six-day annual session was coordinated by George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Increase in Productivity Tops Earlier Estimates

(Continued from Page 1)

productivity gain of 4.1 percent for the total private economy, instead of the 3.7 percent previously reported. The long-term growth rate over the past two decades has been about 3 percent. BLS also revised downward to three-tenths of 1 percent from five-tenths of 1 percent its earlier estimate of the rise in unit labor costs for the entire economy.

In the nonfarm sector of the economy, the gain in productivity for the July-September quarter emerged as 6.6 percent rather than 6.2 percent as previously reported. The increase was 1.5 percent over the second quarter. Unit labor costs in the nonfarm sector declined four-tenths of 1 percent, instead of the earlier estimate of three-tenths of 1 percent.

The Labor Dept. said the revised figures on productivity gains resulted from "upward revisions in the measures of gross national product and manufacturing production."

Nat Goldfinger, AFL-CIO Director of Research, said the Department's latest report "once again underscores the validity of our description of the trend in wages, prices and profits as unbalanced and unfair."

"Wage increases have been held down rather effectively by the government. Productivity has shot forward. As a result of this combination, the cost of labor per unit has declined in recent months.

"However, prices have continued to rise. So profit margins on each item have increased. With the expansion of sales, corporate profits have soared," he said.

In 1971, productivity rose 3.6 percent for the economy as a whole, and 5.8 percent in the manufacturing sector. From the third quarter of 1971 to the third quarter of 1972, the productivity increase for the private economy was 4.5 percent while unit labor costs rose 1.3 percent.

During the same 12-month period, output per manhour in the manufacturing sector rose 4.2 percent while unit labor costs increased 1.9 percent.

The Labor Dept. also reported third-quarter productivity in the nonfinancial corporations sector rose at an annual rate of 5 percent, about the same as the second-quarter gain of 5.3 percent. Unit labor costs in this sector—which does not include banks, savings and loan institutions and brokerage houses, but does include manufacturing and service industries—increased only one-tenth of 1 percent.

BLS reported, too, that profits per unit of output in the nonfinancial corporations sector increased at an annual rate of 11.8 percent in the third quarter. From third quarter 1971 to third quarter 1972, unit profits increased 6.7 percent, the government reported.

New Protest Hits Delay On State Safety Rules

The Labor Dept. was warned again by another congressional leader that it would violate the federal job safety law if it allows states to operate sub-standard safety programs after Dec. 28.

Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Labor Committee told Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson that the one-year extension proposed by the Labor Dept. for the weaker state safety programs is unlawful.

Earlier, Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), chairman of a House labor subcommittee, issued similar protests that the department's action ignores the congressional intent of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

"Your proposal is not simply an abuse of discretion," Perkins said in a letter to Hodgson. "It is rather an explicit and purposeful contravention of the explicit language of the act, for which there is no justification either in the legislative history or elsewhere in the Act."

The states, under terms of the federal law enacted Dec. 29, 1970, were given up to two years to upgrade their own safety standards and programs—or the more protective federal law would have to be enforced.

But in October, the Labor Dept. announced its intent to grant the one-year extension to states that have not yet met the standards of the federal safety law.

Perkins pointed out that the House Labor Committee has since passage of the law allowed the Labor Dept. to work out the problems of administering "an adequate safety program without continuing comment or criticism."

Many members of the committee believe, he said, "that the administration of this act to date has been something less than commendable, or even adequate."

"This latest proposal, however, strains credibility," Perkins told Hodgson.

"I hope that you will be able to indicate to me . . . "your complete rejection of this unlawful course of action," he stressed.

Faculty Votes for AFT At University of Hawaii

Honolulu—The American Federation of Teachers won its first exclusive bargaining rights victory for a unit of full-time college professors at a major university, defeating the American Association of University Professors 995 to 805 at the University of Hawaii.

As a result of the Nov. 22 election, AFT secured representation rights for more than 2,500 faculty members at nine campuses on four islands in the statewide university system.

The AFT local — the Hawaii Federation of College Teachers—campaigned on the issues of joint faculty-management decision-making, "people-before-buildings" budget priorities, open personnel files, a workable grievance procedure, and enrichment of the quality of higher education.

HFCT Executive Sec. William Abbott said the victory was assured by the support of the College & University Professional Association, the faculty organization of the National Education Association, which threw its support to AFT after an earlier election in which CUPA came in third. CUPA also has agreed to merge with HFCT.

Although AFT has won representation elections at some private and community colleges, the win here was its first at a four-year public college.

Abbott said he sees no reason why relations between the university's administration and the union cannot be amicable.

"A good grievance procedure would not only bring about impartial, speedy justice, but would save hundreds of hours of administrative staff time," he said.

Laborers Rap Missouri U. Contract Stall

Columbia, Mo. — The Laborers are preparing a petition charging the University of Missouri administrators with ignoring a court injunction to bargain in good faith with the union.

That same court injunction cut short a strike by about 2,000 members of the Laborers after 20 days. The service personnel of the state university had walked off their jobs Oct. 27 at campuses in Columbia and Kansas City.

Honoring the injunction, members of Local 45 in Columbia and Local 1272 in Kansas City returned to work Nov. 16 with the expectation university officials would begin serious negotiations for the union's first contract.

But thus far, the talks have been meaningless, said Neil Thursby, an international representative of the Laborers. He charged that the university has disregarded a key part of the injunction—the order calling for negotiations on wages, hours and other working conditions.

The two locals represent the university's maintenance, custodial, dietary and hospital workers on the two campuses—1,700 at Columbia and 225 at Kansas City.

The union also has charged that the university has ignored the state law that provides for public employe negotiations. It is seeking a 5.5 percent wage increase and improvements in other working conditions, including hours, parking fees, insurance and uniforms.

Bargaining on the contract started May 17, the union said.

In Liberal Mainstream:

Kirkland Cites Labor Role As Force for Social Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

"common sense will prevail" over narrow factionalism.

"I see a time," he said, "when the relatively minor grievances of the young, the healthy, the vigorous and the secure will yield attention in the scale of liberal priorities to the problems of the old, the sick, the poor and the frightened."

The theme of the continued vitality of the progressive coalition was sounded also by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, by Charles S. Zimmerman, the longtime Ladies' Garment Workers leader who is chairman of the National Trade Union Council for Human Rights, and by other award dinner speakers.

Rustin spoke of the mutual self-interest that binds the black community with the goals of the labor movement. Without this unity, he said, Andrew Young, the black civil rights leader, could not have been elected to Congress this year from a racially mixed Atlanta district.

Kirkland spoke frankly about the "division in the trade union movement" over the presidential ticket.

"The fact that the federation's judgment was largely vindicated by the result affords us no particular ground for satisfaction," he said, "except to the extent that our friends in Congress and in the state-houses prevailed, and some myths, fads and fancies were fully tested under their own steam, found wanting and, hopefully, laid to rest."

The cause of division, Kirkland said, was not "the policy of the AFL-CIO or the stance of George Meany" but the events of the Democratic convention last July.

"We found ourselves in the role of the signalman trying desperately and fruitlessly to flag down a train bound headlong for a washed-out bridge." And the fault lies with "those who clung so arrogantly to the throttle and those who, while aware of the peril ahead, stood silent or pandered to the obsession of those at the controls."

It was necessary, he said, to maintain "the independence, the integrity and the bargaining power" of the trade union movement and "to establish the fact that labor as a whole is not an indentured attachment of any politician or any party."

The success of COPE in the congressional and state elections, aided by the efforts of union leaders "without regard to their own position on the presidential race" did establish labor's importance "as an effective, autonomous force in American political life," Kirkland declared.

He hit hard at the quota system, whether in politics or in jobs, as an exclusionary device, even when advanced "with the best of intentions."

The AFL-CIO will continue to battle every form of discrimination, Kirkland said, and is committed in addition to an "open-door" policy "to go out and seek those who have suffered disadvantage, to help them overcome that disadvantage, as we are doing through the Outreach and upgrading programs."

Labor also rejects the concept that in a political convention there should be a "quota for trade unionists"—or for any other group. "Who has a right to say," he asked, "that a woman can only be represented by certain women, a youth by certain youth, a black by certain blacks?"

As for himself, he said, "as a middle-aged, white, Anglo-Saxon Southern Protestant," he rejects the notion that his political views must be represented "by a quota for middle-aged Southern WASPS."

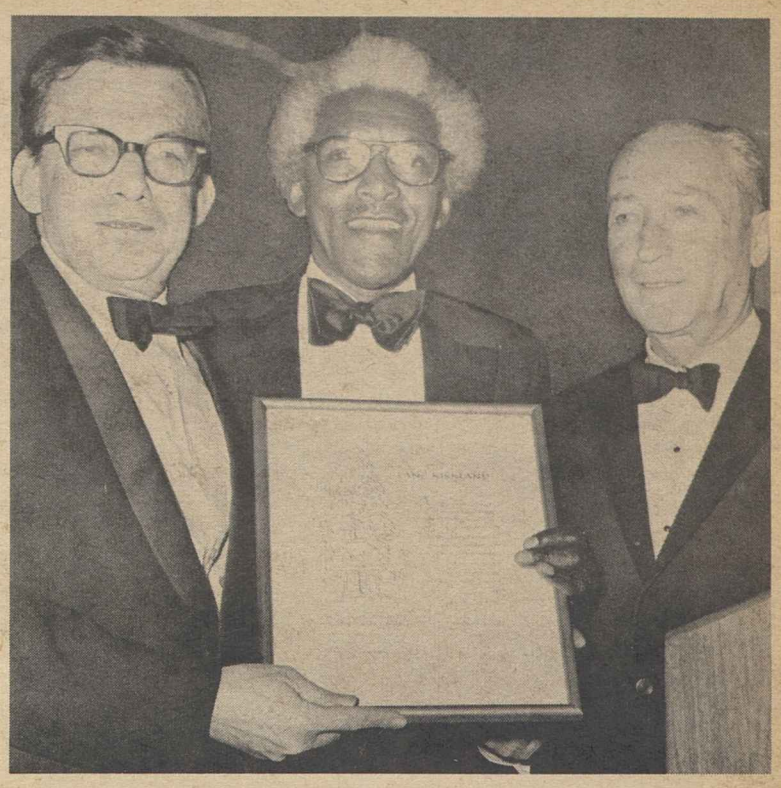
Kirkland told the audience that he considered the human rights award a tribute to "the trade union movement that I have the honor to serve" rather than "any singular humanitarian attributes or achievements of my own."

But in remarks from the dais and in telegrams from national leaders, the verdict was otherwise.

A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Vernon Jordan of the Urban League wired their praise of the selection. So did former Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, who six years ago had made an unscheduled appearance at the Jewish Labor Committee dinner to join in the presentation of the first annual award to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany, recuperating from an illness, had to cancel his scheduled appearance. But in a letter to Zimmerman, he said Kirkland "lives the fight for equality and humanity every day, all day . . . be it finding jobs for minority apprentices or working for quality health care for all Americans." He suggested that "equality and social justice would be achieved much sooner if we were all like Lane Kirkland and practiced what we preach in our personal lives, as well as our public lives."

Israel's Minister of Labor, Joseph Almogi, delayed his departure from the United States to address the gathering. Along with the plaque, the JLC is planting a grove of trees in Jerusalem as a tribute to Kirkland. Judge Jacob T. Zuckerman, president of the JLC, summed up the tone of the evening by stressing that "the struggle for human rights and dignity is one" whether it involves Soviet Jews, Latin-origin Americans, Negroes or Indians.



LABOR HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD is presented to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at a dinner given by the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council for Human Rights. Bayard Rustin, center, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, makes the presentation along with Charles S. Zimmerman, right, chairman of the Human Rights Council.

400 Jobless to Get Trade Act Benefits

The Labor Dept. has certified 400 members of the Textile Workers Union of America eligible for trade adjustment assistance because their jobs at four Texas plants were wiped out by imports of cotton fabrics.

The affected workers were employed by Otto Goedecke, Inc., of Hallettsville, and two affiliated firms, Red River Cotton Mills of Boham and Lone Star Textiles, Inc., with plants in Cuero and Mexia.

Multinationals Assailed As Threat to Workers

New York — Declaring that the struggle for free institutions throughout the world is intensifying, Pres. Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers assailed multinational corporations for their use of international power to weaken the labor movement, traditionally one of the strongest bulwarks of social justice.

Finley, addressing 1,500 delegates at the annual meeting of the National Committee for Labor Israel, said that multinational corporations pose a serious threat to the welfare of American workers.

He said such corporations did not seek to achieve "great sociological changes, but to maximize profits, regardless of social consequences," and he called for an "international solidarity of free unions" to combat the threat.

Finley charged that these corporations "run to the lowest wage areas where trade unions are weakest, and that is why there must be solid ties between trade unions throughout the world."

He noted that "where a trade union movement has developed, the standards of workers have improved, and the opportunities to impose tyranny on the people have diminished." He said that "historically, where there is a strong, free democratic labor movement people have been able to resist military and dictatorial takeovers."

Finley lauded Histadrut, Israel's labor federation, for erecting barriers against any multinational attempt to undermine labor standards in that nation.

He said corporations that invest in Israel "know they must negotiate contracts with Histadrut and must settle grievances with the union. He added that they must provide minimum wage standards and provisions for maximum hours. In short, he said, "they must accept industrial democracy in their plants."

And this, Finley declared, "not only protects the Israeli worker—it protects the American worker."

Pointing to many areas in which the Clothing Workers have demonstrated their friendship with Histadrut and the strong ties established with the Israeli federation, Finley said that this mutual cooperation "is morally correct, philosophically correct, and economically correct."

Burke-Hartke Bill Called Essential To Rescue American Shoe Industry

Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers made a strong plea for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill, to "prevent the complete erosion or elimination of the shoe industry in this country."

Mara told a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. that imported shoes have brought about a steady deterioration of the American shoe industry.

"The industry has shown no growth at all since 1960," said Mara. "In 1960, the shoe industry produced 600 million pairs in this country. In 1970, it produced 560 million, and the projection is that 1972 will show a total domestic production of 520 million pairs."

Mara said that in Massachusetts alone the shoe industry has shrunk to one-third of its former size, the number of factories dwindling from 238 to 78 in 10 years and the work force dropping from 38,000 to 19,000. Massachusetts has been the number one shoe-producing state from the beginning of the shoe industry in America, he noted.

Just as damaging to the industry is the use of American labels on shoes produced in foreign lands, Mara said.

"Shoe manufacturers in this country not only buy imported shoes for sale through their retail units but have actually opened up shoe manufacturing plants all over the world to send shoes to this country," he said. "Many of the manufacturers with whom we have had contracts for years have done just that."

Mara said that while the shoe industry reaps large profits, American shoe workers do not benefit.

"We have good earnings on certain skills in the factories, but the average overall hourly wage is only $2.69 an hour versus the national average of about $3.70," he said. "About 23 percent of all shoe workers, organized and unorganized included, earn within five cents of the federal minimum."

The flood of imported shoes not only affects workers' wages but also creates a "more heart-rending problem" involving pension funds previously won in collective-bargaining agreements, Mara said.

He cited a pension plan in northern Massachusetts that supports 2,000 retired workers on a percentage of the earnings of employed shoe workers, whose number has dropped to 1,100.

"Simple arithmetic would dictate the death of this pension plan," he said. "And another 2,000 people will join the ranks of thousands of men and women who waited for years looking forward to a pension and finding nothing there when they were ready to retire."

12-2-72

CLC Elects Two To Hall of Fame

Ottawa — The Canadian Labor Congress has elected Claude Jodoin and Aaron R. Mosher to its newly established Labor Hall of Honor. Jodoin retired as president of the CLC in 1967 and Mosher, who died in 1959, was president emeritus of the CLC.

Jodoin and Mosher were elected by the 30-member CLC executive council from a list of 24 nominees for the hall of honor, which was set up to commemorate the contributions and deeds of outstanding leaders, members and friends of the Canadian labor movement.

Deck Officers Renew Talks On West Coast

New York—Negotiators for the Masters, Mates & Pilots resumed talks with the Pacific Maritime Association under the guidance of federal mediators in an effort to settle a five-week-old strike that has tied up West Coast shipping.

The union said talks covering the entire package of wages and benefits are now at a critical stage, noting that settlement could come soon or the walkout could continue for some time.

The 2,000 union deck officers struck the five shipping lines of the PMA Oct. 25 after negotiations for a new contract broke down. The old three-year agreement expired June 15.

Following the walkout, the talks were shifted from San Francisco with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service bringing the MM&P and PMA back to the bargaining table. The negotiations have been on an on-again, off-again basis for the past three weeks.

Major issues involve wages, benefits and working conditions, including the authority of the union to assign members in rotation to higher-paying jobs.

Other members of the MM&P at East Coast and Gulf ports have remained on their jobs. Their contracts also expired in mid-June.

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Shultz Gets Broad Power In Economic Policy Role

Meany Says Basic Issues Unite Labor

New York—America's unions are united on the key issues facing the nation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany affirmed, and "the prophets of gloom and doom again have been proven wrong."

Meany talked about both politics and the legislative fruits of successful politics at a luncheon of the United-Italian American Labor Council, which was presenting its Four Freedoms award to Louis Stulberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Labor's unity in the congressional elections was a key factor in the success of liberal candidates, Meany said, and now "we have our job to do."

He spelled out a legislative goal including minimum wage improvements, enactment of National Health Security, a halt to the export of American jobs, better enforcement of civil rights legislation, and "equity in economic controls—or no controls at all."

On the political front, Meany reiterated labor's independence of political parties and noted the diversity of viewpoints in the ranks of union members.

"But we do have thousands of members who are active in and interested in the Democratic Party," Meany said.

"We don't like the idea that the Democratic Party should be only for the elite."

It should "pay more attention to the workingman" and "give the party back to those who helped elect Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson."

Meany noted that after the "disastrous defeat" of the Republican Party in the 1964 presidential election, "it wasn't the Goldwater people who reorganized the party. In fact, they disappeared from the scene. The Democratic Party might well follow suit."

As for the fact that there was division in labor's ranks over the issue of support or non-support for a presidential candidate in the recent election, Meany commented that "after all, we can't expect to have 100 percent agreement on everything in the AFL-CIO."

The disagreement over the presidential ticket "was not a matter of life and death." If it had been, Meany suggested, "we all would have died under the administrations of Coolidge, Hoover, Eisenhower and the first Nixon Administration."

More important, he emphasized, is the trade union movement's basic solidarity on issues. And to its

(Continued on Page 7)

LABOR AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS conference in New York hears Irving Brown, director of the African-American Labor Center, discuss the AFL-CIO role in helping emerging nations set up housing, health and education programs. **(Story, Page 2.)**

To Direct Key Council For Nixon

George P. Shultz, who has held three top posts during Pres. Nixon's first term, emerged from the second-term Cabinet reshuffle with broad new powers as the Administration's chief economic spokesman.

Shultz, a former college professor with experience as an arbitrator, started out as Secretary of Labor in the first Nixon Cabinet, shifted to become the first director of the White House Office of Management & Budget, and this year replaced John Connally as Secretary of the Treasury.

Now, in addition to retaining his Treasury post, Shultz has been given the additional title of Assistant to the President and chairman of a new Cabinet-level Council on Economic Policy.

The official White House announcement said that Shultz "will be the focal point and the overall coordinator of the entire economic policy decision-making process, both domestically and internationally."

At a news conference, Shultz rejected the term "economic czar" as a job description but agreed that "in some respects" his responsibilities in the domestic field would be "similar" to those of Presidential Assistant Henry A. Kissinger in world affairs.

The "primary members" of the new Council on Economic Policy will be, in addition to Shultz, the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce, Transportation, Agriculture and State, along with the director of the Office of Management & Budget, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the director of the Cost of Living Council, and the director of the White House Council on International Economic Policy.

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Dept. Approves Two:

State Plans Pose Job Safety Threat

Approval of the first state safety plans by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson—especially the South Carolina proposal—threatens to open the flood gates for many more shoddy state plans that fall short of federal standards, organized labor warned.

Hodgson approved the South Carolina and Montana plans, hailing them as "a new type of state-federal partnership for worker protection" under the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

But George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, said these plans are based largely on promises on what states might do to enact job safety legislation.

Meanwhile, the Labor Dept. announced that other states that have submitted plans to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration may continue to enforce their safety programs until their plans are approved or rejected.

States were initially given until Dec. 28, under provisions of federal act, to submit their plans or the more protective federal standards would preempt their programs.

However, the Secretary of Labor has extended authority to governors for an additional six months under "temporary orders" to continue their own enforcement programs while they develop safety plans.

This action has drawn intense criticism of not only organized labor, but the chairmen of both the Senate and House Labor Committees who charged that this is a violation of the federal law. The Labor Dept. at first indicated it would extend the deadline a full year.

The South Carolina plan was the first of 26 state proposals submitted to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration for approval.

It was rated by safety experts in organized labor as the worst, Taylor said.

Although the Montana plan appeared to offer more effective measures for the protection of workers on job, it too failed to meet the stricter standards of the federal act, he said.

At hearings conducted by the Labor Dept. in Columbia, S.C., earlier this year, organized labor

(Continued on Page 8)

46 Key Areas Stay on High Jobless List

The Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio, area, one of the nation's 150 major labor areas, came off the Labor Dept.'s list of "substantial" unemployment areas in November, but 46 job markets remained on the list.

Substantial unemployment is considered to be more than 6 percent of the workforce out of jobs. The nation's jobless rate has hovered at about 5.5 percent since last June.

The improved employment picture in Hamilton-Middletown was attributed in large part to employment increases in local steel mills.

Ninety of the 150 major labor areas in November were classified in the "moderate" joblessness category (3.0 to 5.9 percent). The number of areas with "low" unemployment (1.5 to 2.9 percent) was 14.

The Labor Dept. also removed six small cities from the list of

(Continued on Page 3)

El Paso Bishop Backs Farah Strike, Boycott

El Paso, Tex.—The bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of El Paso has called for national support of the 3,000 Farah strikers and their boycott against company products.

Bishop Sidney M. Metzger, in a letter sent to all Catholic bishops in the United States, assailed the company's tactics used to thwart efforts of the Clothing Workers to bring union benefits to the firm's employes.

Metzger cited Farah's impossible production demands, lack of job security and benefits and substandard pay as the key reasons the workers need a union to represent them.

The Farah workers have been on strike since early May at plants in El Paso and Victoria, Tex., and Las Cruces and Albuquerque, N.M.

Farah, a major manufacturer of men's and boys' slacks, "has always been, and is now bitterly and adamantly opposed to labor unions," he stressed.

"I feel the company is acting unjustly in denying the worker the basic right to collective bargaining," he said in noting that Farah has used all possible means to block federal representation elections.

Although Farah claims it has thousands of "happy workers," the bishop said parish priests in his diocese have been flooded with complaints about conditions at the company plants.

"Nearly all Farah workers are

(Continued on Page 7)

Nixon Names Fanning To 4th Term on NLRB

John H. Fanning, senior member of the five-man National Labor Relations Board, was appointed to an unprecedented fourth term by Pres. Nixon.

A Democrat, the 56-year-old Fanning has served longer than any other man on the independent agency since it was created in 1935. He has now been named to successive five-year terms by four chief executives, Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

First appointed to the board in 1957, Fanning will serve a term expiring on Dec. 16, 1977. His reappointment is subject to Senate confirmation when the 93rd Congress convenes in January.

Fanning is one of two holdovers from the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations. Howard Jenkins, Jr., a Republican, came to the board in 1963.

Nixon has appointed three new members to the labor board since taking office. He named Edward B. Miller, a former management lawyer as chairman, and subsequently appointed two career NLRB staff members to the bipartisan board, Ralph E. Kennedy, a Republican, and John A. Penello, a Democrat.

SPEAKERS AT a New York conference on Labor and International Affairs included, from left: Ernest Lee, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; Pres. Albert Shanker of the New York United Federation of Teachers; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

New York Conference Explores Labor's Role in Foreign Affairs

New York—The impact of foreign policy on the labor movement was explored by 250 participants in a conference sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council and the Georgetown University International Labor Program.

The conference, on "Labor and International Affairs in the Seventies," examined both the trade union movement's role in assisting the development of free labor movements in developing nations and the adverse impact of U.S. trade policy in eroding American jobs and wage standards.

On the trade aspect, Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger stressed the need for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill.

Goldfinger termed the legislation a "pragmatic response to the realities of the world economy today."

He emphasized that "we are not isolationists." But, he said, "we are convinced that the practical alternatives to senseless economic isolationism is the adoption of realistic government policies to meet America's needs in the world economy of the 1970s."

Hall warned that union members can't afford to be ignorant of international economics, citing the export of American jobs to low-wage areas and the return flow of imports.

He urged, too, that trade unionists become knowledgeable about the role of the International Labor Organization and the trade union programs operated by the AFL-CIO and the federation's Dept. of International Affairs.

Ernest Lee, assistant director of the Dept. of International Affairs, gave the conference an overview of the world trade union movement, stressing the vast differences between the free labor movements and the so-called "trade unions" of the Communist bloc and other totalitarian governments.

Irving Brown, director of the African-American Labor Center, discussed the nation-building efforts of the newly-independent African countries and the AFL-CIO's effort to assist in education, health and housing programs.

William Doherty, reporting on the role of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, noted the diversity of the trade union structure in Latin America. While some union movements are independent of government, "some work through political parties and some are dominated by political parties."

Much of Asia lacks a broad-based trade union movement, Asian-American Free Labor Institute Director Morris Paladino told the conference. He spoke of the special problems of cultural distinction—and the enormous problems of widespread poverty, which too often is not recognized as a social disease that can be eradicated.

Bert Seidman, newly-elected worker member of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization and director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, discussed the development, changes and outlook for the ILO.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, Pres. Albert Shanker of New York's United Federation of Teachers, Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, New York State Industrial Commissioner Louis Levine, and Roy Godson of the Georgetown University program were among other principal speakers.

The program included both general sessions and subject area workshops and concluded with the showing of a prize-winning film, "End of Dialogue." The film, illegally photographed in South Africa, dealt with the evils of that nation's apartheid racial policy.

Metalworkers Target 9 Multinational Firms

San Francisco—The International Metalworkers Federation has called on metalworkers of the free world to organize for multinational bargaining with the giant multinational corporations.

The call was issued by the IMF central committee which met in the United States for the first time since 1959.

The 110-member central committee approved meetings next year of worldwide trade union councils or working parties to lay the basis for multinational bargaining with nine giant international enterprises.

Five of the nine are U.S.-based. They are Ford, Chrysler, General Motors, Singer and General Electric. The other four are Fiat-Citroen (Italian-French-based), Toyota-Nissan (Japan-based), Brown Boveri (Swiss-based) and SKF (Swedish-based).

The IMF has also scheduled a meeting in London Dec. 13-15 to focus trade union attention on the worldwide activities of the electrical and electronics industry, especially GE, Westinghouse and Singer.

The IMF program for counterbalancing the growing power of these international giants calls for:

- Organizing all non-union plants of the multinationals by the appropriate national metalworking unions.
- Alerting public opinion in every country to the economic and political activities of the foreign-owned factories.
- Coordinating bargaining goals of national unions that bargain with the same worldwide employers and, where possible, establishing common expiration dates for contracts.
- Providing moral and material assistance, where needed, to national unions in the event of conflict with a multinational employer.
- Arranging multinational meetings with the corporations to discuss corporation-wide standards and practices.

IMF leaders also urged metalworking unions to press their governments to support a proposed study of multinational employers by the International Labor Organization.

The ILO is considering undertaking a study of the economic and social consequences of multinational business operations to prepare the way for a code of fair conduct for employers that operate across national boundaries.

The IMF is in the process of establishing a permanent worldwide task force to coordinate its drive against the multinationals. The task force was authorized at the last IMF World Congress in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1971.

The five North American affiliates of the IMF were hosts to the San Francisco meeting. They are the Machinists, Steelworkers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Auto Workers and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

World Conference Set:

ILO Parley Aims To Aid Seafarers

Geneva, Switzerland — Preliminary work was completed here under the auspices of the International Labor Organization to upgrade world standards governing the working and living conditions of seafarers.

The ILO Joint Maritime Commission of 18 representatives of seamen's unions and 18 spokesmen of shipowners drafted a five-point agenda for a full-dress conference of maritime nations in 1975.

But the commission called on the ILO, a United Nations agency with 123 member states, to convene in 1974 a technical session of union, shipowner and government delegates to complete the preparations for the conference.

"I think, all in all, we did a good job," Seafarers Vice Pres. Earl Shepard said at the conclusion of the two-week session. Shepard took over early in the session from Shannon Wall, vice president of the National Maritime Union.

"We got into the agenda for the conference just about everything we sought," Shepard said.

Among the questions set for the forthcoming ILO maritime meetings is that of insuring seamen adequate paid vacations.

Union members of the federation strongly urged that paid leaves of crews be increased with the gains in productivity. Such leave should be enough to attract needed recruits for the seagoing professions and to "promote the efficiency and safety of work on board ship," they stated.

The question of industrial relations, covering such issues as union rights and collective bargaining, was also approved for inclusion on the agenda of the 1973 conference.

By taking this action the commission recognized the claim of union representatives that in some countries industrial relations in the shipping industry lag far behind those in other segments of the economy.

The union spokesmen also succeeded in having placed on the 1975 agenda the issue of substandard ships that are registered by their owners in foreign countries with lax standards.

The failure of many of the so-called "flag of convenience" states to apply ILO standards was scored at the commission's session.

The extension of international standards covering young seafarers to fill the many gaps now existing in their protection was another question referred to the forthcoming ILO maritime conference.

Security of employment for seamen was likewise added to the conference program. New international standards were required, the union representatives said, to insure for seamen the "regularity of employment and of income they deserve."

On all the issues set for the 1973 conference the ILO is to prepare studies that will be considered at the preparatory session to be held a year earlier. The exact dates and places of these meetings remain to be fixed.

In related action, the commission raised to $115 the minimum monthly wage set for an able-bodied seaman under ILO standards. The previous minimum was set at $100 by the last ILO maritime conference in 1970. The increase is supposed to take account only of the change in purchasing power.

Big Steel Firms, Union Set Productivity Talks

Pittsburgh—Officials of the Steelworkers and 10 major steel companies will meet Dec. 14 to explore methods for boosting productivity to make American-made steel more competitive with foreign imports.

The one-day conference, to be held in Washington, D.C., was announced jointly by USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and R. Heath Larry, board vice chairman of U.S. Steel Corp., who heads the coordinating committee of the 10 steel firms.

In a joint statement, Abel and Larry said:

"It is the hope that the one-day conference will provide a better understanding among both the company and union representatives of the plant productivity committees' role in our efforts to better compete against the imports of foreign steel through improved productivity.

"Jointly we are seeking methods to further improve the output of the steel industry while at the same time continuing to live within the negotiated labor agreements."

The USWA local plant productivity committees were created under terms of the 1971 basic steel agreement. Committees from all plants covered by the contract will participate in the conference.

Management will be represented by the co-chairmen of negotiating committees from the 10 companies comprising the coordinating group.

The conference will hear a report from the joint labor-management committee, which coordinates the activities of the plant productivity panels.

Serving on the joint committee are James B. Griffin, assistant to Abel; Bruce Trasher, USWA international representative; J. W. Shaver, vice president of U.S. Steel; and John J. O'Donnell, vice president of Bethlehem Steel Corp.

The 10 member companies of the coordinating group are Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., Armco Steel Corp., Bethlehem, Inland Steel Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., National Steel Corp., Republic Steel Corp., U.S. Steel, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Fire Fighters Official Howard Richardson Dies

Howard Richardson, 55, an official of the Fire Fighters for 26 years, died Nov. 26 after a long illness.

A native of Vancouver, B.C., Richardson served in the Air Corps in World War II. He was an active member of the Office & Professional Employes Local 2 in Washington, D.C.

Worldwide Stoppage Possible:

Pilots Press Action To Curb Hijacking

Las Vegas—Directors of the Air Line Pilots Association put the nations of the world on notice that "any further crimes of air piracy may be met with total cessation of airline service by ALPA."

The threat of a pilots' walkout is a direct result of last month's Eastern Airlines and Southern Airways hijackings. Both incidents were marked with violence. Following the hijackings, ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell called upon the federal government for greater assistance in preventing air piracy.

In a resolution passed unanimously at ALPA's 22nd biennial board of directors meeting — the equivalent of a convention — the union said it would also seek "the total commitment and cooperation of all member associations of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations (IFALPA) and all other transportation unions to achieve this goal."

An ALPA spokesman said the world's other pilot groups are expected to concur in the resolution at IFALPA's meeting in Mexico City on Dec. 11.

Responding to the wave of hijackings that continue to plague U.S. airlines, Transportation Sec. John Volpe announced new anti-hijacking directives—armed guards at passenger gates before every flight and the mandatory inspection of carry-on baggage.

The emergency orders require the airlines to begin mandatory inspection of all hand baggage no later than Jan. 5, 1973, and require airports to deploy armed guards by Feb. 6, 1973.

Airport operators — city and county governments, or special airport authorities—will have the responsibility of posting a law enforcement officer at departure gates 30 minutes before domestic flights and one hour before international flights. Presently, armed guards are available at only 123 of the nation's 531 airports with scheduled airline service.

O'Donnell, in a letter to Pres. Nixon, called the federal government's counter-offensive "an important step forward," and pledged the total support of the union's membership.

However, ALPA said it will continue to press for federal legislation to combat hijacking. At their meeting, ALPA delegates adopted a resolution "insisting" that Congress pass a strong anti-hijacking measure similar to one proposed in the last session.

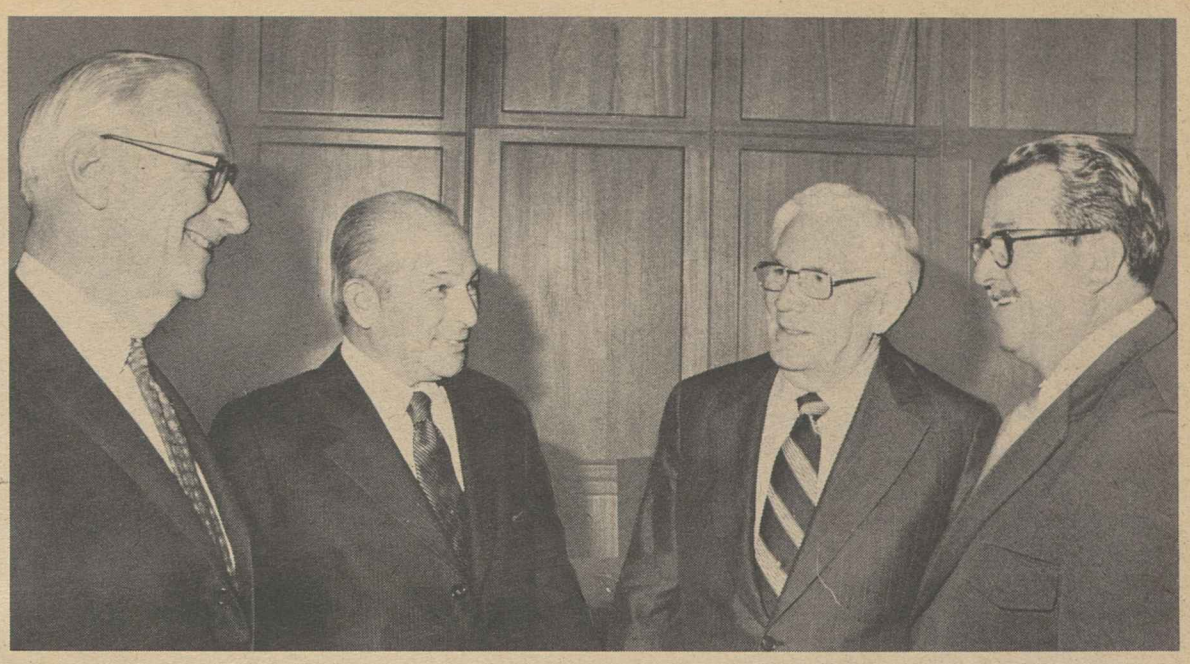
Such a bill would require screening of all passengers with metal detectors, set up an effective airport security force, and permit the President to suspend service to nations which violated the Hague Convention.

In a third resolution, ALPA committed itself to a program designed to eliminate sanctuaries throughout the world by:

- Suspending its services to any nation that "blatantly encourages, provides sanctuaries to, or refuses to severely punish air pirates."
- Calling upon IFALPA and all other transportation unions to act in concert with ALPA in such an action.
- Soliciting the support and assistance of airline pilots of the world in suspension of service to any nation or air carrier that continues to provide service to the offending nation.

ALPA directors re-elected Braniff International Capt. John P. Giberson as secretary and United Air Lines Capt. William C. Davis as treasurer of the pilots division. Continental Air Lines' flight attendant Maggie Jacobsen was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the union's steward and stewardess division. All will serve two-year terms of office.

ALPA's other officers, including O'Donnell, serve four-year terms, and do not come up for re-election until 1974.



MATERIALS SUPPLY and environmental quality are inseparably entwined, Executive Director James Boyd of the National Commission on Materials Policy told a group of representatives from AFL-CIO affiliates at a meeting called by the commission to get labor's views on formulation of a materials policy. Left to right: Boyd, Commission Chairman Jerome L. Klaff, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, and Pres. Emeritus Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Abel presided.

Labor Board Caseload Sets Record High

The National Labor Relations Board operated at a record level during the three-month period, July through September of this year, handling a caseload 9 percent higher than that of the same quarter a year ago.

The labor board processed 10,205 cases of all types during the first quarter of fiscal year 1973, compared with 9,337 for the same three months a year earlier. The charges, mostly unfair labor practice charges and representation election petitions, were brought before the NLRB by individuals, employers and unions.

During the three-month period, the agency received 6,790 cases alleging that employers, unions, or both had violated provisions of the labor law.

Petitions for union representation elections and other forms of ballot totaled 3,415, up almost 9 percent from the same period a year ago.

Of the 4,397 charges of unfair labor practices brought against employers, 1,980 were filed by AFL-CIO affiliates; 1,639 were filed by individuals, and 778 were filed by unaffiliated unions.

Of the 3,019 petitions for collective-bargaining elections, 1,531 were filed by AFL-CIO affiliates, 1,266 were filed by unaffiliated unions, and 222 were filed by employers.

The NLRB conducted 2,267 collective-bargaining elections in which 87 percent of eligible employes voted. AFL-CIO unions participated in 1,328 elections, and won representation rights for 35,650 employes in 644 bargaining units.

Low Ebb of Resources Stirs Labor's Concern

A congressional commission charged with setting a national policy on materials met with representatives of 15 AFL-CIO affiliates to get organized labor's views on ways to assure future materials supplies and, at the same time, improve the quality of the environment.

In a day-long session at AFL-CIO national headquarters, the executive director of the National Commission on Materials Policy, Dr. James Boyd, outlined the problems facing the United States if the nation is not to run out of the resources and reserves necessary to maintain or improve current living standards.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, who presided, later named a staff-level committee to coordinate the affiliates' views, and to work with the commission to make certain labor's ideas are embodied in the agency's final report.

Established by Congress in 1970, the commission must report its findings and recommendations on the supply, use, recovery and disposal of materials to the President and Congress by next June 30.

One of the commission's seven members, all of whom were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, is Pres.-Emeritus Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

The meeting with labor included a discussion of national environmental-protection policies, the country's growing reliance on other nations for raw materials, manpower problems confronting the materials industries, and tax policies.

In an interim report earlier this year, the commission said that since the end of World War II, the U.S. has imported far more materials than it has exported.

"This annual deficit has increased steadily during the last 20 years until in 1970 our imports of all minerals were valued at about $9 billion while exports were about $5 billion, a net deficit of about $4 billion," the report stated.

Over the past decade, the AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for a comprehensive natural resources and energy policy, integrated with a full-employment economic policy, which would protect and preserve the environment.

Affiliates with representatives at the commission's meeting with labor included the Service Employes, Transport Workers, Retail Clerks, Communications Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Papermakers, Plumbers & Pipefitters, State, County & Municipal Employes, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Iron Workers, Steelworkers, Glass Bottle Blowers and Aluminum Workers.

Navy Hit for Flouting Arbitration Decision

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has sharply protested refusal of the Navy Dept. to abide by an arbitrator's decision in a grievance case at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

Metal Trades Pres. Paul J. Burnsky wrote Pres. Nixon that the office of the Secretary of the Navy has ignored White House directives supporting collective bargaining—including a Sept. 6 presidential memorandum to agency heads.

The Navy, Burnsky said, "has once again displayed a callous indifference to the equities in collective bargaining as pursued through the impartial arbitration of unresolved grievances."

The case involves four riggers whose basic workweek at the shipyard was changed from Monday through Friday to Tuesday through Saturday.

The arbitration award, dated Sept. 20, found the Navy violated an agreement with the Philadelphia Metal Trades Council in changing the workweek.

The decision ordered the Navy to return the men to their Monday-Friday workweek, and to give them either premium pay or compensatory time off for the Saturdays they had worked.

The Navy Dept., however, advised the shipyard commander that the workweek change did not violate the agreement, that the arbitrator had erred in his finding, and that there was no authority for him to pay the overtime or grant compensatory time off.

Burnsky wrote Nixon that the Navy's rejection of the arbitration decision indicates that the impact of the President's memorandum "has apparently been minimal."

46 Areas Remain On Jobless List

(Continued from Page 1)

depressed small cities, and added four. Added to the list were Roberta, Ga.; Great Barrington, Mass.; Mount Pleasant, Mich., and Geneva-Canandaigua, N.Y.

Small cities that dropped below the 6 percent unemployment level were Monroe, La.; Bay St. Louis and Picayune City, Miss.; Whiteville, N.C.; Fillmore, Utah, and Parkersburg, W. Va.

The number of major cities with substantial unemployment peaked at 65 in October 1971.

Auxiliaries Cited For Voluntary Aid

The Women's Committee of the President's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped has recognized the work of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries in helping prepare a 10th anniversary filmograph called "The Volunteer Trail."

The work of the Fire Fighters Auxiliary in Seattle, Wash., in aiding the handicapped in that city was included in the presentation which deals with volunteer activities throughout the country in aiding the handicapped.

The film will be available through the Women's Committee for showing at union conventions to help increase volunteer participation.

George Gill Elected To SPACE Post

George E. Gill has been elected vice president of the Council of AFL-CIO Union for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

Gill, executive vice president of the Communications Workers, was elected by the council's executive board to succeed William T. Cleary who resigned. Cleary is the former president of the Technical Engineers.

Two Veterans Of Organizing Staff Retire

Lezin A. L'Hoste and Leon Stamey, two veteran organizers with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization in the South, have retired. Both are 65.

L'Hoste, who joined the CIO organizing staff in January 1941, has been serving with the federation's New Orleans-based Region VII which covers Louisiana and Mississippi.

Earlier, L'Hoste held elected positions with the former Hosiery Workers and a four-parish CIO industrial union council in Louisiana. He also handled political education activities in metropolitan New Orleans and state legislative programs at Baton Rouge, La.

Stamey joined the CIO staff in 1946 after serving as a president of an Auto Workers local in Georgia and as a UAW international representative. He also served with the CIO and the AFL-CIO, following the merger, in regional offices in Wisconsin, Arkansas and Arizona.

He returned to the Florida-Georgia-South Carolina region in 1964. Shortly before retirement, Stamey was assisting in the Farah boycott in the federation's Region VI.

Open Doors

THE POSITION of the AFL-CIO, in opposition to quotas, calls for open doors and the total destruction of barriers without regard to percentages or numbers, whether the results produce one or 100 percent of any category of the human brotherhood.

Beyond that, we feel that it is a duty, a positive duty, to go out and to seek and to summon those who have suffered disadvantage, to help them overcome those disadvantages, as we are doing through Outreach and upgrading programs.

Perhaps it would be simpler to accept quotas—to make that minimal adjustment, to disregard qualifications by featherbedding the earmarked people, and neglecting their training, and allowing the same old attitudes and practices to go on beyond that point. But we must and do reject that dishonest and deeply hypocritical course.

We must and do also reject its application to political life. In a representative political body, who has the right to say that a woman can only be represented by certain women, and a youth by certain youth, a black by certain blacks, and so on. Or to say that the political interests of each are confined to the singular issues presumed to exist in that category?

THE TRADE UNION movement is not seeking to modify the exclusionist consequence of delegate quotas by revising the rules so as to establish a new quota for trade unionists.

We call for the abandonment of quotas, in favor of the open door to those most effective in getting the real main job done—the selection and election of candidates who can and will represent and express the broad aspirations of the people, and who can carry the standard of human progress to victory. For a candidate, no matter how pure and virtuous, who cannot get elected is not a tribune of a new order but a disaster to progressive political action.

Yet with it all I am very optimistic—and more so today than in a very long time. For I see the day near when common sense will prevail over fantasy and narrow factional dogma.

I see a time when the relatively minor grievances of the young, the healthy, the vigorous, the free, the safe, and the secure will yield priority in the concerns of our liberal friends to the very major problems of the elderly, the sick, the unemployed, the ill-housed, the poor, the harassed, and the frightened.

I see a time when the one-track issue and the search for novelty will no longer lead the rootless progressive spirit away from the full range of democracy's tasks. Then we may forge ahead in concert with the real work that has yet to be done—health care for every American, regardless of his circumstances; a good job with good wages to every citizen able and willing to work; schools that are worthy of our children; homes that are worthy of our family life; streets and neighborhoods that are safe and wholesome; human relations from which any last vestige of racism and its categorical equivalents have been washed out.

I see a time, when liberals who seek to establish pro-labor credentials by embracing lettuce workers will also begin to find room in their hearts for steelworkers, for bricklayers, for ironworkers; for school teachers and for sanitation workers—and will support their unions' efforts to improve the quality of life for their members and their sections of the working class with the same fervor as they support the more fashionable causes.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Jewish Labor Committee Human Rights Award Dinner in New York.

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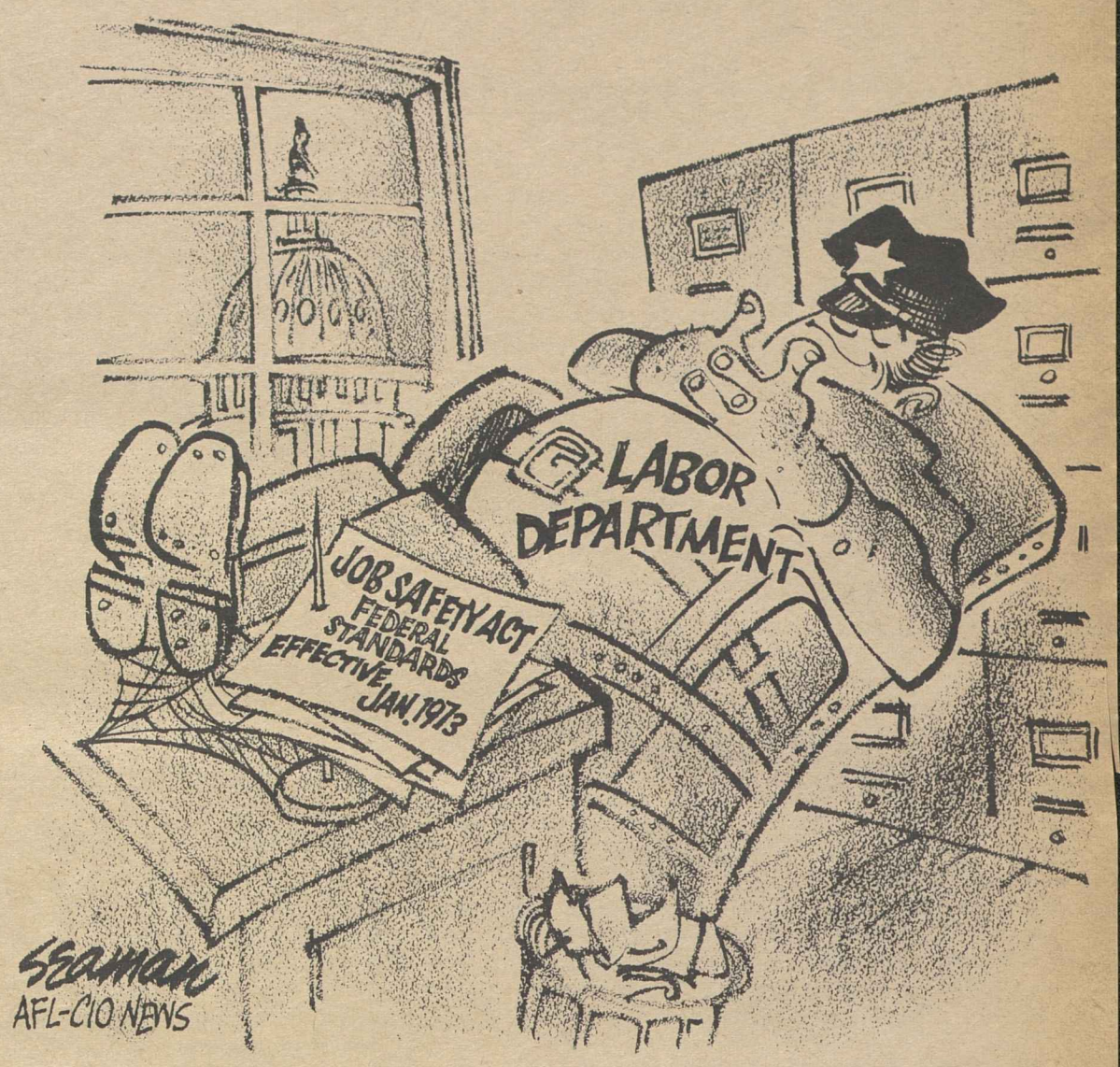
'What's the Hurry?'



A Word Edgewise:

Brandt's Party Problems Pose Problems for Fragile Coalition

By John P. Roche

THE WEST GERMAN ELECTION was billed as a great triumph for Social Democratic Chancellor Willy Brandt and his policy of "Ostpolitik," of detente with his Communist neighbors. However, when you take a close look at the actual vote, you get the distinct impression that the victory communiques were overstated.

True, Brandt's party, the SPD, did for the first time since parliamentary democracy was reintroduced into Germany outpoll the Christian Democrats (CDU). But in net terms the movement was trivial: the SPD gained 3.2 percent, while the CDU fell off by 1.3 percent. Their ratio is now 46 to 45 nationally, hardly an overpowering difference.

On the other hand, the Brandt Coalition did win big, at least by West German standards. The SPD and its allies, the Free Democrats (FDP), now have a 48-member majority over the CDU in the Bundestag, the German equivalent of the House of Commons.

This success was largely due to the revitalization of the Free Democrats, who under the dynamic leadership of Foreign Minister (and Vice Chancellor) Walter Scheel raised their percentage of the vote from 5.6 to 8.4 and won 42 seats. The FDP thus holds the balance of power.

What makes this interesting is that the FDP, which has supported Brandt strongly in the area of foreign affairs, is on domestic matters probably more traditional and conservative than the Christian Democrats.

Its ideological origins can be found in European liberalism which (unlike its American namesake) was and is deeply committed to laissez-faire and the free market. Thus the coalition can sail along smoothly enough as long as Foreign Minister Scheel is busy negotiating with the East Germans or the Soviets, but when the government focuses on domestic affairs the SPD-FDP alliance tends to come unzipped.

At the moment Brandt is faced with a number of crucial domestic problems and with a left-wing faction in his party that is demanding "instant socialism," a reversion to the Victorian dogmas of Karl Marx (notably a blind and witless faith in state ownership of the commanding heights of the economy).

Brandt and his colleagues turned the SPD into West Germany's leading vote-getter by abandoning these antique Marxist slogans, but a new generation has arisen in the party. Like the McGovernites here, and British Labor's left wing, these enthusiasts cannot themselves win elections, but they can make it impossible for their party to win.

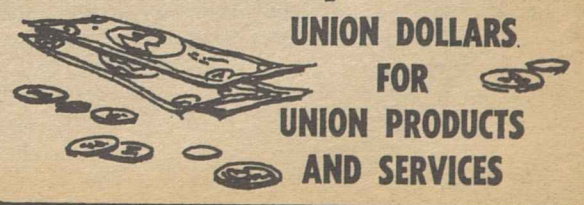
Predictably, now that Brandt has a massive "mandate," these leftists are going to descend on Bonn with their "radical" program and insist on action. Equally predictable is the Free Democratic response to their incantations: "Not with us!"

So Brandt will be caught in a nasty enfilade, accused of "selling out" on one hand, and reminded of the fragility of his majority on the other. If worst comes to worst, he could be forced to choose between splitting his party and splitting his government. Brandt's capacity for broken-field running should not be underestimated, but he can't avoid domestic policy indefinitely.

WHAT ADDS AN INTRIGUING dimension to this dilemma is that the German electorate seemed to know precisely what it was doing. By increasing the strength of the Free Democrats it was taking out a collective insurance policy against the Social Democratic extremists, while at the same time affirming Brandt's initiatives in foreign relations.

As the American Democratic Party presumably learned when it noted the radical difference between presidential and congressional voting behavior, electorates have an interesting way of sending messages to politicians. Brandt clearly understood the message; now all he has to do is figure out how to comply with it.

Get Your Money's Worth!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

A Journalist from Britain Looks at the U.S. Election

The following commentary on the recent U.S. election by Bernard Levin appeared in The Times, London.

THE MESSAGE is unmistakeable; the United States is a nation which, even more than Britain, prefers the center to the wings. Americans were not voting overwhelmingly for the Republicans and overwhelmingly against the Democrats, but overwhelmingly against McGovern and overwhelmingly for Nixon.

It is hard to see any reason why they should have done anything else. America's problems are huge and many, yet the fact is that the biggest of them all is within a few weeks, or even days, of coming to an end; the Negroes have not risen in revolt nor been massacred in doing so; the universities are not ablaze; a serious attempt to tackle inflation has been made—less belatedly, it is worth adding, than our own. Much remains; I hope and expect that much will be done about that in Pres. Nixon's next four years.

But how much of the plain truth would you know if you relied entirely on most of the press and television comment by British reporters and commentators? Election night itself was wonderfully instructive; summing up after the result was clear, Mr. Ludovic Kennedy portentously declared that America was "as deeply and bitterly divided as ever"—this, after America had shown that she was closer to unanimity in her electoral choice than ever in her history!

Mr. Kennedy, a man as honest as you can find, was not deliberately distorting the truth; but the conviction that America is a bitterly divided country was what he had arrived in New York with, and it would have required dynamite to get it out of his silly head.

Much worse was the comment of the young man whom the BBC had posted at McGovern's headquarters. After the departure of the bodyguard which accompanies all presidential candidates until the result of the election being known, they are automatically withdrawn on orders from their commanders, he observed with a smirk composed in equal parts of ignorance and an ill-founded sense of his own superiority, that the bodyguard men had "faded away, such is the fear in this country of the contagion of defeat."

The fact is that a horribly large proportion of British commentators on the American scene have still not come within measurable distance of grasping the fact that the American electorate is a far wiser and more mature body than is our own, and that its choice reflects more often than ours a deep and accurate analysis of what the country is and what it needs.

The shrill, dainty squeals of dismay among the British media corps at the fact that Pres. Nixon is a tough and ruthless political fighter whose principles frequently get bent (as if McGovern—whose final symbolic congressional vote before he took up the role of presidential candidate was to vote against a firearms control bill for fear of offending the gun-lobbying—was St. Francis of Assisi), reflect little credit on their sophistication.

I am moved to these transports by one article in particular; it was in the Guardian, and by the normally most levelheaded Peter Jenkins, published in the week before polling day; and it is only the fact that Mr. Jenkins is normally so levelheaded that makes his dispatch worth dismantling. It is filled with what I can only describe as a manic hatred of America's choice—not just of the man she has chosen, but the very act of choosing.

Here are some extracts: ". . . a society deformed by brutality, callousness and greed. . . . I am not going so far as to compare Mr. Nixon with Hitler. However . . . repugnance and deep foreboding . . . evil he could accomplish in four more years . . . callously insensitive handling of the fragilities of a modern industrialized society . . . manipulation of fear and greed . . . not easy to comprehend why the American people are queueing up to re-elect Pres. Nixon . . . he calls the police "crime-fighters," he is at "war" against drug addiction . . . stacking the Supreme Court with reactionaries . . . subverted the Supreme Court . . . associated with crooks and thugs . . . with luck the United States will survive another four years under Mr. Nixon's malevolent sway . . ."

And, riper than all this windy rubbish, is the pair of prize examples of the way in which even people like Peter Jenkins respond to their rage at the Americans' insistence on making their own choice: "It is true that the cities are no longer in flames and the campuses in turmoil. The nightmare of Vietnam has receded," followed by "There is something almost ominous in the fact that the ghettos are not in flames and the campuses not in turmoil."

THAT JUST ABOUT sums it up. Mr. Jenkins is so drunk on his own rhetoric that he is actually worried by the fact, grudgingly admitted, that peace has come to America's cities and universities.

He is also worried by the fact that the President wants to "fight" crime and make "war" on drug addiction. What is he supposed to do—encourage one and advocate the other? And "a society deformed by brutality, callousness and greed" is the one which for over a quarter of a century has poured out its treasure on behalf of the poorer nations on a scale literally unprecedented in the whole of human history, and is still doing so.

"The sour stink of success" is what Mr. Jenkins' article is called; but the only sourness, and the only stink, is in his inability to understand that Americans rejected Mr. McGovern because they judged him inadequate to carry the awful burdens of the office.

As I say, it is only because Mr. Jenkins is neither a fool nor an hysteric, let alone a reflex anti-American, that his attitude is so disturbing; I have long since (though not as long since as the Americans themselves) given up caring what is said by the less impressive British commentators.

We really must learn, in our little offshore island, that we are not, in Mr. MacMillan's idiotic phrase, "the Greeks in the Roman Empire." We may resent the fact that the United States is not only better than we are at the things we are bad at, but better than we are at most of the things we are good at, too; but we must put up with it, for that state of affairs will not be altered just yet awhile.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OTHER DAY the Dept. of Commerce published a 100-page booklet titled, "Special Survey of U.S. Multinational Companies, 1970," with an introductory paragraph that read:

"The purpose of this study is to explore some of the operations of U.S. multinational corporations in order to increase understanding of the impact of such companies on the U.S. economy and international trade."

For labor economists this promised a really revealing glimpse into the mysterious world of the multinationals which have exported so many jobs from the United States.

Yet, what followed was a "study" that really revealed a good deal less than it exposed.

There are 70 tables in the report giving statistical information on balance sheets, income accounts, employment and wages, exports and imports associated with some 300 U.S. multinational enterprises, between parent companies and their affiliates and foreigners.

What is frustrating, annoying and even infuriating, not to say ludicrous, is the fact that huge sections of every one of those 70 tables has been painfully hand-blotted-out "to avoid disclosure."

What is presented as an exploration of multinational corporations in order to "increase" our understanding of their activities turns out to be a highly limited document that is just about as obfuscating as it is informative.

The Dept. of Commerce says that the erasures were necessary under the law to avoid disclosure of the identity of the firms involved. Labor economists don't buy that since the identity of the 300 multinationals that answered the department's questionnaire was never disclosed either.

Their special criticism, however, is based on the failure of the study to address itself to the real problem—that is, the full story of the loss of jobs in the United States due to the expansion of U.S. multinational activities abroad.

BY DIGGING through the tables, however, it is clear that multinational employment abroad has been growing at a faster pace than employment of these same companies in the United States.

In 1966, for instance, the 300 multinationals employed 2,412,000 persons abroad; by 1970, such employment had climbed to 2,970,000 for a 23 percent gain. At home, these same multinationals showed an employment growth of only 11 percent or less than half.

In manufacturing alone, the story is even worse. Employment for the 300 abroad went from 1,704,000 in 1966 to 2,156,000 in 1970 for a gain of 26 percent. At home, employment for these same companies went up from 5,885,000 to 6,335,000 for a gain of only 7.6 percent.

Yet, these figures represent only a part of the true employment story. Thus they represent only 300 multinationals and do not include U.S. companies that own less than 50 percent of the voting stock of a foreign company, whose holdings are less than $1 million and whose export transactions do not exceed $250,000. A great many U.S. multinationals do not meet these tests, yet are important employers.

The 93rd Congress, which will convene in January, is expected to address itself seriously to the multinational problem on two levels: the multinational question in general through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee specifically to the labor-supported Burke-Hartke bill calling for a revision of American trade policy with a view to protecting U.S. employment.

An essential requirement for hearings before both the committees is that the full story of the multinationals be presented to Congress and the American people. The "Special Survey" published by the Commerce Dept. and its inked-out statistics will not be enough.

In Bitter Farah Strike:

Rights of Workers Key Issue

HUMAN AND UNION RIGHTS most workers won decades ago are at stake in the seven-month strike of Farah workers that has been marred by threats, discharges and harassment of the strikers, said Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers.

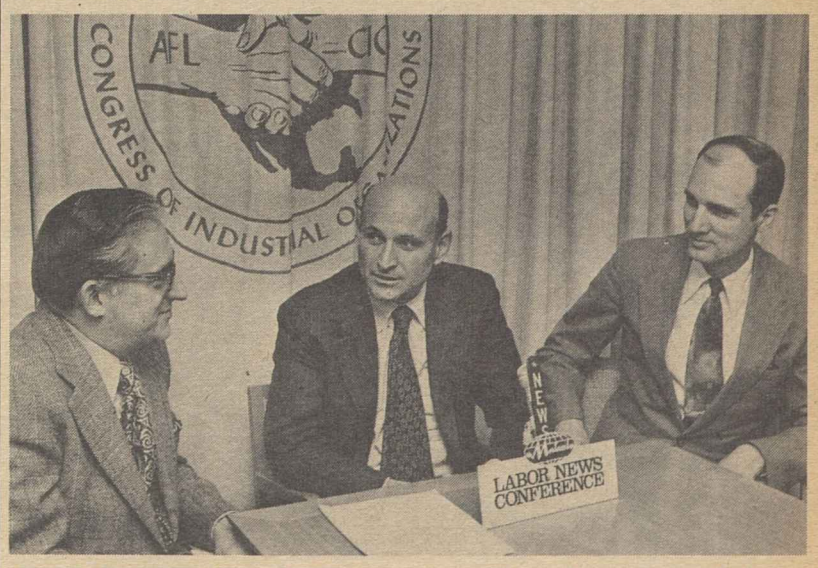
Although the Farah company has long maintained substandard wages and working conditions for its largely Mexican-American workforce, human dignity and the right to join a union free from employer intimidation, restraint and coercion are even more fundamental than the economics, Sheinkman declared.

The 3,000 Farah strikers are "a group of workers who are moving into the mainstream of American life for the first time," he said on Labor News Conference.

Sheinkman said the bitterness of the Farah company, the country's largest non-union manufacturer of men's pants, is a throwback to something from the past. He said the company's tactics against the strikers—both physical and legal—have drawn sympathy and support for the strikers from labor, government and religious leaders across the nation.

He said a massive nationwide protest against Farah is planned for Dec. 11 in cities and towns with meetings, parades, rallies and stepped-up picketing against Farah products. The protest "will demonstrate the solidarity" of the labor movement, a wide range of other groups and the community at large with the Farah strikers, Sheinkman asserted.

Sheinkman denied published reports that settlement of the dispute is near. He said that recent meetings between union and company representatives dealt only with legal issues involved in NLRB charges against Farah. But, he added, new pressures for the company to settle may well come from Farah stockholders at their January meeting.



THE RIGHT TO JOIN a union "free from intimidation, restraint and coercion" tops even the wage issue in the seven-month Farah strike, Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Lloyd Schwartz, left, of the Fairchild Publications and Donald Finley of United Press International. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Cold-Start Rating Essential In Shopping for Auto Batteries

By Sidney Margolius

BATTERY FAILURES are the leading cause of service calls, according to the American Automobile Association. Failures occur most often in midwinter.

Sometimes the battery only needs recharging. In fact, one manufacturer reported, sometimes good batteries are replaced needlessly because car owners don't realize they can be recharged. It doesn't pay to delay recharging a weak battery. It will wear out faster than one kept fully charged. Home battery charges are useful for keeping a battery fully charged.

Before you buy a new battery, have a serviceman make sure that ground connections and cables on your present battery are in good condition.

If you need a new battery, it pays to buy at least a medium-duty grade, which is the equivalent of original equipment quality. In fact, if you do much stop-and-go driving, much over-the-road driving (which results in overcharging), or live in a very cold area, a heavy-duty battery may be desirable. Otherwise, a medium-duty battery may be satisfactory enough. The capacity difference between light- and medium-duty grades is greater than that between medium and heavy.

The way to shop for batteries is to compare the ampere-hour rating, and the cold-start or "zero crank power" rating, as some sellers call it, of various brands. Thus, depending on the type of battery you need, light-duty 12-volt batteries may have 20-hour ampere ratings of 36 to 45 amperes; medium-duty batteries, from 53 to 60, and heavy-duty batteries, 65 to 72.

The SAE cold-start rating (as established by tests designed by the Society of Automotive Engineers) indicates the battery's ability to perform in cold weather. It shows the number of minutes the battery will deliver 150 amperes continuously at zero degrees Fahrenheit, and the voltage after five seconds of discharge. Most medium-duty batteries have five-second voltage ratings of 9 to 9.5. Heavy-duty batteries usually have ratings of 9.6 to 9.9.

The large mail-order companies, Sears and Ward, usually have the lowest prices on batteries but not necessarily the best guarantees. The discount department stores and auto supply chains that have their own brand batteries are next lowest in price.

Service stations often charge about $5 more than the chains and department stores. Their prices, however, vary considerably. In a recent survey, we found the service stations charging from $32 to $38 for similar 36-month batteries. Prices at even stations of the same chain within a radius of 10 miles can vary as much as $6 on the same brand and grade of battery.

But while service stations tend to be higher on batteries, their guarantees may be effectively better than those of the mail-order companies or discount department stores because the stations are more accessible in event of battery failure.

BATTERY GUARANTEES usually are prorated by the number of months used. But, as in the case of tires, it makes a difference whether the replacement price will be computed on the list price or the sales price (the price you actually paid). Of five leading service station chains we surveyed, four did base the exchange price on the sales price. One based it on the list price. The large mail-order chains used the current selling price as the basis.

In another respect, some of the service-station guarantees are superior to those of the mail-order houses and a number of other cut-rate sellers, in providing a longer period of full replacement if the battery fails; for example, full replacement if a battery with a 36-month guarantee fails within the first year.

This is a good guarantee. In contrast, Sears and Ward provide full replacement only in 90 days.

Actually a battery may only need rebuilding. But there are not many battery specialists who do this anymore. If you can find a rebuilder, sometimes all that may be needed is to replace a bad cell.

As a clue to whether your battery may need a charge or even replacement, observe whether your lights, including dashboard, brighten noticeably when you rev up the engine.

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TOP AWARD of the International Labor Press Association for magazines with under 100,000 circulation went to the Seafarers publication, International. Richard Calistri, left, accepts it on behalf of the union at a Maritime Trades luncheon in Washington. ILPA Pres. Raymond W. Pasnick makes the presentation, typical of other ILPA award ceremonies throughout the labor movement.

Labor Publications Bridge News Gap

Raymond W. Pasnick, president of the International Labor Press Association and editor of Steel Labor, addressed an AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. luncheon in Washington. Excerpts follow:

THERE MAY BE DIFFERENCES of opinion among the practitioners of the labor press as to what the functions, the precise purposes, of the labor press are. I think it is pretty obvious that the main function of the labor press is to try to transmit information to our members speedily, accurately, and on a continuing basis.

To keep the trade union movement viable, we need a strong, skillfully edited, effective labor press. And we need our labor press today more than ever.

Good internal communications can mean the difference between success and failure in many areas of union activity or in areas of social action. For example, during contract negotiation. Or at a time when we want to get desirable legislation through the Congress or the state legislature or even city ordinances. Or at a time when we hope to elect sympathetic friends to government positions.

Developing rank-and-file interests, loyalty, understanding and support involves a continuing communications effort, best performed by a vigorous and lively labor press.

The ILPA last year had 400 member publications in the United States and Canada with a total circulation of about 20 million. Now some of you will say there aren't that many union members and it's true. But you do have international union publications that are frequently overlapped by local union publications or central labor publications.

I wish I could say that the future of the labor press is secure—but it isn't. There are some dangers on the horizon and I would like to talk just briefly about one of them. I am referring to the postal increase schedule that is in the offing and which in fact may very well put out of business a great many of our labor publications and in other cases may curtail the frequency and the size of our labor press publications.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE of where the postal commission under its new organizational structure has decreed that all mail classifications must pay their own way, including non-profit publications, which cover most labor papers.

So a 700 percent increase in postage rates over the next 10 years is a frightening prospect that may very well limit the effectiveness and circulation of the labor press. And this is a pity because in today's times, the circumstances in which we have to compete for attention of our membership, the role of the labor press is becoming increasingly important.

One of our main efforts in the ILPA is directed at helping member publications understand the function and purpose of the labor press. Too often our own editors acquire a basic misconception of the role of the labor newspaper.

Particularly sad are those who try to emulate the commercial press. They completely overlook the fact that we have neither the resources nor the need to compete with the daily press. Our members don't want a cheap imitation of the commercial media.

If a union member wants general news, entertainment, controversy and such, he can find it easily enough in any local daily newspaper or by tuning in on the TV or radio. But when a unionist wants to learn what is being done for him, about getting more money, job security, improved working conditions and a better standard of living for himself and his family, he logically turns to his union newspaper. At least he should.

We are not house organs, whatever that may mean today. We supply our readers with a special kind of view, a unique and valuable service that in many ways is priceless. That is the function and purpose of any good labor newspaper worthy of its name.

From Soup to Nonsense:

An Old-Fashioned Christmas Or-the-Way-It-Really-Is Quiz

By Jane Goodsell

a. For once let's try to be sensible.
b. Being sensible about Christmas is as cold-blooded as marrying for money.

* * *

a. It's so heart-warming to be remembered by old friends at Christmastime.
b. Who are all these people who have us on their Christmas card lists anyway? I never heard of half of them.

* * *

a. I want a great tall noble fir, and I want to decorate it with popcorn and real candles.
b. How about a table-size aluminum tree that doesn't clutter up the living room and shed needles all over the place?

* * *

a. We must all go to bed early on Christmas eve because Santa doesn't come until everyone is sound asleep and not a creature is stirring, not even a mouse.
b. If we opened our presents on Christmas Eve, we wouldn't have to get up at five in the morning.

* * *

a. It's like a scene out of Dickens. Santa really outdid himself.
b. Lord, what a shambles!

* * *

a. Deck the halls with boughs of holly, tra la la la la . . .
b. Does anybody have an aspirin?

* * *

a. All Christmas presents are the wrong size, the wrong color and the wrong presents.
b. It's the thought that counts.

* * *

a. Merry Christmas!
b. Bah! Humbug!

* * *

Now let's tote up your answers and see how you come out. If your first answer is "b" and the rest are "a", you are a sentimentalist about Christmas. If your answers are reversed, you are a cynic.

If you have answered both ways, you are a normal, average human being. That's the way most of us feel about Christmas, two ways at once.

In Letter to Church Leaders:

El Paso Bishop Assails Farah, Asks National Strike Support

(Continued from Page 1)

humble Mexican-Americans who must earn their bread by hard work and who often have a way of coming to their parish priest with personal problems," he noted.

Women, in particular, he said, complained about the firm's refusal to permit them to visit their personal doctor and forced them to see nurses who embarrassed them by divulging intimate physical problems and violating professional confidences.

Workers also complained of unjust production quotas that compelled them to work extra time or skip lunch breaks to meet the demands of the company, the bishop said.

Metzger said his office received complaints that maternity benefits for women workers were woefully inadequate—and when a woman would return to work, she would lose her seniority and be paid beginners' wages.

He cited other flagrant abuses that continue to exist at the Farah plants.

"Perhaps the most flagrant," he said, "is that of job security. The company can fire anyone anytime and the worker has no appeal.

"A second serious defect is that there are no negotiated production standards so that the workers can have a say on how much they can produce and are not treated like machines."

Metzger questioned the company's claim that retirement benefits for Farah workers would amount to $234 a month. Actually, he said, $214 would come from social security benefits and only $20 a month would come from the company.

He stressed that negotiated production standards, negotiated wage increases according to a definite schedule, adequate maternity insurance and leaves for illness are all in accord with the principles of social justice.

"All these are lacking in the present Farah company and these serious defects can be remedied by collective bargaining," Metzger declared.

The majority of Farah workers receive only about $60 a week in take-home pay which is not a living wage, he stressed. This comes to an annual pay of $3,588 and no worker can adequately support a family on that amount. Experienced workers, he said, average only $9 a week more.

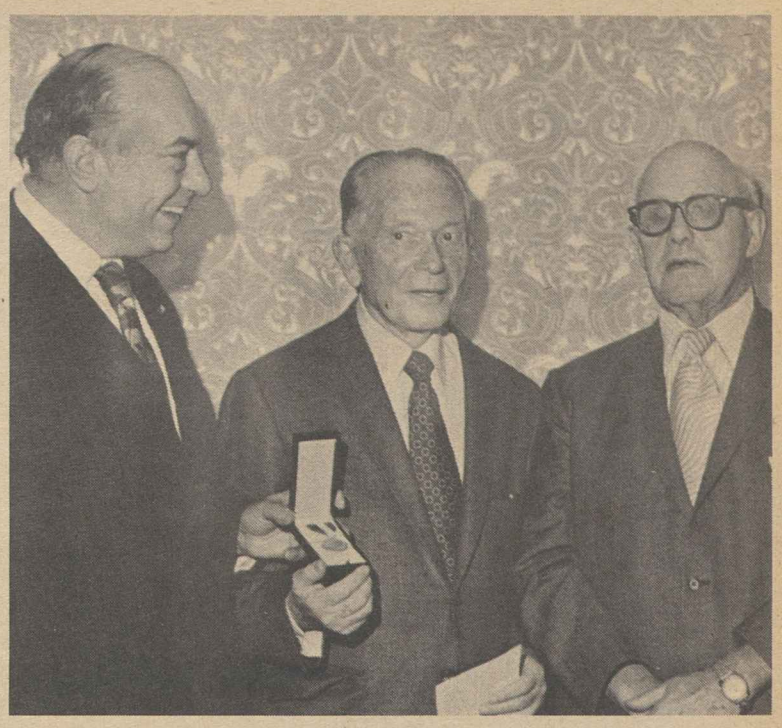
The bishop pointed out that where the Clothing Workers have contracts in El Paso, union workers receive a take-home pay of more than one-third higher than most Farah employes.

Metzger also touched on anti-picketing charges filed by Farah supervisors against more than 700 strikers, all of which have been struck down by federal courts. He further noted that the company had to discontinue the use of trained police dogs to harass the pickets.

Metzger told the bishops in his letter that the reports of the ACWA on the adverse working conditions at Farah further confirm the complaints he has received from diocesan parishoners for years.

"The strike has assumed national importance and is supported by persons of national prominence," he noted.

"Our own 'little people' in El Paso would be crushed if it were not for this national support."



FOUR FREEDOMS AWARD of the United-Italian American Labor Council is presented to Louis Stulberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, by E. Howard Molisani, left, president of the council. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was the principal speaker at the award luncheon in New York.

Ralph Helstein Retires From Meat Cutters

Chicago—Ralph Helstein, who was president of the Packinghouse Workers from 1946 until its merger with the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen in 1968, has retired from active duty with the union. He was accorded the title of president emeritus.

Helstein served as vice president and special counsel of the merged union. He did not seek re-election to the vice presidency at the union's convention in August and announced he would leave his union post as special counsel at this time.

Meat Cutters Pres. Joseph Belsky and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said Helstein's "skill in collective bargaining and negotiations contributed much to the rising living standards and well-being of packinghouse workers throughout the United States and Canada."

Helstein, a native of Duluth, Minn., came to Chicago in 1942 as general counsel for the CIO's Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee. Four years later, he was elected president of the United Packinghouse Workers. From December 1965 until February 1969, Helstein served as an AFL-CIO vice president.

The Illinois Labor History Society has announced the establishment of a Ralph Helstein Fund for Education in Labor History. Contributions will be used to produce books, pamphlets and visual materials on labor history topics.

Laundry Pact Averts Strike In New York

New York—A last-minute contract settlement narrowly averted a strike of 11,000 laundry workers at 300 metropolitan-area cleaning establishments over wages and fringe benefits.

The laundry workers, who have not struck the industry here in 35 years, won an agreement "that represents a substantial contribution towards raising the standards of the workers," according to Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Louis Simon, the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board manager. Simon headed the union negotiating team.

The three-year pact provides important health and welfare improvements as well as pay increases. Production workers received an immediate raise of $6 a week, with additional increases of $4 a week in the second and third years. Office workers gained $8 the first year, and $5 in each of the last two years.

Meany Cites Labor's Unity on Key Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

critics, Meany suggested, "Don't sell the American labor movement short."

Meany, Stulberg and other speakers voiced concern over the destruction of jobs that has been spurred by America's trade and tax policies.

Stulberg termed the ILGWU's fight against garment imports from low-wage areas of the world a parallel to the union's struggle against sweatshops in America, first on the East Side of New York City, then in Pennsylvania and other newer garment centers, and later in the South.

"Now we are fighting the sweatshops in the Far East to save the jobs and standards of our members, whom we rescued several generations ago from the sweatshops here at home."

Stulberg and ILGWU Vice Pres. Howard Molisani, president of the United-Italian American Labor Council, spoke feelingly also of the diversity of national origins reflected in the American labor movement—and in the nation as a whole.

"Each of us treasures our heritage," Stulberg noted. "We are of so many origins." He spoke of the role of the Italians, Jews, Irish, Germans, "and now increasingly black and Spanish-speaking in many places," in making "both our country and our union great."

The plaque presented by Molisani cited Stulberg for his achievements in improving working conditions, his dedication to freedom in the United States and throughout the world, and his warm support for the preservation of Italy's "hard won liberty."

The council, at a business session, adopted a policy resolution "for reaffirmation of U.S. support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill, and for world action to end air piracy."

Speakers at the award program included Peter Brennan, recently designated as the new Secretary of Labor; Murray H. Finley, president of the Clothing Workers, and Italian Ambassador Egidio Ortona.

New Census Data Confirms Change In Makeup of Nation's Workforce

New census data on the changing American workforce has reinforced fears that the United States is on its way to becoming a nation of "researchers and soda jerks."

"The disturbing trend . . . of jobs only for the well educated and the very unskilled" is discussed by Rex Hardesty, associate editor of the American Federationist, in the November issue of the AFL-CIO magazine.

He cites data compiled from the 1970 Census showing that:

- For the first time in history, fewer than half of all American workers, 47.6 percent, are employed in traditional jobs: manufacturing, mining, agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, and public utilities.
- Nearly half of all employed persons in the sprawling "outer fringe" of major American cities are now employed in jobs which are also located in the suburbs.
- The most distinctive change in the makeup of the nation's workforce is the presence of a larger number of women, especially married women. Four out of every 10 American women now work.
- In general population figures, the U.S. is now a nation of city dwellers even more so than before, but the relative population of the states and geographic regions did not change drastically in the 1960s.

On the shift in employment to wholesale and retail trade, finance, real estate and professional and private services, for instance, Hardesty notes that jobs for the skilled craftsman, the blue-collar worker whose skill, income and educational level have always made him the "middle American," are disappearing.

"They are being replaced by jobs for the accountant, the computer programmer and the salesman at one level and for the filling station attendant, janitor or airline porter at the other," Hardesty reports.

"Continuing automation in all industries and the development and emphasis on computer systems would make some change inevitable," he continues, citing increased farm productivity due to mechanization that has wiped out many agricultural jobs as an example.

"But a leveling-off would also be expected—and it hasn't developed yet, the 1970 census shows," Hardesty observes.

"The newest factor is the increasing willingness of government and corporate policy-makers to ship the semiskilled jobs in labor-intensive industries overseas, followed by an increasing export of the technology behind them so that much higher skilled jobs are also exported," he notes.

The census shows the median income for all families in 1970 was $9,590, a decisive jump from the $5,660 median of 1960.

"But that is gross dollars only, bearing no relation to what buying power a wage-earner had after increases in cost of living and taxes," Hardesty points out. "In those terms—real spendable earnings—the non-supervisory worker in private employment saw his take-home pay rise only from $82.25 a week in 1960 to $98.95 in 1970 if he had three dependents."

Perhaps the greatest significance about the growing number of women in the workforce is that women are working because of necessity—not out of choice.

The data shows a surprising 50.1 percent of the women employed in 1970 had children aged 6-18, the school years, indicating, as Hardesty puts it, "the necessity of supplementing the husband's income during the family's peak expense years or desire to expand the family's standard of living."

The census findings show, too, that population shifts in America during the 1960s took place much more within a state, and especially within a metropolitan area, than across state lines. The shifts also continued the trend of moving West and South.

The inordinate number of young people between ages 5 and 19—20 million, according to the 1970 census—has some ramifications that have already been encountered and others that are yet to come, Hardesty notes.

"The 1960s saw only the continuation of the major movements from rural to urban and out of the central cities into the suburbs, with the movement of the jobs out to the suburbs a major development that can be projected for the 1970s," he notes.

"But after that, in the early 1990s, demographers project a whole new look for America when those aged 5-19 in the 1970 census are into or approaching middle age. The median age, now 27.2 for all Americans . . . will rapidly rise to 40 because of the continuing lower birth rate.

"When that happens a whole new set of problems will arise in the prospects for a man who becomes unemployed after age 50 or for a social security system that has a sharply reduced employment base in comparison with the number of prospective retirees," Hardesty concludes.

Willoughby Abner Dies; Noted Arbiter

Willoughby Abner, a nationally-known arbitrator who came out of trade union ranks, died of a heart attack. He was 51.

Abner headed the D.C. Board of Labor Relations and also served as executive director of the National Center for Dispute Settlement.

Before joining the center, he served five years as special assistant to the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. He had previously been director of the Auto Workers leadership study center, a UAW local president and NAACP chairman in Chicago.

Labor Dept. Approves Two:

Shoddy State Plans Threaten Safety Law

(Continued from Page 1)

called for outright rejection of the South Carolina plan.

The AFL-CIO filed 20 major objections to the proposal because it lacked many vital provisions for the protection of workers from safety and health hazards that are afforded in the federal law.

Also joining in the protest against the plan were the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the South Carolina AFL-CIO, the Steelworkers, Fire Fighters and the Textile Workers Union of America.

Most of the state plans under OSHA review fail to provide the procedural rights of workers which are guaranteed in the federal law, Taylor said.

He also pointed out that workers under state plans would get inadequate protection because of the less-experienced safety inspectors. And since the safety programs will be developed on state-by-state basis, the protection and standards and enforcement policies would vary from state to state.

Organized labor has repeatedly expressed concern that funds which were designated for enforcement of federal act are being shifted to the states for development of weak safety programs.

OSHA already gave South Carolina $305,000 for the development of the state plan. Now that the plan has been approved, the Labor Dept. said the state is eligible for 50 percent OSHA grants to help operate the plan, which will amount to about $600,000 in the first year.

Montana's plan was developed with $192,000 in OSHA grants, and the state is expected to collect another $300,000 in the coming year for its program.

The South Carolina plan was developed to cover 732,000 workers in the state. Its initial enforcement staff will number 45. This means there will be only one safety inspector for every 16,266 workers.

Montana will have 25 inspectors when the plan becomes operational in November 1973 for the state's 200,000 workers. The ratio here is 1 to 8,000.

The Labor Dept. said federal enforcement will continue in both states while the safety programs are being further developed and compliance officers are trained.

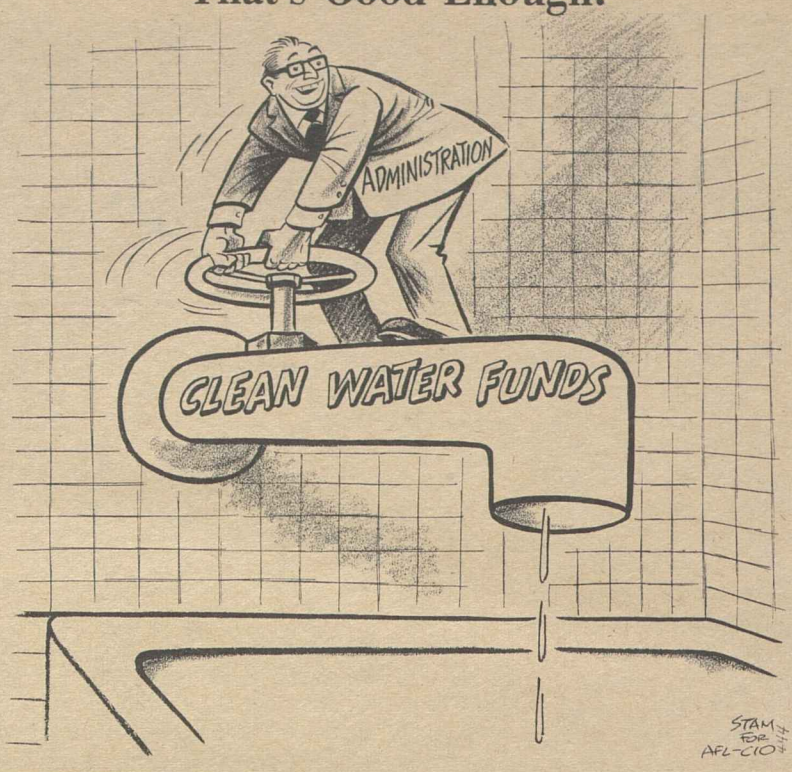
The Labor Dept. also said it would consult with "employers in an effort to achieve voluntary compliance" in Montana during the interim period.

The South Carolina plan calls for establishing a voluntary compliance program with employers by June 1974.

With organized labor's growing concern over the proliferation of diluted state plans, the AFL-CIO has been conducting regional seminars throughout the country on the problems that should be handled at the state level by the state federations.

The two-day sessions were held in Atlanta, Kansa City and Salt Lake City for representatives of state bodies in the South, Midwest and the West. The final session will be held in Washington Dec. 12 for the Northeast region.

'That's Good Enough!'



Shultz Gets Top Role In Nixon's New Term

(Continued from Page 1)

White House Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler said the expanded role for Shultz is in line with the President's plans for "the delegation of more power to responsible members of the Administration."

The second week of announcement of top-level changes in the Administration included these developments:

- John T. Lynn, a corporation lawyer who has been serving as Under Secretary of Commerce, was named Secretary of Housing & Urban Development. HUD Sec. George Romney earlier announced his resignation.

The department is reportedly scheduled for heavy budget cuts, but Lynn said in a statement:

"The goal as set forth in housing legislation for over 20 years has been 'a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family.' The challenge is to make substantial progress toward meeting these goals in the years ahead."

- A South Carolina textile manufacturer, Frederick B. Dent, has been named Secretary of Commerce. Dent, a Republican contributor in the home state of influential Sen. Strom Thurmond, will replace Peter G. Peterson. Peterson is expected to conduct an international trade study for the President and then leave the government.
- An oil company executive from California, Claude Brinegar, was named Secretary of Transportation. He will replace John A. Volpe, who will become Ambassador to Italy.
- Donald Rumsfeld was shifted from the key economic post of director of tht Cost of Living Council to be the next U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A new director of the council will be named, the White House said, advising newsmen that the failure to name a successor immediately "should not lead you to any conclusions whatsoever regarding the Cost of Living Council" or its future in the second Nixon Administration.

Earlier, the President had announced new appointments as Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

Deck Officers Accord Ends 41-Day Strike

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots, a division of the AFL-CIO Longshoremen, ended a 41-day strike against five West Coast shipping lines of the Pacific Maritime Association.

The settlement, which is subject to membership ratification, was reached with the help of federal mediators. Details of the agreement were not released pending notification of members.

Major issues involved wages, benefits and working conditions.

The deck officers' strike effectively tied up U.S.-flag cargo ships at West Coast and Hawaiian ports. The dispute did not affect vessels carrying passengers and military cargo.

The 2,000 union deck officers struck Oct. 25 after months of contract talks broke down. The union's contract with PMA expired last June 15.

The Machinists approved new contracts with two more major airlines—Northwest and Allegheny—but reached an apparent impasse in talks with Trans World Airlines. Although negotiations continued, the union said some 13,000 members of Machinists District 142 would walk off their jobs unless an agreement was reached.

The union and the company have exhausted all the machinery provided by law for settlement of the dispute. The Machinists earlier rejected by a 95 percent vote the company's final offer.

The new contracts cover a total of 4,700 members, and are similar to settlements previously reached with National, United, Continental, Braniff, and Eastern.

Meanwhile, negotiators representing an estimated 13,400 striking Bakery & Confectionery Workers across the country continued their talks with three of the nation's largest bakers, ITT-Continental, Interstate Brands, and American Bakeries.

B&C Exec. Vice Pres. John DeConcini said there has been "no break" in the negotiations since the walkout began. The union seeks a five-day workweek with weekends off.

In New York City, some 12,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers remained on strike against the Columbia Broadcasting System over work assignment and jurisdiction, wages and fringe benefits.

The American Federation of Television & Radio Artists, which wanted its members to respect the IBEW picket lines but was enjoined from doing so, awaited the decision of an appellate court judge who had asked both AFTRA and CBS to submit briefs.

Unions Answered Red Cross Appeal For Aid to Flood Disaster Victims

The AFL-CIO and affiliated organizations answered the national appeal of the American Red Cross in the wake of last summer's flooding disasters with contributions totaling $195,248, Community Services Director Leo Perlis reported.

These donations were in addition to special funds set up by a number of international unions to aid their own members and the thousands of man-hours of volunteer work by trade unionists in assisting flood victims and in community clean-up programs.

Shortly after flash floods inundated communities in the Black Hills area of South Dakota in early June, the AFL-CIO donated $10,000 to the Red Cross. The federation contributed another $5,000 when tropical storm Agnes ripped through several mid-Atlantic states resulting in hundreds of deaths, thousands injured and several thousands homeless.

Twenty-four international and national unions came up with another $148,803 in contributions to the Red Cross. Some of the major contributors were the Steelworkers, $50,000; Textile Workers Union of America, $25,000; Machinists, $20,111, while the Carpenters, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the Transport Workers gave $10,000 each.

Perlis noted in his report to all AFL-CIO unions and state and central bodies that other affiliates contributing between $3,000 and $5,000 were the Amalgamated Transit Union, Bricklayers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The ILGWU also allocated $1 million to a special fund to aid its members especially the large concentration in the Wyoming Valley district of Pennsylvania as Agnes destroyed both workers' homes and garment factories.

The Railway & Airline Clerks expended more than $50,000 in assisting members. Other unions that set up assistance for their members included the Government Employes, Printing Pressmen and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Contributions totaling $28,618 were also made by local unions and district councils throughout the country. The largest single contributor in this group was USWA District 7 in Philadelphia with a donation of $11,000.

Other major contributors included the ACWA in Scranton, Pa.; Cigar Makers Local 242, York, Pa.; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1484, Syracuse, N.Y.; IBEW Local 2020, Columbus, Ohio; IBEW of Scranton, Pa.

Twenty-two state and local central bodies contributed $1,970 to the Red Cross fund and the federation's National Auxiliaries gave $857.

The federation's Community Services staff also estimates that thousands of dollars in contributions were made by unions and union members that were not reported to the department.

The numbers of hours of volunteer work by union members is also difficult to determine because of the numerous operations conducted throughout the flood-ravaged states.

But organized labor played a major in the monumental task of clearing away debris, assisting the homeless and repairing public facilities, Perlis pointed out.

Union facilities and halls were made available as service centers to the Red Cross, Civil Defense, Salvation Army and other relief agencies.

In Pennsylvania, the state hardest-hit by tropical storm Agnes, the I. W. Abel Hall of Steelworkers Local 1688 in Steelton and the Operating Engineers Hall in Wilkes-Barre were used as key rescue and relief operations centers. The Textile Workers Local 6 Hall in Lewiston was used as a care center—providing sleeping accommodations for 250 people at night and serving 2,000 meals a day.

$2.46 Minimum Wage Set in Nation's Capital

The minimum wage for about 35,500 workers employed in private industry in the District of Columbia will be raised to $2.46 an hour Jan. 22. The current rate is $1.60, the same as federal minimum wage.

The new rate order, promulgated by the district's Minimum Wage & Industrial Safety Board Nov. 22, covers workers in manufacturing, wholesale trade and in printing and publishing trades.

Other provisions of the wage order include hourly rates of $2.25 for adult learners, $2.09 for workers under age 18, time-and-a-half pay after a 40-hour workweek, and additional pay of $2.46 for each day an employe must work a split shift or an excessive spread of hours.

The order also requires employers to pay for required uniforms and protective clothing and for travel expenses.

12-9-72

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Meany Presses for Equity Or Abolition of Controls

Joint Talks Win Test in High Court

Unions won the final round in a major court test of coordinated bargaining.

The Supreme Court refused to review—and thus made final—an appellate court decision upholding the legality of the bargaining goals and tactics used by a coalition of AFL-CIO unions during the 1967-68 copper industry negotiations and strike.

The National Labor Relations Board had initially ruled against the Steelworkers and other unions that joined in a common bargaining stance as labor's answer to the "divide and rule" strategy of employers dealing with a variety of unions in diverse locations.

The board accepted the claim of the Phelps Dodge Corp. that the multi-union AFL-CIO Joint Negotiating Committee violated federal labor law by insisting to the point of impasse that the company agree to a demand that was not a mandatory subject of collective bargaining.

Management and the NLRB said the unions never really abandoned their goal of a company-wide contract. The NLRB contended that insistence by the unions on admittedly legal objectives—common contract termination dates at the various plants and simultaneous settlements of the strikes at various locations — actually was a subterfuge to obtain the "illegal" objective of restructuring the bargaining unit.

The appellate court said the facts in the case didn't support the labor board's finding or the company charges.

It noted that the unions had modified their position during the dispute, and there was no violation of the Taft-Hartley Act since negotiations were carried on at separate locations and "no bargaining was conducted at any unit with regard to wages, terms or employment conditions at other locales."

Furthermore, the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals indicated, the union negotiators had every right to insist on a modification of the no-strike contract clause so as to allow workers at one plant to support workers at another plant. And it was also free to insist on a "most favored nation clause" in which contract improvements negotiated in one plant would be incorporated in the contract the same union has at another location.

The court did not deal directly with the management and NLRB claim that the union illegally conditioned settlement of the copper strike at Arizona locations on approval of the terms by the multi-union Nonferrous Industry Conference and settlement at other locations.

(Continued on Page 8)

Joblessness Declines to 5.2 Percent

The nation's unemployment rate fell three-tenths of 1 percent to 5.2 percent in November, the lowest it has been for more than two years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

But at the same time, average weekly earnings of rank-and-file workers dropped $1.12 over the month to $138.01. The BLS attributed the decline in earnings to a 12-minute reduction in the average workweek to 37.1 hours.

The unemployment rate, although eight-tenths of 1 percent lower than that of November, 1971, still was high when compared to the average rate of unemployment over the past decade, 4.7 percent.

It was even higher when put in perspective with Pres. Nixon's original goal of reducing unemployment to 4.5 percent by the middle of 1972.

BLS attributed the drop in the November jobless rate to a combination of a slight decline in the labor force and continued stability in the level of employment. The labor force shrunk by 240,000, seasonally adjusted, to a level of 87.0 million. The number of persons with jobs, meanwhile, held steady at 82.5 million, the report showed.

Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, deplored the November rate as a "very feeble recovery."

The BLS said the reduction in the unemployment rate occurred wholly among adult workers and was divided about equally among men and women.

Young workers in their late teens continued to have difficulty finding jobs. The unemployment rate in the 16-to-19-year-old category rose slightly from 15.3 percent in Octo-

(Continued on Page 8)

NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATION of support for Farah strikers brought together this group of labor officials on a picket line in Washington, D.C., manned by an estimated 1,000 trade unionists. From left: Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman and Pres. Murray H. Finley; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and ACWA Vice Pres. Howard Samuel. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Meany Sets Record Straight:

Arbitration Linked To Free Bargaining

By James M. Shevis

Pres. George Meany reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's long-standing opposition to compulsory arbitration, and "put the record straight" on the federation's participation in a labor-management committee set up two years ago to study the arbitration process.

In an address before the American Arbitration Association, Meany said there has been "some misinterpretation on the part of people who, I suppose, had some reason to misinterpret" labor's reasons for taking part in the study group, which serves as an advisory committee to the AAA.

"It was interpreted that the AFL-CIO had decided to forego strikes —to give up the strike weapon, to accept compulsion," Meany recalled.

"Voluntary arbitration is the very essence of freedom. Compulsory arbitration is the reverse. It is coercion. To labor, the question is just that simple—freedom versus coercion. And we will never accept coercion."

Meany said the AFL-CIO has long regarded voluntary arbitration as an integral part of the collective bargaining process. And when it agreed to sit on the joint labor-management committee, its purpose was "to perfect the collective bargaining process through expanded use of arbitration, mediation and fact-finding."

"No one has coerced us into doing this," he said. "The government is not standing over our heads with an injunction or an edict of some type. We are participating in this project because we believe that it will be of benefit to our membership."

"We need some new machinery to reduce the likelihood of strikes," Meany said, "and the place to look is in the collective bargaining process itself. That is the reason

(Continued on Page 8)

Welcomes Shultz Bid To Consult

By David L. Perlman

Economic controls should either be made fair and equitable or completely abolished, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, the Administration's chief economic spokesman, served notice that the President will ask Congress to extend stabilization powers beyond Apr. 30. That's the date the law authorizing wage-price controls is scheduled to expire.

Shultz promised that the Administration will engage in a "wide process of consultation" with labor, management and members of Congress to seek recommendations for improving the present program.

Meany said he welcomed the assurance that labor and other groups will be consulted on changes in the program.

But he stressed that "in the contemplated discussions, the first priority must be on achieving equity. Without equity, there should be no extension of controls."

The AFL-CIO president made it clear that labor has not softened its criticism of the present wage-price controls program.

"Workers' wages have been stringently controlled while the prices of everything they buy continue to rise and the profits of their employers have been allowed to skyrocket," he said.

Meany said the AFL-CIO believes "the stabilization program can — and should — be made fair,

(Continued on Page 7)

Bakers' Strike Wins Progress On Workweek

A two-coast strike by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers brought members in wholesale bread and cake plants "a giant step closer" to their goal of a Monday through Friday workweek, the union said.

Settlement terms, ratified by B & C locals at ITT-Continental, Interstate Brands and American Bakeries, guarantee either two consecutive days off or a $10 penalty payment to split-week employes required to work on Sundays.

The penalty payments will be accumulated annually and paid in a lump sum each January.

According to the union, the added cost of Sunday operations constitutes "an irresistible incentive" for the companies to switch

(Continued on Page 2)

Heavy '73 Bargaining Schedule Will Involve 4.7 Million Workers

The 1973 bargaining schedule will be much heavier than this year's, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Major contracts covering 4.7 million workers will either expire next year or can be reopened for bargaining on wages, the BLS said.

Only about 2.8 million workers were covered by 1972 settlements of major contracts—those covering 1,000 or more workers in the private non-farm economy. The 1973 outlook is about the same as that for 1970 and 1971 when contracts covering 4.75 million workers expired.

The BLS noted, however, that both the size of deferred wage increases and the number of workers receiving them will be lower in 1973.

"Several key industrial sectors will have a significant influence on bargaining," the report said, "as negotiations will take place in the transportation (mainly railroads and trucking), construction, automobile and farm implement, electrical equipment, apparel, food, rubber, and retail trade industries."

Deferred wage increases — that is, those negotiated in earlier years and scheduled to become effective in 1973—will cover 4.9 million workers under major contracts, and will average 4.9 percent, or 24.2 cents. Deferred increases this year covered 6.7 million workers, and averaged 6.1 percent or 29.2 cents, according to the BLS.

In manufacturing, 2.1 million workers are due to receive deferred pay boosts averaging 4.4 percent, while in non-manufacturing the average increase will be 5.3 percent for 2.8 million workers.

About half of the workers under major contracts will be covered by

(Continued on Page 3)

FLOOR DISCUSSION at the AFL-CIO annual Labor Education Conference in Atlantic City, N.J., is lively as Jacqueline Brophy of Michigan State University expresses a point. At the table beside her are Walter Smith, left, of Penn State University and George Kanyok, assistant director of education for the Meat Cutters.

Equal Union Role Vital For Career Education

Atlantic City, N.J.—Unions have a right to an equal role with employers in school career education programs, participants in the AFL-CIO's annual Labor Education Conference were told.

Jack A. Sessions, an assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Education, sharply criticized proposals to turn over control and operation of "career education" programs involving a combination of classroom and on-the-job experience to groups of employers.

The tentative proposal, advanced by the U.S. Office of Education, also envisions tax credits as "incentives" for employers to hire students. According to the Office of Education, the "consortium" of employers would encourage the "assistance and active support" of various groups in the community, including unions and chambers of commerce.

When the proposal was first put forth, the AFL-CIO Executive Council firmly rejected the concept, declaring:

"The AFL-CIO has no intention of giving 'assistance and active support' to any plan which would turn a major part of the public schools over to a 'consortium of employers' and which would give them a new tax loophole at the same time."

Later in the program, Dr. William Pierce, who is slated to become Deputy Commissioner of Education, noted labor's concerns over the agency's career education plans and promised to work with the trade union movement in an effort to resolve problems.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, host to the three-day conference attended by more than 100 labor educators from unions and universities, stressed the trade union movement's continuing commitment to public education from childhood through adulthood.

Issues discussed during the conference ranged from labor cooperation with universities to the role of unions in dealing with drug abuse.

David Selden, president of the American Federation of Teachers, charged the Administration with "benign neglect" of schools. He said the labor movement, which pioneered for free public schools, must lead the battle against "retrenchment."

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman led a panel on National Health Security legislation. Richard Estep, technical services director of the Paperworkers, reported on "Changing Attitudes to Work." A panel of labor educators from colleges throughout the nation explored the roles universities can play in labor education.

Other principal speakers included AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair, and Russell Allen, associate director of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

TWA Accord Averts Strike By Machinists

The Machinists reached an agreement with Trans World Airlines on a new contract only hours before a strike by some 12,000 IAM members was to have taken place at midnight, Dec. 8.

Although details of the settlement were withheld pending ratification by members, the union said the terms "fall right in line with the other" airline settlements previously reached with National, Eastern, United, Continental, Braniff, Northwest and Allegheny. All provide wage packages within Pay Board standards, the IAM noted.

The union said that TWA withdrew proposed work-rule changes that threatened the jobs of about 1,000 workers, a key item in the negotiations.

A 30-day no-strike period provided by federal law expired in mid-November, but both sides agreed to continue the talks in an effort to avoid a walkout.

Pay Board Issues Recodified Rules

The Pay Board has issued a recodification of its regulations, reflecting the Board's experience with the wage-control apparatus over the past 12 months.

Published in the No. 23 issue of the Federal Register, the revised regulations were worked out by the Board following public hearings in Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Atlanta.

The revised rules are highly technical in nature, running the gamut from executive compensation to wage settlements that run in "tandem" with some major contracts.

CBS 'Offer' Voted Down By Strikers

New York — Striking members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have rejected the latest contract offer by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard said fewer than 5 percent of those who voted on the company's newest proposal were in favor of it.

The IBEW struck the network and its owned-and-operated radio and television stations on Nov. 3 in a dispute over work assignment and jurisdiction, wages and fringe benefits.

About 750 of the striking union members are members of Local 1212 here. The remaining 450 technicians and cameramen on strike are in Los Angeles Local 45, Boston Local 1228, San Francisco Local 202, Washington, D.C., Local 1200, Chicago Local 1220 and St. Louis Local 4. CBS executives and other unrepresented personnel are substituting for the striking technicians.

Unlike most strikes, the issue of wage increases is of less importance than that of work jurisdiction, the IBEW said in a statement.

"To agree with the company in most of their proposals would set precedents with far-reaching effects upon the majority, if not all, of other agreements in the broadcasting industry," the union said.

Negotiations continued in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

In a related development, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court upheld an injunction forbidding the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists to direct its members, who are CBS newsmen, to honor the IBEW picket lines.

The ruling was on a motion by AFTRA, to vacate the injunction obtained by CBS Nov. 21. AFTRA requested a formal hearing on the decision of the appellate division, and was given until Dec. 21 to file arguments for the hearing.

Earlier, more than 2,000 New York City trade unionists demonstrated outside CBS headquarters here in support of the striking IBEW members. Among the unions represented were the Clothing Workers, the Screen Actors Guild, the Ladies' Garment Workers, and various building trades.

Agriculture Dept. Hit:

Sugar Wage Shuffle Bypasses Workers

The Dept. of Agriculture was accused of flagrantly defying a federal court order by denying a retroactive pay raise to Louisiana sugar workers who were shortchanged during the 1971 harvest season.

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), chairman of a House Farm Labor subcommittee, charged the department with placing the profits of heavily subsidized sugar growers above its legal obligation to the workers.

As a condition for receiving multi-million dollar subsidies, sugar growers are obligated to pay workers a "fair and reasonable" wage as determined by the Agriculture Dept. each year before the harvest season, when employment in the sugar cane fields rises to about 15,000.

Workers on the 1971 harvest —from early October until late December—never got a raise.

They were paid at 1970 levels—a top of $1.65 an hour for the skilled harvest and loader operators, $1.60 for tractor drivers and $1.50 for all other workers.

A 10-cent hourly raise in all categories was put off until January 1972—after the harvest was over.

The Agriculture Dept.'s explanation for the delay was that the Phase 1 wage freeze blocked a pay raise until mid-November and thereafter it took some time to work out the permissible raise under the Phase 2 wage guidelines.

Congress subsequently directed retroactive payment of wage increases withheld during the freeze and exempted substandard wages from controls. But the Agriculture Dept. refused to backtrack.

A suit brought on behalf of the sugar workers, with an assist from the Meat Cutters, resulted in an apparently clearcut victory.

U.S. District Judge John Pratt told the Agriculture Dept. that it had no right to delay issuing the wage schedule for the 1971 harvest and clearly should have made the higher rates retroactive to the start of the harvest season.

He directed the department to issue a retroactive wage order covering the harvest period from October through December of 1971. And he ordered that subsidies to the growers be withheld until the back wages were paid.

As O'Hara observed, "it would have seemed at this point that the sugar workers had gotten what they wanted. But no one at that point reckoned with the continuing ingenuity of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture."

The department, explaining that requiring growers to pay a retroactive 10-cent wage increase would bring their profit level below the 5 percent of investment figure the Agriculture Dept. considers reasonable, decided that no wage increase was justified for that period.

The "new" wage schedule it issued in supposed compliance with the court order, O'Hara noted, was unchanged from the rates actually paid. Its effect, he said, "was to leave the wage levels for the 1971 sugar harvest at precisely the same levels that had been paid in 1970, in spite of the massive increases in the cost of living since."

Philip C. Larson, one of the attorneys for the sugar workers, termed the Agriculture Dept. action an obvious violation of the court order. A motion has been filed with Judge Pratt to compel compliance by the Agriculture Dept. with the intent of his original order.

And O'Hara served notice that his subcommittee, early in the new Congress, will "see what can be done to persuade the Dept. of Agriculture that farm workers are a part of agriculture, too."

While sugar growers' profits are "safeguarded" by the government, O'Hara said, the sugar worker remains below the poverty level. "He is assured of no 'reasonable return' on his investment of his sweat and his life in the canebreaks."

Safety Conference Re-Elects Connelley

Chicago—The Labor Conference of the National Safety Council re-elected Paul H. Connelley, safety director of the Carpenters, vice president for labor of the NSC.

Conference delegates also elected William McCullough of the Canadian Union of Public Employes as chairman. He succeeds Edward J. Legan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Dale Marr of Operating Engineers Local 3 in San Francisco was elected vice chairman to succeed McCullough. All terms of office are for one year.

Bakery Workers Win Workweek Guarantees

(Continued from Page 1)

to a normal five-day production week "within the shortest possible time." The penalty payments are in addition to varying amounts of premium pay for Sunday work already in effect under local agreements.

The union estimated that about 100,000 of its members will benefit from the strike settlement under "conditional clauses" in their contracts providing for adoption of the five consecutive days workweek when it is achieved on the East and West Coasts.

The strike began Nov. 11 at ITT-Continental plants in five western states. Interstate Brands locked out its West Coast workers to support the employer position. Four large East Coast plants of ITT-Continental, the nation's largest bakery, subsequently joined the strike to add to the pressure on the company for a settlement. Continental brands include Wonder bread and Hostess cakes.

The consecutive workweek issue had been left unsettled when overall wage and benefit agreements were negotiated with the wholesale bakery firms last May.

Under the contracts, joint union-management teams at each plant were to seek to devise methods of achieving a normal workweek schedule—with the union free to strike over the issue 30 days after an Oct. 1 deadline.

Employer attempts to obtain restraining orders blocking a strike were turned down in federal court, and settlement was achieved at the bargaining table.

Nationwide Demonstrations:

Thousands of Unionists Rally Support for Farah Strikers

By John R. Oravec

Christmas shoppers in big cities and small towns across the country were greeted by parades of pickets Dec. 11, urging them not to buy Farah pants and sportswear.

More than 175,000 members of the Clothing Workers were joined by thousands of fellow trade unionists in the nationwide demonstrations supporting the 3,000 striking Farah employes.

The ACWA members shut down their machines from New England to the West Coast in their show of solidarity with the Farah workers, who are struggling to organize a union at plants in Texas and New Mexico. The Farah plants have been struck since early May.

The ranks of the Clothing Workers were swelled by thousands of union cooks, bakers, printers, construction workers, office employes, store clerks, farm workers and many others.

Also joining in were congressmen, community leaders and representatives of social action groups. In a number of cities, proclamations were issued by civic officials in support of the Farah strike and boycott, the ACWA reported.

One of the focal points of the massive rally was in the nation's capital where an estimated 1,000 persons marched outside the Hecht Co. department store.

Several busloads of Clothing Workers from Winchester and Fredericksburg, Va., McConnellsburg, Pa., and Baltimore participated in the Washington rally organized by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Members of more than a dozen union and trades councils in the area participated, as well as officers and staff members of the AFL-CIO and Washington-based unions.

Among the pickets was Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who marched with ACWA Pres. Murray H. Finley, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman and Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel.

Other union officials taking part in the picketing included Pres. Jerry Wurf and Sec.-Treas. William Lucy of the State, County & Municipal Employes; Sec.-Treas. William G. Bernard of the Asbestos Workers; Sec.-Treas. Homer Cole of the Tobacco Workers and Sec.-Treas. J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers.

Marching with the trade unionists also were representatives of the National Council of Senior Citizens, the Frontlash organization and other social action groups.

Finley said that the Farah strike "is no ordinary labor-management dispute. At issue are the rights of American workers to gain decent wages and working conditions."

These Mexican - American workers," he stressed, "are making every effort to overcome the prejudice and repression that has denied them the basic rights that most other workers have enjoyed for years."

The ACWA demonstrations in New England were highlighted by an informational picket line in Boston and with rallies in Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford and Springfield, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Providence, R.I., and New Haven and Norwalk, Conn.

In New York state, demonstrations were held in Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and Utica. No picket lines were set up in New York City because department stores there have already agreed to discontinue the marketing of Farah products.

Rallies in the mid-Atlantic states centered in Newark, N.J.; Allentown, Altoona, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, Hazelton, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Quakertown, Scranton, Reading and York, Pa.; Dover and Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Cambridge, Cumberland, Hagerstown and Salisbury, Md.

Further south, pickets marched in Richmond, Staunton and Winchester, Va.; Atlanta, Cedartown, Jesup, Macon and Valdosta, Ga.; Andalusia, Opelika and Anniston, Ala.; Lexington and New Bern, N.C.; Charleston and Columbia, S.C.; and Meridian, Miss.

Major demonstrations in the Midwest were in Cleveland, Toledo and Youngstown, Ohio; Ann Arbor, Detroit and Kalamazoo, Mich.; Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Louis and in Omaha, Neb.

Despite severe weather conditions that forced the cancellation of some demonstrations in the Southwest, rallies were held in Wichita, Kan., and New Orleans.

In the West, rallies were carried out in Denver, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento and Stockton, Calif.; Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

2,400 Hams Sent To Strike Families

The Farah strikers, who have been out of work since early May, won't have to worry about skimping on their Christmas dinners — thanks to the Meat Cutters.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said the union has sent 2,400 canned hams to the families of the strikers. Additional food stuffs are being provided with money raised through the Farah Strikers' Holiday Fund, which is being coordinated by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

Meanwhile, a number of AFL-CIO unions have answered the appeal of Federation Pres. George Meany with pledges of $100 a month to "adopt" a Farah striker's family.

PANTLESS SANTA joins in the boycott against Farah slacks and sportswear at the Hecht Co. department store in Washington, D.C. Staff members of the AFL-CIO and Washington-based unions joined Clothing Workers and other trade unionists and social action groups on the picket line. The demonstration in cities and towns across the country was held Dec. 11.

CWA, Musicians Renew GI Holiday Phone Calls

Thousands of United States military men and women overseas will again be able to place free telephone calls to the folks back home this holiday season, courtesy of two AFL-CIO unions.

For the fifth consecutive year, the American Federation of Musicians will pay for phone calls which are made from abroad by U.S. service personnel to their families during the three-day period, Dec. 24-26.

Musicians' Pres. Hal C. Davis said this year's arrangements are like those of previous years. Overseas calls will be transmitted by the Military Affiliate Radio Service (MARS) to a HAM radio station in Mansfield, Ohio, manned by Robert Altomonte, president of AFM Local 159. The union pays the charge of sending the calls from that point through regular telephone lines to the serviceman's home from Mansfield.

The Communications Workers announced their 16th annual "Hi-Mom" program will enable more than 5,000 members of the military to call home free during the Christmas holiday season.

CWA originated its program in 1957 as a way of showing appreciation for the sacrifices made overseas by men and women of the U.S. armed forces. Under the program, participating CWA locals sponsor a number of free calls between service personnel and families in their areas.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the program, which is conducted with the full cooperation of the Defense Dept. and the United Services Organization (USO), "has brought joy to thousands of people."

In recent years, most of the calls have come from Vietnam, but service personnel have also called home from Korea, Ethiopia, Japan, Okinawa, and the Panama Canal Zone.

The Musicians noted that it has become a tradition for men in Antarctica to use the AFM facilities. "And servicemen on Vieques Island in the Caribbean are especially grateful for the accommodation because that island has no telephone connection with the mainland."

Other calls have been placed from hospital ships in the South Pacific and planes in flight over the Atlantic Ocean.

Court Limits Union Rights to Fine Members Who Resign, Strikebreak

A strikebreaker who legally resigned from a union before crossing its picket line to return to work can't be fined by the union, the Supreme Court has ruled.

Its 8-1 ruling did not discard an earlier Supreme Court decision upholding the right to a union to fine members who return to work during a strike. But it said the union's disciplinary powers do not continue if a member is free to quit the union and does so before violating its rules.

The court majority found that a New Hampshire local of the Textile Workers Union of America acted illegally in levying fines against workers who broke ranks during a strike—even though they had admittedly voted to go on strike and also voted to impose penalties on members who crossed the picket lines.

There was no bar in the union's constitution or by-laws to prevent the members from resigning during a strike, the Supreme Court noted.

"When a member lawfully resigns from the union, its power over him ends," the majority said in a decision written by Justice William O. Douglas.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun dissented vigorously, declaring that workers who join in a decision to strike have a continuing obligation to their fellow workers.

"Union activity, by its very nature, is group activity," Blackmun said, "and is grounded on the notion that strength can be garnered from unity, solidarity and mutual commitment. This concept is of particular importance during a strike, where the individual members of the union draw strength from the commitments of fellow members, and where the activities carried on by the union rest fundamentally on the mutual reliance."

Blackmun expressed agreement with the decision in the case by the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals, which the Supreme Court majority reversed.

He quoted approvingly the appellate court's contention that although the National Labor Relations Act "gives an employe the right to refuse to undertake and involve himself in union activities, it does not necessarily give him the right to abandon these activities in midcourse once he has undertaken them voluntarily."

Blackmun expressed the view that "the mutual reliance of his fellow members who abide by the strike for which they have all voted outweighs . . . the admitted interests of the individual who resigns to return to work."

Blackmun said the worker can still resign and return to work "but not without the prospect of having to pay a reasonable union fine for which he voted."

There was no assertion, Blackmun noted, that the fine of a day's pay for each day worked behind the picket lines was "unreasonable."

The majority opinion seemed to leave open the issue of whether restrictions in the union constitution or in a union-management contract could be written so as to prevent a resignation from taking place during a strike.

In the case before the court, the decision noted, "neither the contract nor the union's constitution or bylaws contained any provision defining or limiting the circumstances under which a member could resign."

Since there were no such restraints, the court majority said, it was not necessary for the Supreme Court to decide at this time "to what extent the contractual relationship between union and member may curtail the freedom to resign."

Sol Brandzel Assumes ACWA Midwest Posts

Chicago—Vice Pres. Sol Brandzel of the Clothing Workers has been elected manager of the ACWA Chicago Joint Board succeeding Murray H. Finley, the union's new president.

Brandzel also takes over as manager of the Midwest Regional Joint Board, which includes 120 ACWA locals in nine states. He formerly served as a business agent and secretary-treasurer of the Chicago board.

Contract Talks Slated in '73 For 4.7 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

cost-of-living clauses in 1973, BLS reported. It noted, however, that the average deferred increase is higher in contracts without the cost-of-living clauses.

The biggest contracts do not expire until September when some 670,000 Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors workers will seek new agreements.

Major bargaining gets underway in April when contracts covering 107,000 General Electric workers expire. Pacts covering 60,000 Westinghouse workers run out in May.

Other new contracts scheduled for negotiations in 1973 include those for 550,000 railroad workers, 500,000 local and over-the-road truck drivers, 200,000 garment workers, 200,000 meat packing and other food processing workers, about 500,000 construction workers, and 100,000 farm implement manufacturing workers.

Arbitration's Role

WE REJECT the counsel of those who say that because collective bargaining is not perfect it must be junked. We reject the advice of those who say strikes are intolerable in this complex society and that compulsory arbitration would solve the problems that the parties have failed to solve for themselves.

What the opponents of collective bargaining have never learned is that free men very naturally resist any solution handed down from on high, as opposed to a solution in which those involved take an active role.

Proponents of compulsory arbitration contend that the public's right to enjoy an uninterrupted flow of goods and services is overriding; that somehow the public interest demands the abrogation of the constitutional and common-law rights of some of their fellow citizens.

We in the labor movement reject that idea. If we were to do less, we would abandon our conviction that the right of free men and women to work collectively through their unions to determine their own economic destiny is a cornerstone of a free society.

The fact is that those who claim to put public convenience ahead of individual freedom, those who use public convenience as an excuse for compulsory arbitration have as their hidden, but very real, goal the abolition of strikes—effective strikes.

JUST AS WE ARE convinced that compulsory arbitration is unworkable and wrong, we are also convinced in the labor movement that voluntary arbitration is both workable and right.

Most contracts have a number of built-in limitations, agreed upon at the bargaining table, that provide for peaceful procedures to resolve disputes during the life of a contract. They provide for final and voluntary binding arbitration of grievances of any dispute over the application and meaning of any part of the agreement itself.

Many contracts include continuing agreements in force after the expiration date, so long as negotiations continue, with full reciprocity once a new contract is settled.

We in labor think very highly of voluntary arbitration as a vital part of the collective bargaining process itself. Many unions and managements have found arbitration an eminently satisfactory means of reaching accord without a test of strength.

When both sides are able to agree to place their dispute in the hands of a third party whose judgment and impartiality they trust, then they have gone a long way toward civilized, mature problem solving. And because arbitration machinery prevents combat and produces solutions, it is vastly preferable to constant conflict.

SO IT IS PROPER to investigate what the arbitration process can or may contribute to the negotiation of agreements in the first place, to move the "last resort" of a strike or lockout a little farther away.

At the same time, we share a responsibility as free men to defend the free collective bargaining process from those who would wreck it. Rather than wreck it, we must develop it further and further, in pursuit of perfection, to make collective bargaining truly an instrument of industrial peace, progress and prosperity.

If we do, both workers and management will benefit and, much more important, so will the entire nation.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to a luncheon of the American Arbitration Association in Washington Dec. 12, 1972.

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A Word Edgewise:

Writers Must Walk Tightrope On Use of Confidential Sources

By John P. Roche

EVER SINCE the Supreme Court held that the relationship between a reporter and his sources was not "privileged" (that is, protected from scrutiny on the model of the lawyer-client connection), there has been a great deal of discussion about curbs on freedom of the press.

This controversy was intensified when the Supreme Court held that a Harvard Assistant Professor, Samuel Popkin, had to answer a grand jury's questions on the Pentagon Papers or go to jail for contempt. A handcuffed Popkin was seen en route to prison. (He was subsequently freed.)

There are two aspects of this problem, one of which has been almost entirely overlooked. Understandably, emphasis has been placed on the moral obligation of a newsman to protect a confidential source. (Or, in Popkin's case, on the duty of a scholar to safeguard his informants.) But very little has been said about the inherent dangers—to journalism as to scholarship—of using unverifiable sources.

Let us look first at the legal issue, which is historically simple. In the American majoritarian tradition there were no inherently privileged relationships. Indeed, the very foundation of a democratic order is that every citizen is a cop, that laws are enforced by the citizenry not by the police.

This majoritarianism, which somewhat resembled vigilantism, would only tolerate "privileged" relationships if they received statutory approval. Given the role of lawyers in politics, the first privilege to receive general acceptance was that between lawyer and client.

Contrary to supposition, the doctor-patient and minister-parishioner relationships have largely rested on custom, not statute. Indeed, a case can be made that to provide special privilege to the priest or minister would violate the separation of church and state. In practice it is hard to conceive of a grand jury throwing a priest in jail for protecting the secrets of the confessional. However, not more than a year or so ago in New York a psychiatrist was forced to testify, the state courts holding (correctly) that only a statute could provide immunity.

The answer to the press's (and Dr. Popkin's) problem then (as the Supreme Court pointed out) is an act of Congress stipulating immunity for the reporter or the scholar. In the meantime, reporters or professors who choose to protect their sources just have to take certain risks, and in the process thank God they are not dealing with British judges, who really throw contempt power around.

But what about the other side of this matter, the growing use of unverifiable "confidential sources?" Of course, journalists have done this routinely for years.

It is a practice I try to avoid because, having been one, I am suspicious of the motives of "high White House sources," who are normally trying to play the press like a salmon. However, with the advent of "instant history," we now find whole volumes which at crucial evidential points rest on a "confidential source." Or worse perhaps, on no cited source whatsoever.

IMAGINE MY INTEREST when, in Herbert Parmet's "Eisenhower and the American Crusades," I learned that "one of Dulles's closest confidants" had revealed that Ngo Dinh Diem was "discovered" by the CIA and "rammed" into office in 1954 by John Foster Dulles.

Later we are told that during Pres. Eisenhower's 1955 heart attack Dulles was the "quarterback" and that "nothing was done without his approval." This is interesting because 1. it sounds like Dulles's view of his own role, and 2. it is in contradiction to what others have said. Good, let's find out—check footnote 9: "Confidential source." Thanks a lot.

Parmet, however, is a small-time operator when it comes to "confidential sources." David Halberstam has just turned out a 665-page book on the Kennedy-Johnson era in which a number of people are quoted in extraordinary fashion, and even more non-people (a "Johnson aide," a "Kennedy confidant," etc.) turn up saying the strangest (but singularly useful from Halberstam's viewpoint) things. There is not a single footnote in the book.

I suppose if you can't beat 'em, join 'em: Did I ever tell you how Jack Kennedy told me never to believe anything Ken Galbraith said?

'Only Acceptable Goal':

Leading Educator Says Nation Must Make Integration Work

The following is excerpted from a recent address by Harold Howe 2d, former U.S. Commissioner of Education. It appeared in the Dec. 10, 1972, edition of the New York Times.

WE NEED NO REMINDER that momentum has been lost in desegregating the schools, that partisan political advantage has superseded principle as the arbiter of racial discrimination, and that children continue to be victims of an adult society that imposes its prejudice on the next generation. The question is, What do we do now?

I submit that the only acceptable long-term goal for American society is a fully integrated social system without evidences of discrimination based on race, religion, sex or national origin. Ten or fifteen years ago those who believed in such a goal were in the vanguard of social reform. Their views were widely accepted as the basis for changing public policy and for encouraging private action in reducing discrimination and enhancing the rights and opportunities of minorities. But now the picture is less clear for four reasons:

First, minority group persons (particularly blacks) have created their own separatist movements that threaten the spirit, if not the substance, of an integrated society; second, the lively researches of statistically oriented social scientists have cast some shadows on conventional assumptions about the benefits of integration, particularly in the schools; third, there are still many people who feel or believe that an integrated society somehow threatens their jobs, property or future security; fourth, those of us who have provided leadership for the move toward an integrated society have not always been as wise as we might have.

It is not surprising that since the mid-sixties some blacks have rejected integration as the solution to anything and sought black identification, togetherness and power. If those of us who are pushing so hard for integration had been sensitive enough, we would have been aware long before we were that it can be damaging to blacks both psychologically and economically. Early moves toward integration went too far in the direction of asking blacks and other minorities to join American society solely on white terms, to forget any pride or interest in their own heritage, or if you will, to become white men.

Now we know that integration has to be a two-way street, that it is not just a simple matter of mixing people in some judicially or administratively determined proportion, that nonwhites as well as whites must help to set the terms, and that these terms must include as a matter of dignity and right the opportunity for nonwhites to lead and control some of the institutions in our pluralistic society. It is partly for this reason, for example, that I see the traditionally black colleges as significant. In a country where blacks don't run many essential social institutions, these colleges, that are numerically less significant every year in the education of blacks, have a special place in the resolution of the American dilemma. Of course, I hope and expect that they will become more integrated than they are, but it is important that the process will involve black leadership and initiatives.

Economically, blacks have suffered in school integration. Principals have lost their jobs, as have teachers, and blacks have, in general, lost out in the promotion and appointment processes of newly desegregated schools. It is not surprising that such facts have cooled some black ardor for integration.

IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE for me to take on the social science community on the effects and usefulness of school integration as a means of improving the opportunities of minority group persons in American society. I don't fully understand their calculations, and I can't claim to have reviewed their findings completely. But for what it's worth, I'll tell you in oversimplified form what I do get from reading Coleman, Mosteller and Moynihan, and Jencks:

They present no clear case for or against integration of the schools as an important social goal, although they suggest its limited usefulness as far as certain measurable outcomes of schooling are concerned.

They present a much clearer analysis of the pervasive effect of poverty on an individual's future opportunities, and they raise some serious questions about the capacity of current practices in schools to overcome the disadvantages of poverty. These analyses of the average results of current practices should not, however, be interpreted to mean that a school is unable to improve a youngster's chances in life or that education does not pay off for the individual.

I do not believe that the work being done by these analysts of subtle cause-and-effect relationships in American society should be accepted by educational policy makers or by political figures as the major determinant for decisions on either school integration or educational expenditures.

Their work is worthwhile because of its contribution to social science methodology and its future promise for illuminating our intractable social problems. But as far as school integration is concerned, it should not supersede the moral and legal basis on which we have determined that segregated education denies equal protection of the laws.

So in spite of problems and qualifications raised by blacks and by social scientists, I conclude that American society has no other choice for the future than to make integration work in its schools, housing and other institutions. Basically, I think that this is the choice that will produce a humane society and allow a humane form of public education.

Despite Disclaimers:

Administration Didn't Abandon National Sales Tax Proposals

DESPITE PRE-ELECTION disclaimers, Administration tax planners still have their so-called value-added tax scheme on the drawing board, AFL-CIO tax expert Arnold Cantor warned.

Such a tax, regardless of what it is called, is "simply and clearly a retail sales tax . . . collected on the installment plan," Cantor declared. He said there is no way to achieve fairness and equity in a scheme that shifts the burden forward at each stage of the manufacturing and marketing process, with the entire accumulated tax load falling on the retail consumer who buys the finished product.

Cantor said that gimmicks exempting certain products or consumer groups from a national retail sales tax might make it less inequitable, but even then, "the best you do is make a bad tax less bad."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Cantor acknowledged the need for increased federal revenues for more public investment in better schools, a cleaner environment and a higher quality life for all Americans. But, he said, a better and more effective way to raise that revenue is through substantive reform of the present tax structure.

Renewing the labor movement's long-standing demand for tax justice, the AFL-CIO economist said the federation will continue its fight to eliminate the loopholes and special privileges from the present income tax in the new Congress.

He said that "one of the first things that should be done is overturn the three huge business tax giveaways that were in the Revenue Act of 1971 . . . the investment tax credit . . . the asset depreciation range system" and the domestic international sales corporation provision. Just those three reforms would add more than $6 billion to annual federal tax revenues, he said.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF ALARMED FLUTTERING in the business community means anything, then there ought to be a reasonable chance for some really serious tax reform debate in the next Congress.

The American Petroleum Institute, for example, already has launched a campaign in defense of the oil depletion tax loophole, repeating its claims that continuation of the depletion allowance is necessary to spur American oil exploration.

Business news services are warning their readers that revisions of the tax laws will be "the first order of business" of the 93rd Congress. They report that "business associations are getting ready for extensive hearings on tax reform proposals that will come from the AFL-CIO, Ralph Nader's tax reform research group and a number of members of Congress, including Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee."

A list of tax reform measures that obviously is frightening to the business community is enlightening. A recent business letter gives the following tax reform targets:

Capital gains shelters, capital gains at death, tax-exempt state and local bonds, intangible oil drilling costs, foreign income and foreign tax credits, minimum taxes and accelerated depreciation and the investment tax credit.

Organized labor has hit at every one of these tax advantages for the corporations and wealthy individuals. Until this year, the average American may not have understood what a role these loopholes have been playing in setting his own individual tax rates. That day appears to be over.

Some startling statistics have been dug out of the Internal Revenue Service records and they are beginning to sink in. In 1970, for instance, says a congressional report, Gulf Oil Corp. paid an income tax of just 1.5 percent on a billion-dollar business, while a cleaning woman for the same company paid taxes of 7.5 percent on her $6,500 income. Again, some 400 Americans with incomes exceeding $100,000 paid no taxes for a variety of reasons.

What lies ahead, of course, will be the most solemn kind of justification for the loopholes that exist and more that may come.

Already the National Association of Manufacturers has rushed to the defense of tax breaks involved in the activities of American multinationals abroad. The association has launched an attack on the labor-supported Burke-Hartke bill which is designed to protect American jobs and, if fact, the stability of the U.S. economy.

The NAM isn't content to debate Burke-Hartke on the merits, but centers its attack on the "political" motives of organized labor in seeking to protect the nation from loss of some of its vital industries and the loss of thousands of jobs.

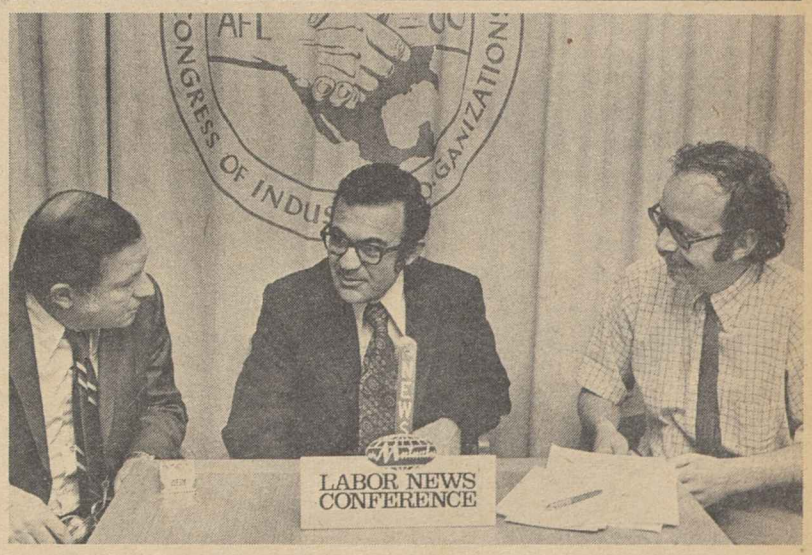
What the NAM fears is that Burke-Hartke would tax all earnings of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms for the year in which they are earned rather than when—if ever—they return to the United States.

THERE ARE A NUMBER of bills which will be introduced in the 93rd Congress designed to strike at tax loopholes that have become unbearable. The Burke-Hartke is one of them, although it has wider implications in terms of foreign trade.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin Democrat, has a bill designed to plug loopholes for the rich and wealthy corporations. So has Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also a Wisconsin Democrat.

Mills, an Arkansas Democrat, has announced that he will give priority to consideration of tax reform measures. He has said that he wants an overall view of the tax situation although he appears to have abandoned a proposal under which Congress would virtually have wiped out the current law and its encrusted loopholes for a grand new law.

Public opinion has been aroused over tax inequities considerably more than in previous years and that the "tax revolt" predicted four years ago may at long last be in the making.



ADMINISTRATION TAX PLANNERS still have their so-called value-added tax on the drawing board, despite pre-election claims that the scheme had been scuttled, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Michael Posner of Reuter news agency. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

New State Majority Age Laws Carry Added Financial Impact

By Sidney Margolius

THE LOWER MAJORITY AGE laws enacted in about half of the states in the past two years, and being considered in most others, will affect family financial matters in some significant ways.

Most people think of these new laws chiefly as having reduced the voting age. But these laws also lower the age at which youngsters can enter into contracts to 18 from the present 21 (in most cases), including contracts to buy cars and make other costly purchases.

In some states, the new laws also reduce to 18 the age that young people can marry without parental consent. This change affects mostly boys but in some states girls too.

The present alcohol purchase age which has been 21 in most states also has been reduced to 18 or at least 19 in over one-third of the states. Several states that recently reduced the majority age for voting and for entering into contracts still withheld the right to buy beer and liquor under 21.

But the most far-reaching and financially risky of the new "rights" for 18-year-olds is the right to enter into contracts. Even under the age-21 laws, young people often have been the main victims of high-pressure used car dealers. One state official who is very concerned about the financial problems that can flow from the new laws is Joseph Marciano, chief of Consumer Affairs of the Rhode Island Consumers' Council.

Marciano points out that the right to enter installment contracts makes it possible for youths to buy cars without having a parent sign. This opens up a new market for the car industry. But Marciano is concerned that dealers may take advantage of inexperienced young buyers by trying to sell them cars in poor condition or more expensive than they can afford.

Lane Breidenstein, president of the Detroit Better Business Bureau, also has warned that in states where youngsters under 21 are now legally responsible for their purchases, they and their families need to realize their responsibilities.

Once signed, a contract cannot be changed or cancelled unless the other party agrees.

What can happen in case of failure to meet payments, of course, is that the car will be repossessed and the unfortunate young buyer may also be liable for a deficiency judgment for the difference between what he owes and the small amounts that the finance company may recover on re-selling the car.

Youngsters buying cars, and many oldsters too, should realize that "as is" in a contract means that the buyer has no guarantee that what he purchases will work. What you see is what you get, the Detroit BBB warns. Even the word "guaranteed" means nothing when used by itself. A contract should specify in writing exactly what is guaranteed and for how long.

ONE SAFEGUARD is that banks and other reputable lenders are going slow on granting credit to youngsters without a parent's endorsement, even in states where 18-year-olds are now eligible for such transactions. Also, many young people 18 to 20 already are self-supporting and financially mature.

Another question raised by the new majority laws is the effect on the Gifts to Minors Acts. All states have such laws permitting parents to make gifts to children of securities or cash, too, in most states) while retaining control over the account until the child is 21. The advantage of such simple trusts is that the parent saves taxes since the income from the trust is taxable to the child.

Now banks handling trusts are wondering whether the lower majority age laws are retroactive, thereby making 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds eligible to receive funds their parents originally expected would be held in trust until 21. Marciano himself feels that a parent who set up a trust under the old laws should have the right to expect that the money will remain in trust until the child reaches 21.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Don't Just Wring Your Hands When the Blues Get You Down

By Jane Goodsell

IT'S HARD TO KNOW what to do with yourself when you don't feel like doing anything—except maybe sitting in the chimney corner and sulking. You are too lethargic to work, and even fun seems like too much trouble. Everyone has days like this every once in a while when, as Hamlet put it, the uses of the world seem weary, stale, flat and unprofitable. Or, as Satchel Paige put it, all the odds are 60-40 against.

The things people do to cheer themselves up are probably as many and varied as the causes for their feeling despondent. What works for one person as an antidote for the blues may drive another into even deeper gloom.

I have a friend who insists that naps are the answer. She can go to bed a nervous wreck and wake up, after a 30-minute snooze, feeling angelic enough to organize a taffy pull for her kids. I, on the contrary, wake up from a nap with a splitting headache and asking myself why I was born.

I have another friend who cheers himself up by reading something terribly depressing, like Gogol's "Dead Souls." He says he finds it comforting to realize that he's not the only person in this world who has problems.

Another cure for the doldrums—one much touted by the advertising industry—is to treat yourself to something nice. A new dress or a hunk of jewelry or a Mediterranean cruise. This is a beguiling theory but, being as there is so often a cause-and-effect relationship between being broke and feeling blue, it's not always practical.

Then again you can do something terribly giddy and irresponsible, like going to an afternoon movie or visiting the giraffes at the zoo. This can make you feel better unless you feel so guity about the things you left undone that you feel worse.

For me it works better to do something that is only about 60 percent frivolous. Like making something very complicated with a cookie press, or spraying magnolia leaves with gold paint, or experimenting with eye makeup.

As a last resort you can tackle some absolutely miserable task that has been hanging over your head. Like cleaning the basement or catching up on the ironing. Even if you don't feel better when you're done, you'll at least have a nice clean basement, or a stack of freshly ironed laundry, to show for your efforts. But surprisingly often you'll find that you have cheered up considerably.

So choose your d'ruthers. But for heaven sake, don't just sit there wringing your hands. Do something.

TRADE UNION ROLE in the nation's space program was cited by the Dept. of Labor at a Cape Kennedy luncheon held the day of the launching of Apollo 17 to the moon. At this reception Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel chats with Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., Astronaut James A. McDivitt, center, a member of the 1969 Apollo 9 crew, and Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, host at the ceremony. Abel later accepted an award on behalf of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Sheet Metal Workers Pres. Edward J. Carlough accepted the award presented to the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

In Skilled Trades:

Outreach Program Aids 17,000 Youths

Outreach programs carried out in close cooperation with AFL-CIO building trades unions and councils have placed more than 17,000 minority group youth as apprentices in skilled construction trades, the Labor Dept. reported.

During the fiscal year that ended last June, more than 6,300 Outreach graduates entered apprenticeship—nearly double the figure for the previous year.

The programs provide up to 10 weeks of tutoring to help minority youths—blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians and Orientals—qualify for apprenticeship in various crafts.

In addition, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights noted, companion programs have qualified more than 3,000 older workers with on-the-job experience in the building trades for full union journeyman status.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson praised the sponsoring organizations for "their generous and conscientious cooperation" and said the program's success shows that "our direction is right and that our goals are being met."

AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades councils directly sponsor 31 Apprenticeship Outreach programs that have placed 5,104 apprentices.

The building trades also have cooperated with the 33 programs sponsored by the Urban League and the 21 operated by the Recruiting & Training Program, formerly known as the joint apprenticeship program of the Workers Defense League/A. Philip Randolph Education Fund.

Other organizations are sponsors of 17 programs that have graduated 2,234 apprentices.

In another report, the Labor Dept. said that minority participation in apprenticeship programs in 1971 rose to 11 percent, a 2 percent increase over the preceding year.

But in critical construction trades, Hodgson noted that minority participation hit a record high of 18 percent, climbing from 13.7 percent in 1970.

"This is clear evidence," he said, "that we are steadily closing the minority gap in the apprenticeship system."

He attributed the gains to three key factors: affirmative action by organized labor in making equal opportunity work; effective performance of minority-oriented Outreach programs, and tightening of apprenticeship regulations.

Of the 30,000 minority apprentices in registered programs at the end of 1971, 18,400 were blacks, 7,200 Spanish surnamed, and 4,400 others that included Indians and Orientals.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Welcomes Consultation:

Meany Asks Equity Or End of Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

equitable and across-the-board on all prices, costs and incomes, including profits, as well as wages and salaries with adequate exemption for the wages of the working poor. If that equity is not achieved, we believe controls should be abolished."

Shultz told newsmen that the Administration will be open-minded in its consultations and won't enter into them with "a firmly fixed idea of what should come out" in the form of changes.

He made it clear, however, that the Administration is committed to continuation of economic restraints and is not prepared to accept a fully voluntary system.

"We will have a system of controls, I'm sure, that will have a mandatory element in it," he said.

Shultz also stressed the Administration's determination to hold down federal spending to the level of its budget proposals, indicating a continuing battle with Congress over spending priorities.

He also announced a rigid freeze on government hirings and promotions. The President, he said, will not propose a pay raise for Congress and top federal executives for 1973. But an already once-delayed January pay raise for federal employes and the military will take place as scheduled.

Democratic members of the congressional Joint Economic Committee reacted to the Administration's call for renewed controls by releasing the draft of a critical report on the first year of wage-price controls.

The House-Senate panel charged that the present program hasn't held down price increases to the promised 2.5 percent ceiling, and as a consequence workers whose pay was more strictly controlled have been shortchanged.

"Workers who will be negotiating in the year ahead will be extremely reluctant to accept settlements conforming to the guidelines without some evidence that the price guideline can also be enforced," the committee majority suggested.

It noted the failure of the Administration's Phase 2 economic program to achieve full employment. It termed the current jobless rate of over 5 percent "far too high."

The panel endorsed "some form" of price-wage controls as a safeguard against inflationary pressures from economic expansion programs designed to bring about full employment. But it said the comprehensive controls of the present system should be removed as soon as possible.

Furthermore, the committee Democrats said, "there is no need to control the wages of those earning less than $3.50 an hour, and in any case use of the control program to restrict the wage gains of low income workers is simply not acceptable."

In a supplemental statement, House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.), who is vice chairman of the joint committee, said the "most glaring" inequity of the stabilization program is the failure to control interest rates and bring them down "to reasonable levels."

Shultz, in his news briefing, took the view that interest rates "will reflect the success of inflation control" and are lower than when the stabilization program started.

He conceded that high food prices pose a "difficult" problem and "we have got to think hard about that and see if there is a way we can do better."

GOLD MEDAL AWARDS for heroism were presented to four members of the Air Line Pilots Association who helped thwart hijacking attempts. ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell, left, makes the presentation at ceremonies in Las Vegas to Trans World Airlines pilots James A. Hankins, Dale C. Hupe and Don C. Salmonson and United Air Lines pilot Greg D. Colliton. The awards are the highest ALPA may bestow on its members.

Industry Capital Outlays Focus On Highly Automated Equipment

New York—An industrywide survey of capital spending plans by American business reveals that corporations are taking billions of dollars from their record-high profits and pouring them into plant modernization, with heavy emphasis on labor-saving, automated equipment.

The survey by the McGraw-Hill Economics Dept. shows that:

- Only 16 percent of present plant and equipment was built and installed prior to the Korean War, compared with 19 percent reported two years ago.
- 61 percent of the plant and equipment owned by the companies surveyed is now no more than 10 years old, compared with 56 percent reported two years ago.
- Spending for automated facilities this year is estimated at $18.8 billion, or 21 percent of total 1972 capital expenditures. By 1974, automated machinery is expected to account for 20 percent of a bigger capital spending pie.

The McGraw-Hill magazine, Business Week, in an article on the survey's findings, quoted this summation by Norma Pace, an economist at Lionel D. Edie, the economic research arm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith:

"The emphasis on modernization reflects the drive to install labor-saving equipment and increase efficiency."

McGraw-Hill's chief economist, Donald Greenwald, observed that the survey provides "solid evidence that progress has been made toward eliminating a portion of the country's antiquated business facilities."

The McGraw-Hill Economics Dept. points out that plant modernization and replacement of old equipment with automated machinery accounted for about 55 percent of total capital investment in manufacturing in 1970 and 1971.

The airlines industry reported the youngest capital stock, with less than five-tenths of 1 percent of its facilities installed prior to 1951. The communications industry reported only 8 percent of its current capacity dates back to before 1951, compared with 17 percent two years ago.

The survey also found:

"The heaviest concentration of existing facilities installed in the last 10 years is in the airlines industry (91 percent). Airlines had the largest share (91 percent) of equipment 10 years old and younger at the end of 1970 as well.

"Second in line is the instruments industry which reports that 86 percent of its present facilities are 10 years old or less compared with 84 percent two years ago.

"The petroleum industry currently ranks third with 81 percent of its facilities installed in the past 10 years compared with only 64 percent installed in the 10-year period through 1970."

Iron and steel outpaced all other industries in the rate of modernization between the end of 1970 and the end of 1972, the survey showed. At the end of 1970, an estimated 26 percent of its facilities were out of date. By the end of 1972, this proportion was cut to 15 percent, an 11 percent drop.

Airlines also led other industries in the trend toward increased automation, spending 88 percent of capital outlays for automated equipment — 22 percent more than in 1971. The rubber industry was next with 66 percent of its 1972 capital spending earmarked for automation.

Automation acounted for 30 percent or more of 1972 investment in six other manufacturing industries — electrical machinery (38%), chemicals (35%), petroleum (33%), stone, clay and glass (33%), iron and steel (32%) and machinery (31%), the survey showed.

Wholesale Price Index Registers Sharp Jump

The Labor Dept. reported a sharp increase in wholesale prices during the month of November.

Led by higher prices for farm and food products, the department's Wholesale Price Index increased six-tenths of 1 percent, both before and after seasonal adjustments. The jump is equivalent to a 7.2 percent annual rate of increase.

In its November report, the Labor Dept. noted that the Wholesale Price Index has risen 5.4 percent during the first year of Pres. Nixon's economic stabilization program. During the eight-month period of 1971 before controls began, the index rose at an annual rate of 5.2 percent.

The November leap in the index compares with seasonally adjusted rises of only three-tenths of 1 percent and one-tenth of 1 percent in September and October.

Besides higher food prices, the Labor Dept. attributed the November increase to notable rises for such items as shoes, clothing, automobiles, furniture, lumber, leather, textiles, fuel and some types of machinery.

Farm products and processed foods and feeds advanced 1.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis and have now risen 10.3 percent in the 12 months of Phase 2 controls, as against an annual rate of only 6.5 percent in the eight months of last year before the freeze.

Industrial commodities rose a seasonally adjusted four-tenths of 1 percent in November and have increased 3.7 percent under the controls program. The Labor Dept. said about half the increase for industrials was due to higher rates for fuel and power and higher prices for hides, leather and related products.

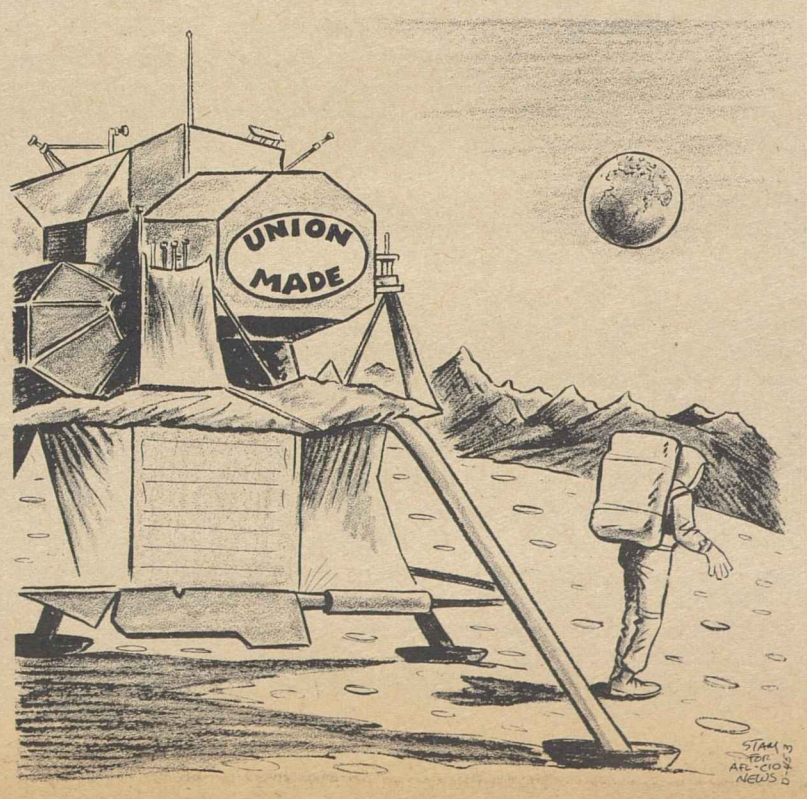
The government also reported slightly higher average wholesale prices during the month for floor coverings, plastic products, and crude rubber and miscellaneous rubber products.

The increase for farm products was due mostly to higher prices for fresh and dried vegetables, eggs, oilseeds, grains, raw cotton, and wool. Meat prices, fresh fruit, live poultry and fluid milk declined a little.

Molders Award Title To Retired President

Cincinnati—Chester A. Sample, retired president of the Molders and Allied Workers, has been designated president emeritus of the union.

Sample, who will mark his 90th birthday on Dec. 26, was president from 1948 to 1960. He has been a member of the union for the past 70 years.



Meany Issues New AFL-CIO Committee List

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has issued a revised list of the membership and chairmen of the 15 standing committees of the federation.

The latest committee roster lists four AFL-CIO vice presidents as new chairmen of committees. They are Peter Bommarito, Community Services; Floyd E. Smith, Social Security; Hunter P. Wharton, Education; John H. Lyons, Ethical Practices.

The 15 committees and their chairmen are:

Civil Rights, Frederick O'Neal; Community Services, Bommarito; Economic Policy, I. W. Abel; Social Security, Smith; Veterans Affairs, Lee W. Minton; Legislative, Meany; Political Education, Meany; Education, Wharton; Ethical Practices, Lyons; Housing, Joseph D. Keenan; International Affairs, Joseph A. Beirne; Organization, Paul Hall; Public Relations, S. Frank Raftery; Safety & Occupational Health, Richard F. Walsh; Research, Nathaniel Goldfinger.

Meany Sets Record Straight:

Arbitration Linked To Free Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

why we are engaged in this 'do-it-yourself' project with the AAA."

Meany made it clear that "the strike—as an economic weapon—will never be replaced by voluntary arbitration."

"No one likes a strike," he said, "but we recognize that it is the right to strike, the threat of a strike or, in some cases, a strike itself that makes the collective bargaining process work.

"Therefore, under no conditions will the trade union movement ever surrender its ultimate right to strike," he said.

"We reject the counsel of those who say that because collective bargaining is not perfect it must be junked. We reject the advice of those who say strikes are intolerable in this complex society and that compulsory arbitration would solve the problems that the parties have failed to solve for themselves."

Meany said those who seek compulsory arbitration laws contend they are operating in the interests of a third party, the public. Labor, he said, rejects that idea.

"If we were to do less, we would abandon our conviction that the right of free men and women to work collectively through their unions to determine their own economic destiny is a cornerstone of a free society," he said.

"No one can convince us that the public's right not to be inconvenienced outweighs the public interest in the preservation of freedom."

Meany said he thought Pres. Eisenhower summed up the situation well when he said: "There are worse things than strikes—and one of them is the loss of freedom."

"The fact is that those who claim to put public convenience ahead of individual freedom, those who use public convenience as an excuse for compulsory arbitration have as their hidden, but very real, goal the abolition of strikes — effective strikes," Meany declared.

He said the labor movement is well aware the public interest must be provided for in some strike situations. And he pointed out that, in instance after instance, unions have offered to insure that essential goods and services are delivered during a strike.

"All too often," he said, "management has rejected those offers, figuring that the union would be blamed and public support for the company would be enhanced if essential goods were not delivered."

Meany also observed that few in the general public are aware of the extent to which labor and management have succeeded in narrowing the range of issues on which strikes occur.

Most contracts, he noted, have built-in limitations that provide for peaceful procedures to resolve disputes during the life of a contract, and many include extension of the agreements after the expiration date—so long as negotiations continue—with full retroactivity once a new contract is settled.

He was also optimistic over the use of expedited grievance procedures, but said "the jury is still out on the performance of this new procedure."

Meany said it was "significant" that the Steelworkers, headed by I. W. Abel, a member of the AAA labor-management advisory group, established an expedited grievance procedure in their last contract talks with the nation's major steel producers. Under the procedure, hearings are held within 10 days, and decisions rendered within 48 hours.

AWARD for promoting greater understanding of the arbitration process was given Pres. George Meany following his address at an American Arbitration Association luncheon in Washington. AAA Pres. Robert Coulson, right, makes the award. Others are Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office & Professional Employes, left, and AAA Board Chairman Howard M. Holtzmann.

Jobless Rate Dips to 5.2%, Earnings Off

(Continued from Page 1)

ber to reach 15.4 percent in November.

Among other occupational groups, the jobless rate for black workers was about 9.8 percent, compared with 10.1 percent in the previous month; blue-collar employment showed little change at 5.8 percent—it was 5.9 percent in October; joblessness among service workers was 6.4 percent, up two-tenths of 1 percent.

Unemployment for full-time workers declined from 5 to 4.6 percent, but the rate for part-time workers held steady at 8.4 percent.

The BLS also reported that for the third straight month there was essentially no difference between the unemployment rates of veterans and nonveterans 20-29 years old. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for that age group were 6.2 percent for veterans and 6.4 percent for nonveterans. Both rates were essentially unchanged over the month.

Figures on employment in various industries showed the number of workers on contract construction payrolls dropped by 25,000 in November. Mining jobs declined by 4,000.

Average hourly earnings of nonfarm workers were $3.73 during the month, unchanged from the October level, the Labor Dept. said. Compared with a year ago, hourly earnings have risen 24 cents, and weekly earnings $8.88, for a 6.9 percent increase, the department reported.

Democrats, GOP Pick New Party Chairmen

Both major political parties have changed chairmen in post-election shakeups.

The Democratic National Committee picked Robert Strauss, a Texas lawyer and former treasurer of the DNC, to try to reunify a badly-splintered party after a one-sided presidential defeat.

Mrs. Jean Westwood, the choice of Sen. George McGovern after his presidential nomination, resigned after narrowly surviving a formal motion to remove her from office. The vote indicated she would have been ousted if she hadn't privately agreed to step down in any event.

Strauss said he will not seek to scrap the goals of reforms aimed at expanding party participation but would move to change areas in which the effect was "exclusionary."

The change in the party leadership was in line with a move by traditional Democratic liberals to restore the broad base of electoral support that elected Democratic presidents for 28 of the last 40 years.

A Texan was designated chairman of the Republican National Committee as well. But the selection was made, as is customary, by Pres. Nixon who summoned George Bush from his post as head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

Bush, a former congressman who was named to the UN post after losing a 1968 bid for the Senate, will replace Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas as Republican national chairman. His election by the GOP national committee next month will be a mere formality after his selection by the President.

Dole told newsmen that he wasn't "pushed" out of his post, despite reports that the President had asked for his resignation. Besides, Dole said, he will need time to campaign for his own re-election in 1974. After this year's elections, in which Republicans lost Senate seats, he said, "I learned that incumbents can lose."

Dole had indicated some unhappiness during the campaign over White House neglect of congressional and gubernatorial contests in order to focus on a massive vote for the re-election of Nixon.

Coalition of Teachers To Press for Merger

Leaders of the AFL-CIO's American Federation of Teachers and a major branch of the National Education Association have joined forces to work for a merger of the NEA and the AFT "within the next two to three years."

AFT Pres. David Selden and Pres. Marge Beach of the National Council of Urban Education Associations (NCUEA) announced jointly the formation of a new National Coalition for Teacher Unity whose objective is "to prod the leadership" of the NEA "into sitting down . . . and opening up good-faith merger negotiations."

NCUEA is made up of 150 NEA local units across the country representing about a third of the giant teacher organization's total membership. AFT has about 280,000 members.

AFT leaders have publicly called for merger talks with the rival NEA for years. But after last spring's merger of NEA's 100,000-member New York State Teachers Association and AFT's 85,000-member United Teachers of New York, the 1972 NEA convention banned any further mergers which include AFL-CIO affiliation.

"By refusing even to sit down and talk about the prospects of merger," said Mrs. Beach, an Oakland, Calif., public school teacher, "we believe that NEA leadership is ignoring the will of NEA members." She said the new coalition will try to convince next summer's NEA convention to rescind the association's ban.

Co-chairmen of the coalition, which will set up an office in Washington, D.C., are Mrs. Beach and Mary Ellen Riordan, president of the Detroit Federation of Teachers.

Starting next month, the coalition will circulate petitions to collect the signatures of one million teachers "demanding the achievement of teacher unity through an AFT-NEA merger," said Mrs. Beach.

The new coalition also will "launch a massive educational campaign — with regular mailings to teacher leaders of both organizations and throughout the nation—explaining the need for merger and analyzing the obstacles to merger," she said.

NEA and AFT units already have merged at the state and local levels in Flint, Mich.; Gibraltar, Mich., New Orleans and Los Angeles, as well as in New York. These mergers took place before the NEA ban.

Coordinated Bargaining Upheld in Court Test

(Continued from Page 1)

"It is clear from the record that no actual delay occurred as the result," the appellate court noted.

In refusing to review the decision, the Supreme Court ignored the plea by the NLRB that the appellate court decision "would permit labor organizations in major industries to resort to tactics to expand the scope of bargaining beyond established units and thereby impede the negotiation of agreements."

Also joining in the futile effort to persuade the Supreme Court to review the case was the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which said it was "imperative" that the decision be reversed.

In another case of importance to unions, the Supreme Court agreed to take a fresh look at the Hatch Act restrictions on the political activities of government employes.

A three-judge federal court upheld a challenge brought by the Letter Carriers to the constitutionality of the law, agreeing with the union claim that it restricted freedom of speech. The lower court stayed its decision to allow the case to be considered by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court review will involve reconsideration of its 1947 opinion upholding the Hatch Act. That case, 25 years ago, was heard by a shorthanded court and decided by a narrow 4-3 margin.

The lower court panel, by a 2-1 margin, said the 1947 Supreme Court decision was based on a narrower argument and more limited circumstances than the current challenge. And it noted that Supreme Court decisions since 1947 have taken a stronger view of First Amendment guarantees of free speech.

The panel concluded that while Congress may have the right to put "well-defined" limitations on participation in partisan politics by government workers, the Hatch Act is too vague to meet constitutional tests.

12-16-72

COL Boost Applied At Aluminum Plants

Pittsburgh — Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel announced that some 34,000 Steelworkers became eligible for another pay adjustment of 3 cents an hour under the cost-of-living clause of the 1971 settlement with five major aluminum companies.

Effective Dec. 1, the adjustment will be made in the wages of Steelworkers employed by Alcoa, Reynolds, Kaiser, Ormet and Ormal. The increase is the second such pay adjustment for Steelworkers at aluminum plants this year. An earlier adjustment of 3 cents an hour took effect on Sept. 1.

Widows' Benefits Go Up in January

Widows will start receiving higher benefits in January under the new social security law enacted by Congress and signed by the President last Oct. 30.

Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball announced that starting with the January benefit checks, about 1.75 million widows who were 65 or older when they began drawing widows' benefits will receive 100 percent of what their deceased husbands would get if they were alive and retired. Benefits will also be increased, but on a reduced basis, for about 2 million others who were less than 65 when they received their first widows' benefits.

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Labor Files Suit to Enforce State Safety Plan Deadline

CONTROL OF IMPORTS from low-wage countries to save American jobs through the passage of the Burke-Hartke bill was the thrust of a nationwide rally by the Ladies' Garment Workers. Here, a group of members from ILGWU Local 105 led a New York City demonstration in which an estimated 50,000 trade unionists participated.

Asks Court to Bar Extension Order

By John R. Oravec

Organized labor has asked a federal court to restrain the Labor Dept. from allowing states to operate substandard job safety programs after Dec. 28 in violation of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

The suit by the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers stems from the Labor Dept.'s "temporary orders" issued Oct. 3 extending authority to governors to maintain old safety programs while developing new plans for the department's approval.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and George C. Guenther, assistant secretary for occupational safety and health, were named as defendants.

The action, filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, charges the extension is beyond the scope of the Secretary's authority because it violates the section of the act that provides for state plans.

Congress allowed the Labor Dept. two years after passage of the act to gear up for enforcement of the stronger standards, the suit points out. During this period, the Labor Dept. was given authority to reach agreements with states allowing them to enforce existing state safety programs for the protection of workers.

The act provides that on Dec. 29 state safety plans that have not

(Continued on Page 8)

Federal Pay Raise Due In January

Pay raises for 1.3 million salaried federal employes and 2.3 million in the military services were announced by Pres. Nixon—three months later than originally scheduled by Congress.

Civilian employes—except a handful at the top of the pay structure—will receive a 5.14 percent raise in January. The military raise is 6.69 percent of base pay, which the government said amounts to about the same as the civilian increase in terms of total compensation.

Under the salary comparability law, the raises were scheduled for Oct. 1. But Nixon cancelled that

(Continued on Page 2)

Job Losses Cited:

Trade Bill Backers Refute NAM Claims

The claim by the National Association of Manufacturers that the Burke-Hartke bill would jeopardize hundreds of thousands of American jobs and adversely affect the U.S. balance of payments is being widely refuted.

Organized labor and Sen. Vance Hartke, co-author of the legislation, denounced the NAM for its attack on the bill that is designed to safeguard U.S. jobs by limiting imports and taxing profits from foreign operations of multinational corporations at the same level as domestic profits.

Contrary to the contention of the NAM, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said, hundreds of thousands of American jobs have been wiped out in recent years because of the runaway U.S. firms who roam the world in quest of cheap labor.

"To claim that the Burke-Hartke bill threatens American jobs is a tragic joke on the American people," Jennings declared. "This propaganda should be exposed for what it is."

Economist Elizabeth Jager of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said the Burke-Hartke bill would create

(Continued on Page 3)

New York City Fights Cut in Pollution Aid

New York City has initiated a court test of Pres. Nixon's constitutional authority to slash billions of dollars that Congress allocated for local and state water pollution projects.

The city, which said it stands to lose $265 million in federal funds, filed the suit in federal district court in Washington, D.C., but expects it eventually to reach the Supreme Court for final decision. Similar suits are expected from other local and state governments.

The administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, William Ruckelshaus, was the technical

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Dept. Shifts Slated In Key Posts

Six high-level Labor Dept. officials will leave their jobs before the start of the Nixon Administration's second term and a "talent search" has been launched to replace them.

Peter J. Brennan, who has been designated to replace outgoing Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, borrowed Robert F. Armao from the staff of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to direct "a task force set up to insure a smooth transition" in the department changeover. He named Armao his "acting executive officer" and asked him to study and evaluate the performance of the department's various divisions and bureaus.

The White House formally announced that Pres. Nixon has accepted the resignations of the following Labor Dept. officials, in addition to Hodgson: Under Sec. Laurence H. Silberman, who will be offered another job in government; Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., assistant secretary for manpower; Richard J. Grunewald, assistant secretary for employment standards; George C. Guenther, assistant sec-

(Continued on Page 8)

Steel Union, Industry Plan Joint Job Efforts

Strong labor-management cooperation to solve the "twin problems" of rising imports and lagging increases in productivity is essential to the future of the American steel industry and its thousands of employes.

That was the theme of a precedent-setting joint conference in Washington sponsored by the Steelworkers and 10 basic steel companies. Leaders of the union and top management personnel, together with some 700 union productivity committee members from across the country, participated in the one-day session.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel set the tone for the discussion when he declared:

"We in the United Steelworkers have developed an acute awareness of the import problem, and its impact on American jobs, American industry and the American economy. . . .

"The 18.3 million tons of steel imported in 1971 represented the export of at least 108,000 full

(Continued on Page 3)

Noted Arbiter George Taylor Dead at 71

Philadelphia—George W. Taylor, who directed economic stabilization agencies during two wars and was one of the nation's best-known arbitrators, died here at 71.

"All of us in the labor movement will miss his sound counsel," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a telegram to Mrs. Taylor. He recalled his association with Taylor on the World War II National War Labor Board and the Korean era's Wage Stabilization Board.

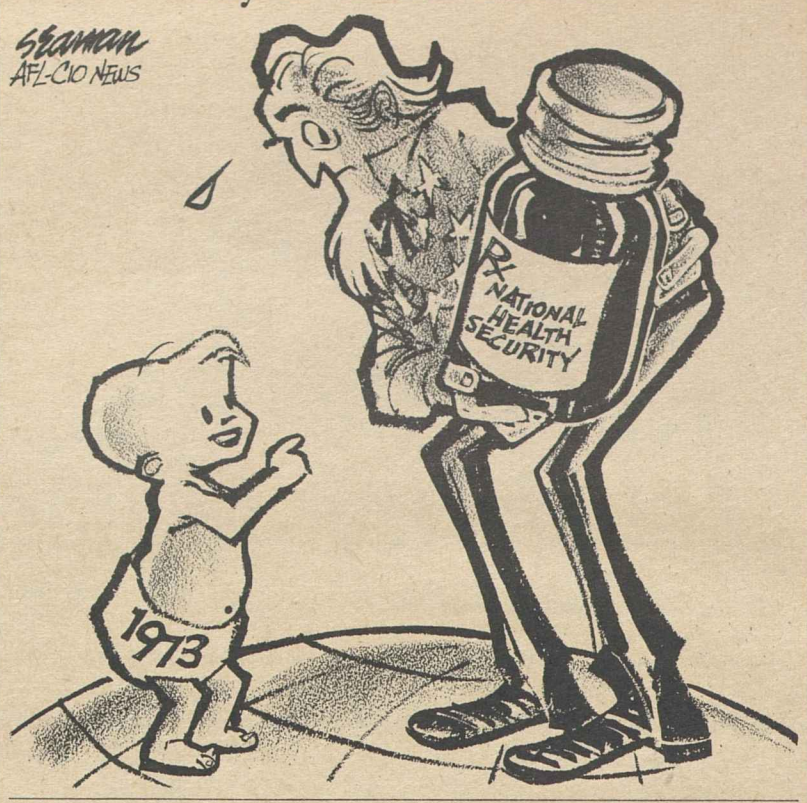
In both these roles, Meany said, Taylor was "a firm advocate of free democratic collective bargaining" and demonstrated "deep understanding of the individual problems of people." He brought to his assignments "patience and good humor."

Taylor retired last year as a professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business. In an arbitration career that started in 1929, he was credited with having settled more than 2,000 disputes.

His most controversial role was as architect of New York's Taylor Law, which includes punitive provisions against public employe strikes. But he frequently stressed other provisions in the law that he considered incentives to reaching settlements through collective bargaining.

During his career, he was named to important mediation roles by Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

'Try It—You'll Like It!'



Solidarity with Israel Linked to Joint Ideals

The nation of Israel and the American trade union movement share the same principles of freedom and justice, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a speech affirming labor's commitment to democratic values throughout the world.

Meany hit out at "the neo-isolationists who say that the rest of the world is none of our business" and at some supposed intellectuals "who do not know the difference between democracy and dictatorships."

America's workers understand this key difference, Meany said, and that's why "a solid, hard-working trade unionist" like Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons was being honored with an Israeli labor award for promoting Israeli bonds.

"You don't have to be Jewish to like Israel," Meany said. "You just have to believe in certain principles. And these principles happen to be the principles of the American labor movement."

Meany ridiculed those who pay lip service to democracy but defend dictatorships because "you can't have democracy in the underdeveloped countries."

Such a view, he said, is "too narrow-minded and bigoted for me—and for the American labor movement."

He cited Israel as evidence "that even in underdeveloped parts of the world like the Middle East, there is a democratic road to progress. There is a democratic way to make flowers bloom in the desert. There is a democratic way to provide jobs and schools and health care for the people . . . to overcome poverty and to make economic progress."

As with the Israelis, Meany said, "we believe that if democracy is worth building, it is worth defending."

Meany scored the "double standard" of those who purport to be for extenstion of democracy at home but "don't want to talk about" such things as the right to vote in North Vietnam, the expulsion of Asians from Uganda, the Berlin Wall, the demand for "ransom" for Soviet Jews.

It is in line, he suggested, with the "contempt" that many such persons have shown for working people. "They think that workers are too dumb to make their own decisions."

Meany noted that "Israel is a nation that was largely created by the labor movement." Golda Meir, the present prime minister, and the nation's early leaders came from Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation. "The state of Israel bears the union label," he said.

In supporting Israel, Meany said, "we are not only defending the bastion of democracy in the Middle East, we are defending our own principles, the principles of free trade unionism. And nothing is closer to us than that."

Long Island Rail Strike Passes 4-Week Mark

New York—Negotiations were resumed in the four-week-old Long Island Rail Road strike, but federal mediators gave no indications of progress toward a settlement.

A coalition of 12 unions, representing some 5,000 carmen, machinists, electricians, clerks, sheetmetal workers and other nonoperating employes struck the commuter line on Nov. 30. The unions rejected an offer of a 6 percent wage increase in each of two years on the grounds that it was discriminatory.

Earlier this year, the Pay Board approved raises for some 1,500 Long Island trainmen of 9 percent, 22 percent and 5.5 percent in each succeeding year of a three-year contract retroactive to Jan. 1, 1971.

The 90,000 commuters affected by the strike continued to use car pools, special buses and subways to get to work.

The unions seek a 28 percent raise for one year. The current average daily rate for the nonoperating group on strike is about $38.40, a spokesman for them said. The daily rate for operating trainmen now is $51.75, and for operating conductors, $57.76.

Dr. William J. Ronan, head of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which owns and operates the railroad, said that any increase beyond the 6 percent annual rise over a two-year period, as recommended by a federal fact-finding board, would have to be based on greater productivity.

Anthony F. D'Avanzo of the Railway Carmen, chief spokesman for the unions, said the railroad has already realized billions of dollars through increased productivity, reduction in the work force and pension cost savings. He said the wage increases sought by the unions would cost commuters no more than 3 cents a ride.

Nixon Grants Federal Pay Boost of 5.1%

(Continued from Page 1)

increase, noting that federal workers had received pay adjustments the previous Jan. 1, and shouldn't get a second raise in the same year.

The increases are based on surveys of private industry salary changes and are supposed to keep government employes from lagging behind. The President's salary advisory panel had recommended that an additional 0.36 percent be added to the pay raise to make up for the lost three months, but Nixon rejected the proposal as excessive.

There will be no raise for executives at the top scale of $36,000 a year since their pay, along with that of members of Congress and appointed officials, has been frozen until 1974 by presidential order.

Under the 1970 pay comparability act, military personnel automatically get a pay raise whenever civilian salaries are raised.

The government pay raise applies only to annually paid white-collar and professional employes. Salaries of the government's blue-collar workers are based on area prevailing wage schedules and employes of the U.S. Postal Service negotiate their pay rates through their unions.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Legislation Urgent:

Gap in Health Care Seen as Widening

The AFL-CIO is committed to "do everything in its power to see that America has a National Health Security program as soon as humanly possible," Bert Seidman, the federation's social security director, declared.

Seidman told a Maritime Trades Dept. luncheon gathering of labor, business, and government officials that "such a goal is now more important than ever" as the United States continues to fall further behind the rest of the world in terms of health care protection and delivery.

"Despite America's advanced technological development and available resources, she ranks 13th in infant mortality, seventh in maternal death rates, 17th in male and 10th in female life expectancy as compared to other countries of the world," he said.

In view of this poor performance in the area of health care delivery, Seidman suggested that one would expect that costs for such services would also be dropping, but he pointed out that the opposite is true.

"The cost of health care in the United States has gone up 600 percent since 1950," he said. "In Fiscal Year 1972, this nation spent $83.4 billion for health care, up $7.8 billion or 10.3 percent over Fiscal Year 1971—and this despite the so-called controls for most of that year."

He said that the individual citizen is bearing the brunt of these price rises, because the insurance companies are paying less than half the health care bill. He cited:

- Deductibles, coinsurance and exclusions written into insurance policies.
- Fragmented, uncoordinated and unmanaged services.
- Tight control of the medical system by the providers and the insurance industry.
- Inordinately high administrative costs and profits that take 14 cents of every premium dollar and in some instances more than 50 cents.
- Failure of the commercial insurance companies to cover "high risk" people, such as the aged and those with previous or chronic illnesses.

The only answer, Seidman observed, is to use proven methods of social insurance to finance "across-the-board" medical care through the National Health Security plan.

"National Health Security would be universal and comprehensive for all U.S. citizens regardless of race, religion or social status. It would not be just a financing mechanism, but would provide cost and quality controls and built-in features for improving and expanding the health care delivery system. It would be equitably financed and fully prepaid, and both doctor and patient freedoms would be maintained."

Seidman concluded by rejecting alternative plans for national health insurance proposed by the Administration and the American Medical Association among others.

"The Administration proposal," he said, "dependent upon private insurance, would allocate the 'good risks' to the private insurors and leave the poor, disabled, the old and the chronically sick to the government. It would not spread the risk, but just siphon off the high profits.

"This, and all other alternative proposals, have the same defect of relying upon private insurance for health care protection and delivery."

GBBA Wins Unit Of Owens-Corning

Philadelphia—The Glass Bottle Blowers were chosen as bargaining representative by workers at the Fairburn, Ga., plant of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. by a 4-to-1 margin.

The vote was 194 for GBBA and 44 "no union" in a runoff election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The GBBA had the support of the Teamsters, which had run second in the first balloting.

GBBA Pres. Newton W. Black called it "one of our union's most gratifying organizing victories."

It is the eighth Owens-Corning Fiberglas plant organized by GBBA.

All told, GBBA now has more than 5,000 members under Owens-Corning contracts, Black said.

ISRAELI LABOR AWARD is presented to Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers for his union's efforts in raising funds for the Israel bonds program. Zvi Brosh, left, information minister of the Israeli Embassy, makes the presentation at a testimonial dinner for Lyons in Washington.

Job Losses Cited:

Trade Bill Backers Refute NAM Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

a fair trade policy and also repeal the existing tax laws that give preferential treatment on foreign investments of U.S. firms.

The current tax laws not only allow deferrals on foreign-earned profits, she pointed out, but the U.S.-based multinationals also receive tax credits for investing in foreign operations.

The NAM based its claim on a survey of 83 firm which had after-tax earnings of $2.6 billion in 1971 on their foreign affiliates. Of that amount, $1.5 billion was remitted to the U.S. firms for dividends and investment.

While $800 million of the foreign profits was paid out in dividends, $700 million reportedly "was retained" for investment in domestic plants and equipment, which the NAM said helped create and maintain up to 48,500 jobs.

J. Stanford Smith, senior vice president of General Electric Co. who released the NAM study, further claimed the 3,000 U.S. firms with foreign operations created or maintained 200,000 American jobs in the past five years.

But Hartke, focusing on the job problems of his home state of Indiana, noted that Smith's own company has failed to live up to the NAM claims of job creation through foreign operations.

He pointed out that employment at the GE plant at Fort Wayne has leveled off despite the spectacular growth of the electronics industry and that the GE refrigerator plant in Bloomington has fewer workers now than in 1970.

"Electrical worker employment in Indiana has stood stagnant or has actually declined since multinational activity was stepped up," Hartke declared.

Taiwan alone, he said, in the first eight months of 1972 sent into Indiana 1.8 million black and white television sets and 106,000 color sets, an increase of 179 percent over the comparable 1971 period.

"The United States has been forced to absorb 4.3 million TV sets made by U.S. and other corporations abroad in operations that are not taxed as they are in Indiana or other states," he said.

Hartke said these products are made by workers overseas at starvation wages, "while electrical workers in Indiana seek welfare payments based on unemployment due to imports."

The executive board of the Textile Workers Union of America noted in a recent statement that multinationals are not only undermining domestic American industries and wiping out hundreds of thousands of jobs, but also are accelerating the decline of the U.S. position in the world economy.

"These companies," the TWUA declared, "pick and choose among the loopholes in the legal system of the nations where they operate. The multinationals are above the law. . . . What is to their private advantage can create economic disaster areas throughout the United States."

Mrs. Jager pointed out that during the past decade—as U.S. multinationals have stepped up their foreign activities — America's surpluses in foreign trade and the balance of payments have been turned into deficits.

Currently, the deficit in the trade balance is running at an annual rate of more than $7 billion as foreign products enter the country at almost double the U.S. export rate. The NAM report made no mention of the trade deficit.

It also ignored the point that Burke-Hartke would establish a sliding door arrangement of quotas on foreign products. This system would make U.S. products more competitive and create more jobs, Mrs. Jager said.

Unionists Named to Productivity Panel

The National Commission on Productivity was reconstituted with a full labor membership as Pres. Nixon announced the appointment of five union leaders to the labor-management-government panel charged with studying ways to improve economic growth.

Rejoining the commission were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons, all of whom had resigned last March. Also named were Railway & Airline Clerks Pres. C. L. Dennis and Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall.

Continuing on the commission are Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons and Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

Dress Industry Talks Slated For 60,000

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers will open negotiations Jan. 2 for a new contract covering 60,000 dressmakers in the Northeast. The union announced it will seek a 25 percent wage increase over the next three years to make up for gains wiped out by inflation in the current three-year contract which expires Jan. 31.

The cost of living rose 16.5 percent over the life of the current pact, eroding most of the three-step 20 percent wage increases for the ILGWU members in the eight-state area, the union said.

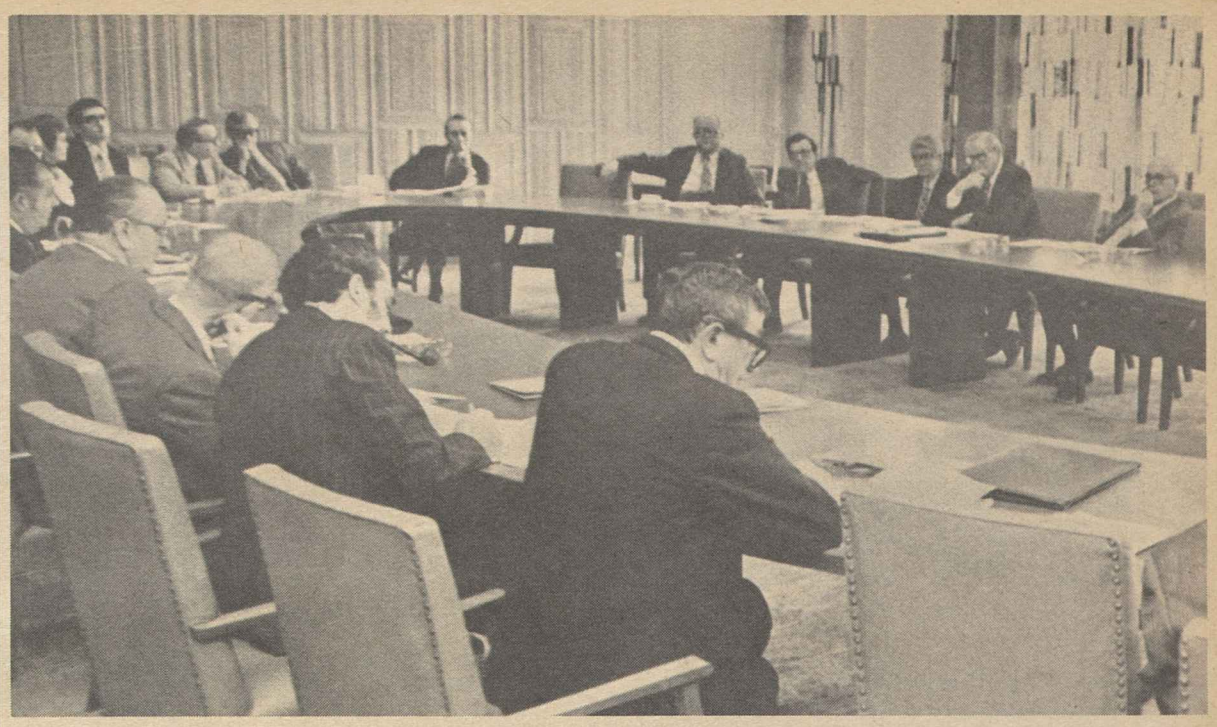
As a safeguard against further erosion of earnings, the union's bargaining team will also be asking for a cost-of-living escalator clause in the contract that would provide for automatic increments each time the government's Consumer Price Index climbs 3 percent.

An additional 2 percent contribution for health and welfare benefits and increasing the annual holiday schedule from 8½ to 10 days are also priority bargaining items.

Murray Gross, manager of the ILGWU's Dressmakers' Joint Council, who heads the bargaining team, said another contract proposal calls for the creation of a fund to promote the dress industry in New York City.

About 30,000 of the union's dressmakers involved in the negotiations are in New York City. The other 30,000 are spread throughout New York State, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

The ILGWU also will start negotiations later in the month on contracts covering members in the children's dressmaking industry, multi-plant master firms and embroidery workers.



SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE of the AFL-CIO discusses health coverage issues and the benefit structure of the railroad retirement system. The committee, headed by Federation Vice Pres. Floyd Smith, also heard reports on social security, health care and workmen's compensation.

Union-Industry Approach Sought On Steel Imports, Productivity

(Continued from Page 1)

time union job opportunities in the American steel industry."

But, Abel reminded the audience, imports aren't the only problem. The steel industry, he said, has had a productivity improvement factor of only about 2 percent a year. "I don't want to settle for that kind of annual improvement in our standard of life."

The union and the steel industry, he continued, have reached the stage where they can take on the challenges of imports and productivity in a "mutual, cooperative effort—and it will take cooperation."

Symbolizing that willingness to work together on these problems was the presence of Edwin H. Gott and R. Heath Larry, chairman and vice chairman of U.S. Steel, and leading industrial relations executives of the other basic steel companies.

Gott told the conference he regards improving productivity as "absolutely essential" to both the companies and the workers. Arguing that increased productivity will make the American steel industry better able to meet foreign competition, Gott predicted that successful joint efforts could increase American steel jobs.

Larry, who has headed U.S. Steel's contract negotiating team, underlined the fact that the "union has given up none of its contractual rights by agreeing to undertake this voluntary effort—nor has management contracted away its managerial rights and responsibilities."

Other speakers at the session were Sec. of Commerce Peter Peterson; Rev. William T. Hogan, S.J., of Fordham University, an expert on foreign steel industries, and Bruce Thrasher of the USWA staff. Presiding was James P. Griffin, assistant to Abel and a member of the Joint Coordinating Committee.

Abel counseled the company representatives not to return to the "deaf-ear policy of years gone by," but rather to consult with "your counterparts in the union, advise them of your company's problems, and seek their suggestions and advice."

To his union colleagues, Abel said: "Accept in good faith this opportunity to join in a constructive effort with your counterparts in management." Working together, he said, the two sides can "restore the American steel industry to its former world status and assure more and better jobs and an expanded standard of living in the years ahead."

Throughout his address, Abel kept coming back to the problems caused by rising imports of steel. Although a voluntary international quota agreement was in effect in 1971, steel imports were up five million tons over 1970. That brought them some three million tons over the 15.4 million-ton "limit" of the voluntary quotas.

Those figures, he pointed out, do not include the hundreds of thousands of tons of steel involved in automobile imports from Japan, Germany and other countries.

Abel offered a three-point program to replace the quota agreement system:

- "Specific legislation" to regulate the flow of steel into the United States.
- Establishment of "fair, equitable labor standards" that would apply to all nations.
- Worldwide marketing rules based on the principle that "foreign trade must be fair as well as free."

The Burke-Hartke bill, due to be re-introduced in January into the Congress, will accomplish these objectives, Abel said. "To put it very bluntly, we support it because we think it's time for positive change in our nation's foreign trade policy. . . .

"For far too long, primary attention has been given to the political effects of our trade policy and too little—or none at all—has been given to our own national economic and social goals.

"It's time we stopped playing Santa Claus in international trade," Abel declared.

A statement issued by the joint labor-management coordinating committee disclosed that about 230 individual joint plant productivity committees are in operation, and that more than 800 joint meetings have been held in various plants.

The committee, predicting that the productivity problem will be "in the forefront for the indefinite future," said the unions and companies will have to increase their activities.

Throughout, the steel union has made clear that greater productivity will come not from wage-cutting, speed-up or job-trimming but from better use of technology, improving conditions and eliminating waste at the workplace and building sales volume in a "dynamic and expanding economy."

UNION-INDUSTRY COOPERATION is stressed as the key in boosting productivity to make American-produced steel more competitive with foreign imports at a Washington conference of the Steelworkers and a committee of 10 major U.S. steel companies. The discussions were led by USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. and head of the industry committee.

Christmas 1972

ON THIS CHRISTMAS 1972 the quest for peace continues in Southeast Asia, Northern Ireland, the Middle East, Africa—wherever the whine of gunfire and the boom of bombs are taking lives and bringing death, fear and despair.

In the more than a quarter century since the holocaust of World War II, the striving for peace has continued unabated with but limited success. For there are nations to whom power and control are more important than peace—the nations that refused recently in the United Nations to condemn terrorism as a political weapon.

Nevertheless, the struggle to establish peace and freedom on a lasting basis must continue without letup. For it is as clear now as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of missiles and satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

The free world has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

Yet as we move further into the 1970s repression and dictatorship are still prevalent for most of the world's peoples, and the battle against hunger and disease and want goes slowly.

But the struggle goes on because there is the eternal hope for a better tomorrow, another opportunity to try to bring to fruition the ancient message of peace and goodwill.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY the violence of a few years ago has mostly subsided, but there is a sense of unease and frustration and a new concern for insidious forms of repression that do not conform to our democratic ways and traditions.

And the problems of poverty and discrimination and injustice persist, albeit in small measure when compared to the problems elsewhere in the world.

It is time, perhaps, to shed the self-indulgence of an exaggerated affluence, the hedonistic lifestyles, and turn to the ills still besetting us, the problems still unsolved.

As we make the turn into 1973 the trade union movement, operating as it has always as the people's lobby, will take up anew the battle to bring a sense of dignity and worth and well-being, a fair share of the wealth they produce, to America's workers and to the nation as a whole.

The issues change little: a good job, decent housing, proper health care, quality education, assistance against the hazards of unemployment, injury, old age, and above all an atmosphere in which freedom—civil rights, civil liberties—and peace can flourish.

Peace and goodwill, bread and freedom—these are the goals that express the essence of the trade union movement and for which it will expend all its efforts and resources.

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A Word Edgewise:

Pattern of Math Deficiency Raises Genetic Suspicions

By John P. Roche

BY AND LARGE I try to steer clear of topics about which I know nothing, but for highly personal reasons I feel compelled to venture forth into genetics.

This is a risky business; several scholars have been accused of "racism" for suggesting that heredity is a key factor in determining intelligence levels, and I don't want to get mixed up in that particular confrontation. So let us stipulate that what I am suggesting has nothing to do with race, color, sex or previous condition of servitude.

The problem is simple: Are individuals born without mathematical talent the way some are born without color vision? Is this lack of ability something that runs down through the generations? To be specific, at some point in the history of the Roche family was the math chromosome dropped from the intellectual specifications?

What triggered off this inquiry was a sad little scene. Our daughter, a high school senior, was working away at her homework the other night and suddenly she began to emit the strangest groans. I found her peering glazedly at a math book, trying to understand some problem in trigonometry. "It might as well be written in Chinese," she said, "I just don't know where to start."

I soothed her, told her to talk to her teacher, and then, suddenly, had total recall of a similar scene back in the late 1930s. In the 11th grade I had wrestled with intermediate algebra, had spent a lot of time after school with a generous and helpful teacher, and then, at the appointed time and place, gone to take the New York State Regents exam. I opened the test and had a sense of total helplessness—"It might as well have been written in Chinese." I faked it (one question required graphing equations and I recall my designs were quite artistic) and received probably the lowest mark in the state.

Well, I took the course over again, a weary chore if ever there was one, and the second time round lucked out. For some reason or other, this Regents exam was the easiest in memory: a dozen of my classmates got perfect scores. I got 66, heaved a sigh of relief, and abandoned math for life.

However, the interesting thing was that at this point my father, who had been spurring me on in his own distinctive fashion, told me why he thought my passing algebra was so important.

By way of background, I might say that my father was an extremely intelligent man (despite some racial and religious prejudices which, in fairness, he shared with most of his generation) who had failed to graduate from high school. He was close-mouthed about his childhood, but now I got the story. In the last term of his senior year, he flunked math and thus failed to graduate. He didn't dare tell his parents, so he sneaked home, packed his things, and ran away to sea.

ONCE I HAD MY 66 in algebra safely in the bank, he confessed that the greatest mistake he had made in his life was not making up that failure and graduating from high school.

The gist of the matter is that three generations of Roches—who, while certainly not pushing the genius level, were anything but village idiots—seem to have wandered into this world without mathematical talent.

If there is any genetic evidence to support this possibility, I would like to get my hands on it. Then, if and when I have grandchildren, their birth certificates could carry a footnote: "Exempt from courses in mathematics." In the meantime, we have taken recourse to prayer for our daughter's surviving trig.

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Buying Power Lags:

Wage Earners Still Struggle To Maintain Living Standards

The following is excerpted from "The Economic Squeeze on the Worker, 1972" by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger which appears in the December 1972 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

IN JUNE 1972 the buying power of the weekly earnings of the average worker in private industry, after federal tax payments, was up only 5.5 percent from 1965. Moreover, state and local government taxes on income and payrolls increased during this period of seven years—washing out about half of the improvement.

After payment of these state and local taxes, as well as deduction of federal income and social security taxes, the buying power of the average wage and salary earner's weekly pay in June 1972 was only slightly greater than it had been in 1965. Yet this small improvement in buying power was an important factor in boosting the real volume of retail sales to consumers in 1971 and 1972, after several years of very little increase.

The average wage and salary earner makes up nearly three-fourths of the total American workforce, the major group of consumers, as well as producers, in the American economy.

About 49.5 million nonsupervisory workers were employed in private, non-farm employment in mid-1972. Approximately another 11 million nonsupervisory employes worked for the federal, state or local governments or as hired farm workers. This group of about 60.5 million comprises approximately 74 percent of the total employed labor force—excluding executives, supervisors, self-employed businessmen, professionals and similar groups.

Since many families have two or more workers—and some workers are single and live alone—these 60.5 million nonsupervisory employes represent somewhere in the neighborhood of 37 million families, about 70 percent of the nation's total of close to 54 million families.

The government's published information about the average nonsupervisory employe cannot give details about specific individuals and families. Some have not made out anywhere as well as the "average" and others have made out much better.

Skilled and technical workers in some industries and occupations earn $7 or more per hour. But the average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers in private industry were $3.62 in June 1972. And several million full-time non-farm wage and salary workers still earn less than $2 an hour.

The earnings of most full-time male workers between the ages of 25 and 55 are usually at the average or above, because the average includes the earnings of part-time workers and those who have recently started to work. On the other hand, the earnings of most unskilled workers usually are at the average or below, since the average also includes the higher earnings of skilled and technical workers.

But the government's published information on the "average" presents a general indication of the trend of economic conditions among most of this major group of Americans.

Here are the facts from the U.S. Dept. of Labor's published reports, on the earnings of the average production or nonsupervisory employe.

In June 1972, the average gross weekly earnings of the varied group of 49.5 million nonsupervisory wage and salary earners in private industry were $135.39. The deduction of federal income and social security taxes left the weekly take-home pay at $120.49 for such a worker with three dependents.

The buying power of this weekly take-home pay after federal taxes (in constant 1967 dollars to account for increased living costs) was up from the recession levels of 1969-1970. But it was only 5.5 percent greater than in 1965.

With gross weekly earnings of $135.39 in June 1972, a year-round, full-time worker would make $7,040.28 a year before taxes. However, the Labor Dept. reports that it cost $10,971, before tax payments, to maintain a modest standard of living—with amenities but few luxuries—for a family of four in an urban area in the autumn months of 1971. Even the Labor Dept.'s "lower budget" for an urban family of four—with some amenities and no luxuries—cost $7,214 in the fall of 1971.

THE RESULT is that many workers' families supplement their basic earnings through the additional incomes of working wives, moonlighting, or do without. With such supplementation, the incomes of many families are greater than the earnings of the head of the household from his regular job.

In fact, many families depend on some kind of supplement to reach middle-income status. The midpoint of before-tax family income was $10,285 in 1971, according to the Census Bureau. The full-time, year-round work of the head of the household just isn't enough for a significant number of families to reach this middle-income status.

With weekly earnings, after federal taxes, of $120.49 in June, the average nonsupervisory worker with three dependents would earn $6,265.48 in a year. Although this total does not include employer contributions to the worker's pension or other fringe benefit plans, neither does it include the additional payments of income and payroll taxes to state and local governments.

So the average wage and salary earner still has a long way to go—to improve the buying power of his earnings and to be able to reach and maintain a moderate standard of living for his family from his regular job.

Congress Shows Concern:

Mounting Deficits Spur Drive For Reform of Trade Laws

CHANCES ARE BETTER than ever that Congress will act next year to reshape U.S. international trade and tax laws to stem the mounting export of jobs, capital and technology, and control the torrent of imports, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison said.

Swelling trade deficits and the worsening problem of plant-closings and layoffs as U.S. companies shift to overseas operations have "brought home" the realization that further delay "is only going to make the problem worse" and harder to solve, Denison declared.

"The economic situation of the United States is the best lobbying force for what must be done on the Hill," Denison declared, as he was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Denison said it is now clear that the old remedies in international trade have not worked. He warned that "if the United States continues in its present direction, we will suffer even far greater unemployment . . . further undermining of our economic base, and loss of our standard of living." He renewed the labor movement's strong support of the Burke-Hartke trade bill, which, he stressed, goes to the complex problems the United States faces in one legislative package.

American companies that have transformed themselves into multinational corporations no longer hinge their actions on "what is necessarily better for the United States and the U.S. worker," he said. They have a "worldwide interest in their own corporate well-being which does not necessarily coincide with the best interests of United States citizens," he said.

Denison rejected the contention that tough new trade and tax legislation along the lines of Burke-Hartke would trigger retaliation against U.S. products in overseas markets.

"Every industrial nation in the world has already moved to protect itself" with laws and policies that "retain its domestic production and restrain export of its capital," he said, adding, "we are not retaliating against them, and we do not believe that they will retaliate against us."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

A RECENT REPORT by the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that noise has risen to such a high level in parts of the United States that the hearing of 40 million Americans is potentially at risk.

The harmful effects of noise—not only in the industrial workplace but in transporation, construction, power tools, household appliances, rock and roll bands, to name a few sources—has reached well past the pollutant stage.

On the last day of the 92nd Congress the first comprehensive federal regulatory program to control noise was passed and later signed by Pres. Nixon.

The bill set federal noise standards for commercial products and gave the agency authority to set restrictions on aircraft noise subject to a veto by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Initially, movement will be gradual with several distinct phases of basic research, standards setting, bureaucratic structuring, planning and then enforcement.

Eventually—1976 seems a likely target—noise rules will be something every equipment producer, construction contractor, industrial operation, transportation system will have to deal with. The list should include, too, most commercial retail and service organizations. The individual citizen, too, will be involved—if he owns a car, a motorcycle, a mower or other powered device.

Currently the federal noise role will be largely the task of the Office of Noise Abatement & Control, now a small EPA section, formed in 1971 solely to develop an appraisal for the President of the scope of noise problems. However, with noise legislation now on the books, ONAC will move toward the same status of other major EPA activities.

The first step will be the appointment of an assistant EPA administrator for noise. The present staff of about 12 will likely be tripled in the next few months with further expansion next year. Congress authorized $3 million for running the noise control program this fiscal year, $6 million in fiscal 1974 and $12 million the following year.

Under the law the noise control unit has five basic responsibilities to be met by next August. Three are studies of important noise sources—airports, trains and interstate motor carriers. The studies will lead to standards for source categories. In the case of airports, standards will be offered to the FAA. For trucks, trains and other categories to be covered, EPA sets final standards.

ANOTHER IMMEDIATE assignment is preparation of a detailed document of criteria that will identify and classify all currently known noise effects. This ties in with the fifth project, full documentation of all major sources that can contribute to noise pollution.

Whether all five of these tasks can be completed in nine months depends on the willingness of Congress and Nixon to fund the programs. On completion, though, the reports will be used in ONAC's second big phase—setting precise standards.

Existing products will be controlled first. Design and manufacture will follow. There will be a meshing with existing state and local standards which leaves some area of confusion, but there is no doubt on penalties. A federal fine of $25,000 is permitted.

For industrial workers, the Occupational Safety & Health Act was designed to cover noise pollution but little progress has been made. Experts agree that the standards set under the Walsh-Healy Act just do not answer the noise pollution of today.

Meanwhile, there are thousands of cases to document the fact that exposure of industrial workers to high noise levels for certain time periods can cause hearing losses. The documentation on the effect of environmental noise and the cumulative job and environment noise effect on and off the job will set the stage for action that most people think must be taken.

A BETTER-THAN-EVER CHANCE the new Congress will act to stem the export of jobs, capital and technology, and the torrent of imports was predicted by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Jane Garrick of the Bureau of National Affairs. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Economic, Political Issues Marked '72

In virtually all areas of labor's concern, 1972 was a year of limited progress.

Unemployment persisted at abnormally high levels throughout the year. The 6 percent level of January was whittled down to 5.5 percent, where it remained stuck for most of the year. The latest monthly report showed a welcome dip to 5.2 percent.

On the political front, the Democratic convention left the trade union movement divided on the presidential ticket and led to the decision of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to refrain from a presidential endorsement and concentrate a united labor effort on the election of a progressive Congress.

The emphasis paid off as massive ticket-splitting resulted in liberal gains in the Senate and—in terms of voting records—at least a standoff in the House.

On bread-and-butter bargaining, the one-sided curbs on wages—that led to the resignation of four labor members of the Pay Board—held down gains and cut back on previously negotiated increases. Meanwhile, living costs continued to rise as price controls proved ineffective and unenforced.

There was the usual mixture of gains and setbacks in Congress. Generally, Congress showed more concern than did the Administration over the slack in the economy and problems of pollution. But there was no action on such major labor goals as National Health Security, the Burke-Hartke trade bill, minimum wage improvements and tax justice.

Organizationally, the movement towards merger of unions with common interests continued with several mergers consummated and others in the works.

And at year's end, the American labor movement remained a very vital force in the nation's social, economic and political structure—more durable, apparently, than some of its perennial critics.

January

Unemployment jumped to 6 percent at year-end and workers were being squeezed by inequities of wage-price controls. Aerospace workers lost an average of $340 when the Pay Board ordered 17 cents of a negotiated first-year increase put off until second year of contract. Cost of Living Council interpreted congressional directive to exclude substandard wages from controls as affecting only those earning less than $1.90 an hour. In front-page editorial in AFL-CIO News, Federation Pres. George Meany termed this "outrageous," pledged that AFL-CIO will "find a means for overturning it." On price front, local AFL-CIO watchdog committees tackled frustrating task of policing retail stores for illegal price increases after Price Commission and Internal Revenue Service said retail enforcement rested largely on "honor system."

People: Al H. Chesser became president of United Transportation Union; Joseph Belsky, president of Meat Cutters, and Michael DiSilvestro, secretary-treasurer of Painters. Deaths: Al Kerr, secretary-treasurer of Seafarers; Wayne E. Strader, secretary-treasurer of Grain Millers. Retirements: Boris Shishkin from AFL-CIO staff; Richard T. Leonard from Industrial Union Dept. staff.

February

Congress ignored negotiated settlement of West Coast dock strike and enacted standby compulsory arbitration of the dispute. Meany termed signing of the legislation after strike was over a "gratuitous insult to American workers." Senate tabled and House Commerce subcommittee rejected Administration's permanent arbitration bill. Election reform and campaign financing bill signed into law by Pres. Nixon on last possible date, to take effect 60 days later. United Farm Workers Organizing Committee given AFL-CIO charter as a national union. Jobless rate announced at 5.9 percent. AFL-CIO Executive Council launched massive COPE-led voter registration campaign.

People: Retail Clerks Pres. James T. Housewright, Service Employes Pres. George Hardy and UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser elected to AFL-CIO Executive Council, succeeding retired presidents of their unions—James A. Suffridge, David Sullivan and Charles Luna. Deaths: George P. Delaney, former U.S. worker representative to International Labor Organization; W. Don Ellinger, Machinists political director; August Scholle, retired Michigan AFL-CIO president.

March

The Pay Board, with labor members dissenting, slashed by more than one-third the strike-ending pay raise negotiated by West Coast dockers. Cost to each worker over an 18-month period was estimated at $1,150. By the end of the month, the Pay Board's tripartite setup was scrapped as the three AFL-CIO members and Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock resigned. The AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a unanimous statement: "We will not be a part of the window-dressing for this system of unfair and inequitable control of wages, for the benefit of business profits." Living costs rose and real spendable earnings were down for the month. Congress sent the "equal rights for women" constitutional amendment to the states for ratification action. The ITT political scandal made headlines. The Industrial Union Dept. called on the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to impose stricter limits on deadly asbestos dust. The Senate rejected a simplified national voter registration bill.

People: William Sidell became president of the Carpenters on the retirement of Maurice A. Hutcheson, who had headed the union since 1952.

April

Meany took sacks of groceries to a Price Commission hearing to back up his charge that price controls were not being enforced and commission's policies "are designed to benefit big business." The AFL-CIO joined the IUE in federal court suit charging that Cost of Living Council violated the law by exempting only wages under $1.90 an hour from controls. Labor Dept. survey found that as of previous autumn a city family of four needed a $10,971-a-year paycheck to maintain a moderate living standard. First-quarter corporate profits reported at all-time high. Unemployment was 5.9 percent. AFL-CIO told Congress that trade adjustment aid is no substitute for lost jobs and urged enactment of Burke-Hartke bill.

People: Labor's Murray-Green award presented to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph for lifetime of civil rights leadership. Deaths: George Baldanzi, president of United Textile Workers.

May

Special task force set up by AFL-CIO Executive Council to lead educational and lobbying drive for Burke-Hartke trade bill. Joblessness still at 5.9 percent, marking 18th month close to 6 percent mark. Minimum wage bill gutted by House conservative coalition. Merger plans announced by Pulp-Sulphite and Papermakers & Paperworkers unions. AFL-CIO termed Administration's "pension reform" bill primarily "a new tax loophole for the wealthy." Pittsburgh laundry workers, making $1.94 an hour, protested against Pay Board slash of 13 cents an hour from their negotiated wage increase. AFL-CIO presented platform proposals to Democrats and said same package would be proposed to Republican committee. A federal judge dismissed Justice Dept. charges of illegal campaign contributions against Seafarers and the union's top officers. Meany urged labor's "complete support" of Clothing Workers strike and boycott of Farah slacks.

People: Plumbers & Pipefitters Pres. Martin J. Ward elected to AFL-CIO Executive Council to succeed Peter T. Schoemann; Carpenters Pres. William Sidell elected to replace Maurice A. Hutcheson on council.

June

"Save Our Jobs" rally in Akron kicked off campaign for Burke-Hartke bill. New York teachers ratified AFT-NEA statewide merger by 4-1 vote. Congress extended emergency jobless benefits in states with highest unemployment. U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl elected vice president of ILO conference. Cost of Living Council knocked $2.25 minimum wage scheduled for 45,000 District of Columbia hotel-restaurant workers down to $1.90. House voted to cut coverage of occupational safety-health law. Labor rushed aid to South Dakota flood victims. Supreme Court upheld labor's right to aid political candidates with voluntary funds. Union-Industries Show drew big crowds in San Diego.

People: Sol Stetin succeeded William Pollock as president of Textile Workers Union of America and William M. DuChessi was elected secretary-treasurer. State, County & Municipal Employes elected William Lucy secretary-treasurer, succeeding Joseph L. Ames. Deaths: Albert E. Hutchinson, president of the Asbestos Workers.

July

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted not to endorse either presidential candidate and to concentrate on the election of senators and representatives "whose records commend them to the working people of America." Earlier, in a speech to the Democratic convention, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel warned that unless a candidate working people can support were nominated, the presidential ticket would "go down to a crashing defeat in November." Congress made a labor-supported 20 percent social security increase veto-proof by attaching it to a bill raising the debt limit. The House rejected an attempt to prohibit strikers and their families from receiving food stamps. A federal court upheld labor's challenge to the $1.90 wage control cutoff and the Cost of Living Council agreed to exempt all wages below $2.75 an hour from controls. A lower federal court ruled that the Hatch Act ban on political activity by government workers was unconstitutional. The AFL-CIO warned Congress that scheduled postal hikes threatened the existence of many labor publications. The Administration withdrew its proposal for compulsory arbitration of all transportation disputes and said it would "review" the legislation with labor.

People: Asbestos Workers named Andrew T. Haas president and chose William G. Bernard to succeed him as secretary-treasurer.

August

Conventions of two paper industry unions ratify merger, create new United Paperworkers, with Joseph Tonelli of Pulp-Sulphite as president and Harry D. Sayre of Paperworkers & Papermakers as senior executive vice president. Senate scuttled labor-backed "no-fault" auto insurance bill. Pres. Nixon vetoed appropriations bill carrying school aid funds exceeding his budget; signed bill adding two additional pay steps for federal government's blue-collar workers. Jobless rate hovered at 5.5 percent; price rise continued. Corporate profits up sharply. National study commission termed state workmen's compensation laws "inadequate and inequitable." Federal court ruled Pay Board exceeded its authority when it slashed first-year pay raise of aerospace workers. Merger of District 50, Allied & Technical Workers, into the Steelworkers was given final clearance. AFL-CIO Executive Council reaffirmed both the non-endorsement of presidential candidates and the top priority emphasis on the congressional elections.

September

NLRB told a California firm to stop shooting at union organizers "in the presence of employes." Labor Day statements by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland keyed to election of a progressive Congress "regardless of who occupies the White House." Pay Board cut back scheduled increases for 5,100 newspaper and printing workers in Washington, D.C. Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, an affiliate of Marine Engineers, decisively won nationwide bargaining election. Transport Service Employes, representing airline sky caps and railroad red caps, merged with Railway & Airline Clerks. Primaries continued to topple long-term congressmen, including several committee chairmen.

People: Leadership of Clothing Workers passed to a new generation as Murray H. Finley succeeded Jacob S. Potofsky as president and Jacob Sheinkman succeeded Frank Rosenblum as secretary-treasurer. J. C. Turner elected secretary-treasurer of Operating Engineers on retirement of Newell J. Carman.

October

Windup of Congress dominated the news. Nixon vetoes of rail pension hike and water pollution control bill overridden; rigid spending ceiling rejected; social security improvement package enacted; job-injury benefits more than doubled for 836,000 workers covered by Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Compensation Act. Big setback was House conservative coalition success in blocking minimum wage legislation. Meany termed it "a cruel blow" to America's working poor. After adjournment, Nixon vetoed appropriations for Health, Education & Welfare and Labor Dept., two senior citizen bills, and economic development bill with aid for workers whose jobs are lost because of pollution control actions.

People: Clyde M. Webber named president of Government Employes on retirement of John F. Griner; Dennis Garrison elected executive vice president. Orville P. Channell succeeded Leroy A. Taylor as secretary-treasurer of Railway Carmen. Deaths: W. J. Bassett, retired Los Angeles AFL-CIO leader; Arthur J. Altmeyer, architect of social security system.

November

Labor elated at liberal gains in Senate and standoff in House and Meany praised COPE for "a magnificent job under very difficult conditions." He saw presidential outcome evidence that Americans "are not prepared to hand over power to those who would make social progress at home conditional on an American retreat before the enemies of freedom throughout the world." California voters rejected union-busting proposition aimed at Farm Workers. Corporate profits continued to set records. Pay Board chopped New York newspaper and printing pay. Nationwide rallies against low-wage imports held by 150,000 garment workers.

People: AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman elected to Governing Body of International Labor Organization on retirement of Rudolph Faupl of Machinists. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Kirkland given Jewish Labor Committee's human rights award. Senior Citizens Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank honored by National Consumers League.

December

Administration second-term shakeups included announcements that New York building trades leader Peter J. Brennan will replace James D. Hodgson as Secretary of Labor. Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz given new powers as chief economic spokesman. Supreme Court let stand appellate decision upholding labor's coordinated bargaining tactics in copper industry. Unemployment rate dropped to 5.2 percent. Average earnings dropped also. Bakery strike brought progress towards standard five-day workweek. Mass demonstrations rallied support for Farah boycott. AFL-CIO hit at Labor Dept. approval of inadequate state job safety programs.

People: John H. Fanning appointed to unprecedented fourth term on NLRB. ILGWU's Louis Stulberg given freedoms award of United-Italian American Labor Council. Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers president before merger with Meat Cutters, retires. Deaths: Two noted arbitrators, Willoughby Abner and George W. Taylor.

New Goals Mapped:

Pay Board Allows Final Rail Increase

The Pay Board cleared most of the wage increases due under the final phase of the railroad unions' 42-month contract just as the first of those unions formulated its goals for 1973 bargaining.

All together, some 20 rail unions representing nearly 500,000 workers will be negotiating with the nation's carriers in 1973, with provisions of the old agreement running to July 1. Under the Railway Labor Act, the unions are free to serve notice Jan. 1 of the proposals they will make to become effective July 1.

The first to do so was the Railroad Signalmen, which announced a goal of wage increases totaling 20 to 28 percent over two years and other contract improvements, including a cost-of-living clause.

Meanwhile, the Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks conducted a poll of its membership which gave highest priority to pension improvements, including early retirement at age 55 or 60 with 30 years of service.

The pay increases approved by the Pay Board covered the first six months of 1973, the final phase of the 42-month agreement. The board's ruling clears the way for payment of a 25-cent-an-hour increase, which becomes effective in April for most unions and in two installments Jan. 1 and Apr. 1 for some others.

The board's approval applies to eight operating and five shopcraft unions. The board said the agreement fell within the guidelines of 5.5 percent for wage increases and 7 percent for wages and fringe benefits combined.

However, approval was delayed on the final phase of wage increases due under contracts held by two unions, the United Transportation Union and the Firemen & Oilers. The Pay Board staff referred those two contracts to the full board, which is expected to rule on the increases soon.

At issue are an additional $1 a day for certain yard service employes in the UTU and a 25-cent-an-hour increase for the Firemen & Oilers. Both of these were held by the staff to be slightly above the Pay Board's guidelines.

The bargaining goals formulated for 1973 by the Signalmen called for across-the-board increases of 10 percent effective July 1, 1973, and another 10 percent July 1, 1974. In addition, the union's proposals included four increases of 2 percent each for some of its higher rated members, bringing the total package to 28 percent for skilled workers.

"Signalmen are the vanguards upon whom other railroad workers and private citizens depend for their safety," Pres. C. J. Chamberlain said in announcing the union's goals. "For this invaluable service, these highly skilled employes are underpaid by the railroad carriers."

The union is also seeking longevity pay of 2 cents an hour for each year of service, to a maximum more paid holidays; four weeks' vaferential for late shifts; improved overtime rates and premium pay for signalmen who have to be on call at all times.

The proposals also called for such fringe improvements as three more paid holidays; four weeks' vacation after 15 years of service and full travel and lodging expenses for signalmen required to live away from home during their workweek.

In the BRAC poll, conducted in advance of formulation of the union's formal bargaining goals, 49 percent listed pension items as having high priority, followed by 37 percent calling for job stabilization measures such as a guaranteed annual wage and amendments to improve the 1965 job security provisions.

Wage increases in line with government stabilization programs ranked third, selected by 34 percent of the members polled, and a shorter workweek was given high priority by 15 percent. Other items included improvements in vacation, health insurance, work rules and education and retraining programs.

FIRST MEETING of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee set up by Congress tackles policy recommendations dealing with wage policies for the government's blue-collar workers. Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton, at head of table, welcomed the labor-management group and then turned over the gavel to the full-time neutral chairman of the panel, David T. Roadley. Seated from left are four of the labor members, Pres. Clyde M. Webber of the Government Employes; George Knaly, government operations director of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; William H. Ryan, Machinists grand lodge representative, and AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. Pres. Paul J. Burnsky, along with Roadley and Hampton.

Federal Pay Panel Headed By Mediator

A new labor-management panel set up by Congress to advise the Civil Service Commission on policies for determining prevailing wage rates for the government's blue-collar workers will have a former government mediator as its fulltime neutral chairman.

In membership and responsibilities, the new Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee is similar to a predecessor organization that existed under a presidential executive order. But unions representing federal workers protested the fact that the previous panel in effect had six management to five union members, since its tie-breaking chairman was the head of the Civil Service Commission.

To comply with the new law, Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton appointed David T. Roadley, who will hold no other government job, to a four-year term as chairman of the advisory panel. Roadley, formerly a commissioner with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, had served since 1970 as executive secretary of a panel established to help resolve bargaining deadlocks between federal agencies and unions representing employes.

The labor members of the Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee are four representatives of AFL-CIO organizations—Paul J. Burnsky, president of the Metal Trades Dept.; William H. Ryan, Machinists representative; George Knaly, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Pres. Clyde M. Webber of the American Federation of Government Employes—plus one representative from unaffiliated unions.

One of the panel's first tasks will be to draw up recommendations for bringing employes whose pay comes from "non-appropriated" funds—such as military post exchanges — into the prevailing wage pay system. Their inclusion was directed by Congress at the urging of unions.

World Pilots Authorize Anti-Hijack Stoppages

Kitty Hawk, N.C.—The Air Line Pilots Association reported that the world's other pilot organizations have given solid backing to an ALPA-proposed program designed to eliminate hijacker sanctuaries.

ALPA Pres. John O'Donnell, in a speech prepared for delivery at the 69th anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight, said the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations (IFALPA) concurred in the basic ALPA plan at a special meeting on flight security in Mexico City, Dec. 12-13. The meeting was attended by pilots of 46 nations.

The new anti-hijacking program, originally drawn up at ALPA's biennial board of directors' meeting earlier this month, calls for a cessation of airline service to any nation that "blatantly encourages, provides sanctuaries or refuses to severely punish air pirates."

Delegates to the Mexico City meeting authorized the president of IFALPA to call a worldwide suspension of service as "an expression of concern and dismay" if the legal committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization should end its next session without producing an anti-hijacking document satisfactory to the pilots.

The committee's meeting is set for Jan. 9 in Montreal. ICAO works with the United Nations on a governmental-diplomatic level to solve international aviation problems.

The pilots further stipulated that until satisfactory treaties or conventions to end air piracy are produced and adhered to by all nations, there are other occurrences that could cause IFALPA to call for suspension of service. These include:

- The loss of an aircraft with passengers or crew as a result of a hijacking or act of sabotage.
- Death or serious injury to a passenger or crew member as a result of a hijacking or act of sabotage.
- Any other serious crime of violence against aviation.

In his speech, O'Donnell noted that ALPA called for a 24-hour suspension of service last June following a series of hijackings. The airlines took the pilots' union to court, and many pilots backed out.

Since then, O'Donnell said, ALPA has pleaded before Congress, the appropriate government agencies, as well as the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization, for world action to end all sanctuaries for hijackers.

"It saddens me to tell you that these great and powerful bodies are still studying the matter," said O'Donnell.

"Some group has to stop these crimes, and we would rather leave it to the proper governmental authorities. However, when governments refuse to act in the public interest, responsible groups or individuals must," he said.

"We see no alternatives to what we plan to do in the absence of effective action by world governments."

O'Donnell said it was ironic that just as the world approaches "a new plateau of long-distance travel," which is resulting in the freer interchange of people and commerce, the threat of hijacking "promises to bring the whole world air transportation system to a grinding halt."

Drop in Jobs, Earnings Laid to Network Reruns

Hollywood—A study by 24 Hollywood unions shows a drastic reduction in the number of jobs and in earnings in the television industry because of the networks' increased usage of reruns in place of new programming.

The study covers employment patterns in the industry since 1961 and shows distinctive drops in earnings—$7 million less in 1971 than in 1966 for the Screen Actors alone—and unemployment rates averaging as much as 20 or 30 percent annually for some of the unions.

The report was submitted to the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy in support of the petition before the Federal Communications Commission that rerun programming be limited to 25 percent.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in urging the FCC to adopt the 25 percent limit, noted last August that rerun usage is running as much as 50 percent during the prime time evening hours.

The new study shows a sizable number of TV series in which the high of 39 segments to make a television "season" has been reduced to 22 or 25 segments.

Since the average number of persons working on a TV show is 66, the study says, the elimination of 17 segments means a loss of 1,122 jobs for each show.

Besides actors, the 24 unions involved in the Film & Television Coordinating Committee range from projectionists and hairstylists to ornamental plasterers and teamsters.

During television's "hiatus" period from February into May—when one season's filming is finished and the next hasn't started yet—unemployment percentages have run as high as 80 percent for some of the unions. One costumers' local averaged 35.2 percent unemployment for a 10-month period, with the monthly figures much higher during the "hiatus."

The study pointedly listed 16 television series which had 39 episodes because of a network claim that "few if any" series ever had that many segments. In addition to the 16, the study said, a number of others had 39 episodes planned and fell short only because of pre-emptions.

Oklahoma City Unit Won by AFSCME

Oklahoma City — The State, County & Municipal Employes were chosen to represent virtually all of the 1,800 non-uniform city workers here in the first election conducted since Oklahoma enacted a law giving public employes collective bargaining rights.

There were 1,085 votes in favor of AFSCME and 163 against.

New York City Fights Cut in Pollution Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

defendant in the case. But the slash of $6 billion of the $11 billion authorized by Congress over a two-year period had been ordered by Pres. Nixon.

The President had vetoed the legislation, but Congress voted overwhelmingly to override the veto. Nixon then directed the EPA not to allocate most of the funds, charging that the measure was "inflationary."

At the time, Ruckelshaus acknowledged that there is "a legal question" as to the President's authority to limit the funds. He said he wouldn't be surprised if a court challenge were brought.

Ironically, as New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay noted, the federal government last July sued the city for "not moving fast enough to clean up its surrounding waters." That suit is still pending.

The city said that planning has been completed on five major sewage-treatment projects that are being held up until federal money becomes available.

Extension Challenged:

Labor Sues to Keep Deadlines on Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

been approved by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration are to be pre-empted by the federal safety standards.

So far, only two state plans have been approved—those for South Carolina and Montana—and both are being questioned by organized labor as not meeting the standards of the act. The law requires that the state plans be "at least as effective" as the federal standards.

Congressional leaders had earlier warned Labor Dept. officials they were in violation of the act and had ignored the will of Congress in issuing the "temporary orders."

Strong letters of protest were sent to both Hodgson and Guenther by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), House Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Chairman Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) of a House labor subcommittee.

The Labor Dept. had originally proposed a one-year extension in the temporary orders. But the National Advisory Commission on Occupational Safety & Health reduced the extension to six months, despite the protests from commission members representing organized labor that no extension at all should be granted.

In filing their suit, the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers pointed out that among the major factors which led to enactment of the federal job safety law was the recognition by Congress that the states had failed to provide adequate protection for workers.

"This resulted from the fact that few states had comprehensive laws," the brief noted, "and those which did, generally failed to devote sufficient resources and manpower to assure vigorous administration and enforcement of the laws."

OSHA is currently allowing states to operate programs approved by their governors on the promise that legislators will enact safety standards and provide matching funds to meet federal standards.

The Labor Dept. has interpreted the two-year period for enforcement of carry-over state safety programs as time for the states to develop new plans.

Daniels pointed out in his letter to Hodgson that "the purpose of the two-year limit in Section 18(h) was not to give states time to develop their plans, but to give the federal government time to hire and train inspectors."

Williams said the Labor Dept.'s administration of the law ignored the legislative intent of Congress to insure standardized federal enforcement.

A hearing date from Judge Barrington Parker is expected on the suit before the Dec. 28 deadline. Several other unions in the federation's Industrial Union Dept. are expected to join in as plaintiffs.

The suit is being handled by Attorney George H. Cohen, a member of the law firm of Bredhoff, Barr, Gottesman, Cohen & Peer, the legal counsel for the IUD.

Boarding School Pact Settles Teachers' Strike

Philadelphia—Teachers at Girard College, a boarding school for fatherless boys, won their first union contract after a four-week strike.

A 'round-the-clock picket line, which members of the Firemen & Oilers and the Teamsters refused to cross, brought management into the negotiations that led to settlement.

WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and key members of the federation's headquarters staff to discuss labor's wide range of activities. The White House fellows are selected from varied backgrounds and range in age from 23 to 35. They serve for one year as special assistants to Cabinet officers and the White House staff.

Second-Term Reshuffling Slated In High-Level Labor Dept. Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

retary for occupational safety and health; Elizabeth D. Koontz, director of the Women's Bureau, and Commissioner of Labor Statistics Geoffrey H. Moore.

The senior high-level holdover will be W. J. Usery, Jr., the former Machinists representative who as assistant secretary for labor-management relations has been a key figure in the mediation or settlement of major disputes over the past four years.

Also staying on will be Michael H. Moskow, who became assistant secretary for policy, evaluation and research last March after having served as executive director of the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission and as a senior staff economist with the Council of Economic Advisers. Labor Dept. Solicitor Richard F. Shubert will also continue in his post.

Continuing his second-term shakeup, Nixon moved several of his White House aides to responsible positions elsewhere in government. The White House shifts included:

- John A. Scali, a former newsman, to succeed George Bush as U.S. representative to the United Nations. Bush has been designated chairman of the Republican National Committee.
- James Keogh, a presidential speech writer, to replace Frank J. Shakespeare, Jr., a former broadcasting executive, as director of the U.S. Information Agency.
- Emil Krogh, Jr., of the White House Domestic Council staff, to succeed James M. Beggs as Under Secretary of Transportation.
- John C. Whitaker, of the same staff and a geologist, to fill a vacancy as Under Secretary of Interior.
- Ronald H. Walker, who was "advance man" for presidential trips abroad, to replace the career director of the National Park Service, George B. Hartzog.
- Frank C. Herringer, a staff aide, to succeed Carlos C. Villarreal as head of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration.

At the higher levels of the White House staff, the following are leaving government: Robert H. Finch, the former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare; Harry S. Dent, political operative and protege of South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond; Robert J. Brown, the highest-ranking black in the Administration, and Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President.

But the presidential aides considered closest to the President H. R. Haldemann and John D. Ehrlichman, are among those staying on.

Nixon also named the first woman to a high White House post. He appointed Mrs. Anne Armstrong, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee, a counselor to the President.

Virtually all top officials in the Justice Dept. are being replaced, even though Attorney Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst will keep his job. The dean of Duke University's Law School, Joseph T. Sneed, will become deputy attorney general. Solicitor Gen. Erwin N. Griswold will retire at the end of the current Supreme Court term, to be replaced by Robert H. Bork, a conservative Yale Law School professor who has been critical of tough antitrust policies.

At the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Under Sec. John G. Veneman is leaving—reportedly to enter California politics—and will be succeeded by Frank Carlucci, former head of the Office of Economic Opportunity and currently second in command of the White House Office of Management & Budget. Thus the OMB top team shifts intact to HEW since OMB Director Caspar W. Weinberger earlier was named HEW secretary.

There were dozens of other changes, affecting virtually every large government agency. William P. Clements, Jr., a conservative Texas oil executive was named Deputy Secretary of Defense, to work under the moderate former HEW secretary, Elliott Richardson. And other high-level appointments were being announced daily.

The White House said that William H. Brown III will remain as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and William D. Ruckelshaus will continue as head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Experts Urge Widening Of Public Service Jobs

A panel of university experts has recommended a major expansion of the federally financed public service employment program, but a high government official said he would be "surprised" if the Nixon Administration doesn't cut it back.

The recommendation for doubling the current level of 170,000 federally financed public service jobs with state and local governments came from the 16-member National Manpower Policy Task Force, made up of university professors with expertise in the field. University of Utah Prof. Garth L. Mangum is the chairman.

The first year's experience under the program, that had long been urged by the AFL-CIO to create jobs for the unemployed performing needed services, showed "notable accomplishments," the task force said.

The program succeeded in "putting an assortment of unemployed workers into reasonably productive public sector jobs as quickly as possible," the panel reported.

The task force proposed a dual program, with permanent funding of public service jobs for disadvantaged workers—those who have the most severe employment problems—coupled with a job creation program automatically keyed to the unemployment rate, with increased funds available during recessions.

The Labor Dept.'s assistant secretary for manpower, Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., indicated that the Administration's budget plans point in the other direction.

Lovell, who is leaving his government post this month, told a conference of state officials that he is "prepared to see manpower programs take their fair share" of spending reductions ordered by Pres. Nixon. And he didn't think that the new budget would continue to fund the emergency public service program at the current level of more than $1 billion a year.

12-23-72

High Court Rejects Suits Challenging Safety Law

The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to act on a challenge to the constitutionality of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, upholding lower court rulings that two small construction companies had not exhausted administrative remedies under the act.

Special three-court judges in Georgia and West Virginia dismissed the companies' suits challenging the law. The companies filed suit after the Labor Dept. issued citations and notices of proposed fines after inspecting the concerns' premises.

Administrative procedures set up under the safety and health law must be exhausted, the judges ruled, before appeals can be made to the courts.

The Supreme Court said it will hear oral argument on a case involving the Machinists and Boeing Co. dealing with the right of unions to fine members who cross picket lines where a union's constitution provides for such discipline against members who quit and act as strikebreakers.

The case involves a 1965 strike by the IAM against a Boeing plant in Michoud, La., where 143 of 1,900 workers crossed a picket line and returned to work. Some resigned before crossing the lines, some resigned afterwards. After the strike ended, the union fined each strikebreaker $450, later reducing the amount to half of a worker's earnings during the strike.

Boeing filed charges and the National Labor Relations Board held that the IAM acted illegally in fining the workers who resigned before crossing the lines, but upheld the right to fine workers who quit after strikebreaking. The board held it didn't have the power to review the reasonableness of the fines.

A U.S. appeals court affirmed the board's ruling on who could and could not be fined, but said the NLRB had the authority to rule on the reasonableness of the fines.

The Supreme Court ruled on Dec. 7 that unions can't fine workers who resign during a strike to cross picket lines where there are no union bylaws on resigning during a strike.

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 6, 1973, because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the News wishes all readers a Happy New Year.